

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

REDMAN & KENNY, N.Y.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JANUARY 8, 1875.

NO. 38.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

GENERAL TRADE.

The year 1874 has been an eventful one in the history of all commercial and financial departments. The year opened with merchants and bankers struggling to stem the tide of distrust that set in after the heavy failures and disastrous panic of the previous fall. The first half of the year was certainly very unsatisfactory, so far as profits were concerned. However, an era of contraction was inaugurated, and economy has been practiced most rigidly. It would not be out of the way to estimate the amount of capital saved to the country in this way at several hundred millions of dollars. In many lines of business values have also depreciated to a marked extent, while merchants and manufacturers who have been able to carry themselves along have liquidated to an unusual amount. Sales during the first six months of the year under review did not figure up largely, but during the past half year a very satisfactory trade has been done in most lines, and the aggregate of transactions, considering the shrinkage in values, will compare favorably with the year previous.

In forming estimates of the coming year, therefore, we cannot really see why there should not be a revival in all commercial circles. The only possible element of uncertainty is the financial question, and our careful merchants have long since prepared and will still further make ready for the change that must ere long come when specie payments are resumed. This conclusion, we think, appears all the more tenable when we consider that our crops for the year have been very good and that the bulk of failures for 1874 aggregate less than those of 1873.

The annual report of McKillop & Sprague's commercial agency states that though the first half of the year 1874 has been generally unprofitable, the second half has, in many lines of business, been generally profitable, and the quantity of goods gone into consumption during the last six months has been a fair average. It sets down the amount saved by economy during the year at \$400,000,000, and the number of failures in 1874 about the same as in 1873, many of them, however, belonging to the latter year. The Southern States, it says, have, on the whole, done well; in the West the speculative feeling has very much diminished; and it thinks a survey of the whole field justifies satisfaction with the status and prospects of business for the coming year.

The *Nation* says: "Of all the Government reports which have yet appeared that of the internal revenue is the most encouraging.

While the customs revenue during the past year has fallen off some millions, the internal revenue shows an excess in domestic receipts over the estimates of of \$2,600,000. The report, on the whole, makes a good showing for the business of the country. Taken in connection with the fact that the railroad returns show no such falling off in gross earnings as was expected, it seems doubtful whether we have after all had such a terrible year since the panic as we thought we were having."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The business outlook for the coming year is decidedly cheering, and there is no special cause for complaint. The condition of affairs at the West has specially improved, and a marked business prosperity is to be noted in that section of the country. Money is active at low rates at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, commercial paper being obtainable at 7 and 10 per cent. Trade collections are easy and loans are paid promptly. The loan agents at Chicago report that there has rarely been greater alacrity to meet interest, while the payments on principal are large, and scarcely any extensions of time are being asked for. All branches of trade, except iron and a few specially depressed industries, are active, and nobody would know that there had been a panic.

One cause of this hopeful condition of matters in the West, is that the banks of that section have aided the revival. They have responded warmly to the wants of the business community, and, as money has grown abundant, have lowered their rates accordingly. At the East, on the contrary, while money is quoted easy on call at New York, the banks have been close-fisted in their treatment of borrowers on time.

THE GENERAL PAPER TRADE.

[From the *Paper Trade Journal*.]

In the paper business there has been the same general dullness, the same shrinkage in values, and to an extent the same overproduction. At the beginning of the year 1873 there were some fifty new paper mills in course of construction, and a very large percentage of old mills were engaged in increasing their capacity by adding new and improved machinery. The result was that before these new mills began to turn out goods the effect of placing their products on the market commenced to be anticipated and prices began to fall. The trade generally took the alarm, and various devices were resorted to to counteract the effect. Manufacturers of fine writing, book and news, manillas, hanging, straw wrap-

ping and straw boards all held numerous conventions, and various measures were taken, all looking in one way or another to lessen production. We are sorry to say that, excepting in the case of the fine paper mills, no concerted action was taken that was adhered to by the parties to the different associations. However, in examining into the conditions of stocks at the close of the year under review, it must be concluded that paper-makers have, without the concerted action aimed at, in one way or another diminished production to such an extent that the year's "output" has been but little in excess of the consumptive demand. We arrive at this conclusion after a careful examination into the subject. We know that a very large proportion of mills making all classes of paper are and have been shut down, in whole or part, for months together. Had they been running full blast all the time, the market would now be very much overstocked and in a very demoralized condition. It is utterly impossible at present writing to fix definitely the amount of production and consumption of paper during the past year, but from a careful estimate it is safe to conclude that the total consumption, including our lately developed export trade, is not much (possibly 20 per cent.) below that of the year previous. This demand manufacturers have been able to meet by running their mills on an average through the year of about three-fifths to three-quarters time.

The solution to the question of overproduction can be arrived at if manufacturers would give up calling "double" time "full" time. Let twelve hours be considered "full" time, as in other manufacturing branches, and not "half" time, as paper-makers call it, and the question is solved. This twenty-four hours business is a relic of the high-pressure times of war, and should be abandoned.

WRITING PAPERS.

Manufacturers of fine writing have averaged not much more than twelve hours' time during the year. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that our merchants are beginning to open up quite an export trade, the demand has not kept pace with the production, and prices are considerably lower than at the opening of the year. On standard goods prices are well sustained, but the lower grades have declined very much, good flat papers selling from 18c. to 21c. per pound. Toward the close of the year there has been a fair jobbing trade done in printers' and stationers' supplies.

Book papers have ruled very low in price during the year, and makers of this class must have suffered seriously. A fine article of No. 1 rag, best machine finish paper, can be bought

for 14c. to 14½c. The Western mills may be an exception to this, as they have been able to purchase stock at very reasonable figures. In fact, the Western manufacturers of fine book and writing papers are looking very well after their home market, and Eastern mills have been shut out of this region to a great extent. A large contract on No. 2 book was lately taken by a Western mill at 10-65c. per pound.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The importation of paper has fallen off greatly, the entries at this port for the year 1874 figuring up \$789,851 gold, against \$1,095,311 for the year previous, and \$1,421,618 for the year 1872.

The following figures show the importations of paper and stationery at the port of New York for the year 1874:

	Pack- ages.	Values.
Books.....	13,191	1,562,538
Newspapers.....	2,877	152,745
Engravings.....	1,140	353,411
Ink.....	2,868	107,912
Lead Pencils.....	519	114,964
Paper.....	7,478	789,351
Steel Pens.....	96	97,245
Stationery.....	1,468	79,015
	29,143	\$3,257,181

Below are the exports of paper, books and stationery from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the year 1874:

Paper, reams.....	659,883	\$189,400
Paper, pkgs.....	11,673	101,434
Paper, cases.....	1,932	86,365
Books, cases.....	2,650	269,855
Rosin, bbls.....	374,401	1,318,228
Stationery, cases.....	1,703	169,119
		\$2,134,401

TRADE IN CINCINNATI.

The following *résumé* of the Cincinnati book and paper trade during the past year is taken from the report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce:

"The business of publishing and selling has been fully maintained. The importance of this city as a book market is each year becoming greater. During the past year, about 5,000,000 copies of bound publications have been issued from Cincinnati presses. Its school books are distributed throughout the whole country outside of New England, and orders have been filled during the year from foreign cities. As a law publishing city it ranks the second in the United States. A peculiar feature of the year is, that while the publication and sale of school books have been fully equal to the preceding year, and that of law books greater than ever before, the production and sale of religious books, under the pressure of the financial disturbances of the year, appear to have diminished. The paper business of Cincinnati, which is a large one, has been somewhat unfavorably affected by the financial occurrences of the year; not that

the financial soundness of the producers has been impaired, for there is probably no department of the manufacturing interests of our city and vicinity on a more substantial basis than that of paper, but that the producer and dealer have been compelled to contend with a declining market and its consequent disadvantages. Cincinnati is now the center of a great paper interest. There are forty-one mills in districts adjacent to this city that are represented here. The manner in which the business has developed in the Miami Valley is noticeable and important. We no longer depend on distant localities for animal-sized and lard-dried papers. Two large mills, within less than fifty miles of Cincinnati, are now turning out ledger and writing papers that will bear favorable comparison with the production of any mill in the country."

TRADE IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

Last October the Springfield newspapers gave a review of the year's business up to that date, from which we condense the following relating to our special interest: "Special departments of paper manufacture, as tints and reps, have increased largely during the year, and this, too, has affected white paper. The manufacturing and jobbing houses in envelopes and initial stationery in this city have had a year of remarkable increase. The general book and stationery trade of the city, including the kindred business in pictures, frames, and the like, has been as good as in former years, and in some instances better, but more fluctuating. More fancy note papers have been sold than ever before, as the numberless new styles with which the market has been flooded have proved an irresistible attraction to fair purchasers."

NOVELTIES.

During the past year there has been a large number of novelties introduced to the trade, which have been fully noticed in our columns. In order to exhibit their character, as well as to illustrate the activity of the trade in this direction, we give the following list of all of these which have been specially noticed in our columns:

Scholar's Companion and Pencil Case—Willy Wallach.

Student's Drawing Board—Keuffel & Esser.

Combined Envelope and Letter Sheet.

Safety Pen Rest Inkstand—Quinn & Frost.

Safety Inkstand—Baker, Pratt & Co.

Eurold Inkstand—Brower Bros.

Everlasting Waste Paper Basket—H. Levy & Sons.

Dome Sponge Cup—Brower Bros.

Water Cup—Brower Bros.

Font Pen—H. B. Latourette.

Audascrit Pen—H. Bainbridge & Co.

Holden's Patent Book Covers.

Franklin Globes.

Copying Presses and Tables—Brower Bros.

Miller's Book Clamp.

Clip and Binder—W. A. Harwood.

Senate Inkstand—Nicholas Muller's Sons.

Ring Mucilage Bottle—Green & Crosby.

Mucilage Stand—Quinn & Frost.

Pen Rack—Brower Bros.

Victoria Paperette—Porter & Bainbridge.

Crown Court Paperette—M. C. Tyler & Co.

Vis-a-Vis Paperette—F. H. Dunkinson.

Royal Paperette—J. L. P. St. John & Co.

Lalla Rookh Inkstand—N. Muller's Sons.

Ready Reference File—Willy Wallach.

Tinten Cartons—Willy Wallach.

Prie's Linear Repps—Porter & Bainbridge.

Banker's Trays—Pendexter.

Banker's Trays—Brower Bros.

Flat Ink Rack—Pendexter.

Combination Inkstand and Mucilage Holder

—S. Hall.

Adams' Automatic Kaleidoscope.

Mucilage Cup and Brush—S. S. Stafford.

Pencil Dividers—Goodnow & Whightman.

Glass Paper Weights—B. Ilfelder & Co.

Banker's Fountain Inkstand—Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.

Crown Fountain Inkstand—Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.

Combination Scissors—C. Van Hoesen.

Card Rack—H. Bainbridge & Co.

Thermometer—Nicholas Muller's Sons.

Bill Holder—R. G. Hutchinson.

Always Ready Letter File—W. H. Foye.

Adjustable Reading and Writing Desk—

Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.

Book-keeper's Ruler—Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.

Pencil Protector—Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.

It has been our desire to print a detailed description of every first-class stationery firm in the country, and we have endeavored to furnish our readers with sketches of this kind whenever it lay in our power. Among those houses which we have already noticed in detail have been Faber, the Dixon Crucible Company, the Powers Paper Company, the Carew Paper Mill, the Hampton Paper Mill, Ruben's Pocket-book Factory, Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Chicago; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, England; and the Morgan Envelope Company.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

This department has contained engravings of the following gentlemen who are connected with the stationery trade, together with biographical sketches: Joseph Gillott, George F. Nesbitt, Victor E. Mauger, William H. Kelly, Chas. T. Bainbridge, Jas. O. Smith, F. H. Dunkinson, Samuel Raynor, John Caspar Koch, Owen Jones, and Louis Prang. We hope this series will be added to until it includes a representative member of each branch of the stationery and fancy goods trades.

NECROLOGY.

J. S. White, Marshall, Mich.

Edward Chamberlin, New York.

John A. S. Wood, London.

William Lister, London.

Joseph Powell, editor London *Printers' Register*.

John Sands, New South Wales.

The death of Henry Kernott, of Scribner & Co., is the greatest loss which the book trade has sustained during the year.

THE ENGLISH TRADE.

The following statistics may serve better than any general statements to show the main features of our trade in Great Britain during 1874, as compared with the two previous years. We give only the figures for the first ten

months of the year, as no later authentic information is accessible:

	Ten Months ending		
	1872	1873	October 31, 1874
IMPORTS.			
Writing and Printing Paper..	Cwt. 108,370	Cwt. 159,678	Cwt. 163,432
Value of the same.....	\$94,305	\$97,604	\$87,393

	EXPORTS.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Write or Print'g & Envelopes			
To United States.....	38,168	29,654	3,681
To British India.....	30,640	32,903	35,187
To Australia.....	63,720	81,423	74,691
To Other Countries.....	39,029	41,034	36,806
	176,856	184,976	154,705
Other Kinds.....	72,038	83,456	83,390
Total of Paper.....	248,894	270,432	238,105

From these statistics it appears that the imports of writing and printing paper into Great Britain have fallen off but little in comparison with the two previous years, while the imports of other kinds of paper have actually increased. The most notable change in the export figures is the great falling off in the shipments of paper and envelopes to this country, which are not a third of the amount in 1873, and only a little more than a fifth of the export in 1872. The exports to other countries, however, show no special decline.

The Lithographic Business has enjoyed much prosperity during the year. No office of any standing has been for any considerable time short of work, and no competent draughtsman or printer has been idle for any lengthened period. Indeed, the activity in this trade during the last two or three years has been altogether phenomenal. The condition of trade generally influences lithographic work much more than it influences letter-press work. The majority of show-cards and printing of an advertising character is now done in lithography, and the general introduction of the machine has wonderfully increased, while it has very much cheapened, this class of work. Very few people notice how the "tinning" plan has extended of late; how butchers' meats, grocers' sundries, as well as all kinds of miscellaneous wares are made up in cans or boxes, down to pins and matches. Typography is nearly superseded for printing the sort of labels used on these tins; either the material itself is printed on—like Bryant and May's boxes and the new tea caddies—or an ornamental colored label is used. In either case lithography is resorted to, and this has given an extraordinary impetus to the art. The illustrated and trade papers contribute their quantum to the work. Some of them issue supplements separately, which are printed in excellent style at a marvelously low rate, frequently assisted by photo-lithography. Others make surface blocks from litho transfers. The placards to be seen on the walls are largely composed of lithographic prints. Many of these, it may be remarked in passing, are real works of art, such as were never seen on hoardings before.

OPINIONS OF THE TRADE.

A prominent importer and dealer in standard stationery stated to the writer that he had no cause to complain of the results of the year, as his business for that period amounted to \$85,000 more than during the same period in 1873. This included his entire stock of goods, embracing high-priced as well as medium

goods. The best goods always sell as fast in dull as in prosperous times. He had not increased the number of his customers to any extent, but neither had there been any perceptible falling off in their number. Stationers, like other people, had indulged in their usual growling at the results of the year, and had complained about the hard times, but he did not believe there was any special reason for complaining now more than at other times. As to the future, he would leave that to Providence, as he did not venture upon the role of prophet. When asked what would be the prospective results of any action by Congress toward the resumption of specie payments, he said he did not think from present appearances that there was any probability of the present Congress doing anything to that effect.

Another importing stationer, who deals mainly in staple foreign goods, states that he has done a better business this year than last year, and has also made more money in that time.

The representative of a leading firm who do a large trade in imported papers and playing cards, reports no falling off in their transactions, but on the contrary, a decided improvement. This has been specially notable in respect to domestic playing cards. A much better kind of stock has been put into these, and hence the quality has improved, and simultaneously the demand has improved, so that largely increased sales have been made; new customers have been added, and the trade in this line of goods shows a marked improvement.

[This fact should be specially noted as illustrating what we have so often referred to, viz., that during dull times it pays to be enterprising.—En.]

In imported papers our informant stated that there had been no falling off, but that the firm had held their own, and this had also been the case with their other lines of goods. On the whole, their business status to-day was far better than at the opening of 1874. They were not carrying a surplus stock, while the reputation of their goods was better than it was a year ago. Their losses by bad debts had been trifling, and hardly worth noticing, while they were not due to the panic. On the other hand, they had carefully watched their credit account, weeding out all uncertain customers, and looking sharp after all orders. But for this they might have sold far more than had been the case, but they had preferred to reef their sales, and not try to carry too much canvas. Their collections had been made without difficulty, those in New York being especially prompt. On the whole, therefore, they had to report a more than fairly prosperous year, with a very promising future before them.

A large dealer in druggists' sundries and stationers' fancy goods reports that he has sold more goods than in 1873, but he don't think his profits were as large proportionately as they were then.

Inquiry at two large New York envelope manufacturers resulted in our being informed that business in these lines of goods has been much cut up and damaged during the last twelvemonth, and that the outlook is far from cheering at present. This is accounted for by the competition of Eastern houses who manufacture envelopes.

A leading card stock manufacturer and dealer stated that for his part he had nothing to object to in the exhibit which his books

made for the year. He showed the writer a comparative table of the amount of card stock bought during each month of 1873 and 1874, which exhibited a decided difference in favor of the latter year. On low class qualities of this stock there had been an advance of twenty per cent., while on fine goods the advance had reached fifty per cent. Payments had been more regular than last year, many more persons were out of debt, while there had been fewer bad debts in the legitimate stationers' business; their own losses from this cause had not amounted to one per cent. on their sales.

The Faber Lead Pencil Company have had a better trade than usual, while they report that they have sold their high-priced goods quite as readily as their medium grades. During the coming year they will probably have to run their factory at increased time in order to keep up with orders. The demand for their pencil-holders and rubber bands has increased materially, and on the whole they have nothing to complain of.

A stationery firm who make a specialty of supplying country dealers in all parts of the Union, including the South and West, state that their trade is very good, the cheaper goods being most in demand. Buyers have made their purchases carefully. They have had to sell close, but they have been very particular about credits, and so have got along comfortably. They have lost none of their customers, except from changes in business, while their prospects for the coming year are excellent. This firm also do considerable business in school books, and report that their sales during the holidays were especially large. This they account for either from the changes in the commencement of the school terms or from parties having delayed making their purchases before.

A manufacturing stationer, who makes a specialty of binders, baggammock boards, and albums, states that he has had a larger business than ever before, but trade has been lacking in activity, and he had felt that it might have been much improved. Profits had not declined, the percentage being the same, while the business being larger the total proceeds had increased. He thought that as soon as the financial affairs of the country were placed on a sound basis there would be an increased activity in business of all kinds.

From a representative retail stationer we received the following information about his trade for the year: On the whole there has been no falling off in the amount. Medium goods have sold best, especially in the line of domestics. He stated that during the year he had largely increased his stock, adding a number of large lines of goods, and remarked that such enterprise was necessary to keep any business going during dull times; those firms who fancy that they could do better by curtailing would find they had made a mistake. He summed up the results of the year, as showing the strength of those houses who had pulled through, and said that as they had done so well thus far they would be able to go along comfortably in future. He had no surplus stock on hand, and had nothing to complain of. He had suffered some losses by failures, but most of these could not be laid to the present state of business. In regard to the prospects of the trade and the probable effects of the return to specie payments, our informant stated that he did not think prices could go any lower, excepting on imported goods, which

are sold upon a gold basis. He thought goods would have to be sacrificed if prices were cut down below the present figures. He had no fears that the return to specie payments would seriously affect trade; on the contrary, it would cause renewed confidence and prosperity. Though the value of the paper dollar declined, yet its purchasing power would be proportionately the same, while the renewed confidence which would be gained would induce people to take greater risks and generally restore confidence among business men.

We have failed to learn that there has been any reduction of salaries or lessening of the number of clerks in the regular stationery trade during the past year. Salaries are unchanged, and will probably rate about the same as last New Year's Day, while there are no indications of a general reduction.

A prominent retail stationery firm, who also export largely to the West Indies and South American ports, make no complaint at the amount of their business for the year, but state that it has been fully up to their usual average. Commercial houses had bought more cautiously and only what they found absolutely necessary; still they had not preferred cheap goods, but had required those of good quality. Their export trade has been equal in amount to that of the previous year, and has not been influenced by anything except the Cuban war, though even this has not been more specially noticeable in its effects in the past year after 1873.

From a stationery house who deal largely in railroad supplies we hear that their business has declined about a third in this direction, which represents just exactly the diminished tonnage on our railroads. Profits have also fallen off ten per cent., but on the whole they are far from despondent and take a very cheerful view of the situation. This firm also do a general commercial trade, and report that this has been equal in amount to their usual average. Customers have been economical, and have given orders only to meet their actual wants, while in many cases old bill-heads and letter-heads have been fixed up to suit their requirements rather than order new supplies. In their view, however, these signs of prudence and economy were hopeful, and indicated well for the future of the trade.

The largest manufacturer of bronze goods in the city has been unable to fill his orders, and is working extra hours to keep up with them.

As was stated in our last issue, orders for Arnold's fluid cannot be filled, so great has been the demand from this country. The manufacturers of other inks are doing fairly, and find a ready market for their product.

The steel pen trade has varied but little, if at all, during the year, but if any change has taken place it has been for the better. Collections have been easy. The gold pen manufacturers, with one exception, had to shut down their factories for part of the year, but that firm accumulated stock until the holidays, which they have now sold out entirely.

Trade at the South is reported as "dreiful dull," and nothing to speak of is being done.

A late communication from Denver, Colorado, reports sentimentally that "business is booming." Similar statements have been received from Omaha and Dayton, O.

A commission dealer in New York states that orders have been rushing in upon him since the New Year at a great rate, and that

he is as busy as he can be. His transactions for the past year had been large, and he had done a good business. Collections had been prompt, and he had no trouble on that score.

The withdrawal of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. from the stationery business was a noteworthy event of the year; so was the transfer of the Government envelope contract from George H. Reay to the Plympton Envelope Company.

"A fair trade in medium-class goods, particularly in the West," was the response of a representative blank book manufacturing firm to our inquiries. The margin of profits has been smaller, but transactions have been safer. During the past month they have sold an unusually large lot of fine diaries for 1875.

Mr. Orestes Cleaveland, President of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, to whom we applied for information in regard to the trade in American-made pencils, states: "During the past year we have sold all the pencils we could make. To supply the increased demand we have just completed an addition to the pencil department of our works, 150 feet long, 35 feet wide, and four stories high, in which we place a separate engine to drive the pencil machinery, and this, with the original pencil building, will enable us to supply the demand. We visit every large town in the course of the season, looking after our other branches, and, after a very careful survey, I am confident that 1875 will be a prosperous year for trade in this country, and I do not know why pencils may not feel the general increase in trade."

NEW BOOKS.

The Stationers' and Paper-makers' Ready Reckoner. By the Editor of the "Stationers' Handbook." London: Kent & Co.

This little work aims at supplying promptly and correctly the ordinary calculations of a technical character arising in the course of business, either in saving the time required for making original calculations in each case, or in checking such when made. It gives the values of a ream of paper of various prices; the difference of value between good and ree tree papers; equivalent weights per ream of printing and plate papers of various sizes and of writing papers; relative weight of sheets to reams, and of reams of various qualities; the values of quires at various prices per ream, &c., &c. Although it does not entirely supersede the necessity for calculations, it assists and verifies them, and may be commended to stationers, warehousemen, and printers as a very useful publication.

Prepared Papers and How to Make Them. London: Groombridge & Sons.

This is a miscellaneous collection of receipts for the production of all kinds of paper used for artistic, medical, and general purposes, gleaned from the pages of various publications and works of authority and (in the words of the compiler) "sometimes of no authority." The collection of these wandering and scattered items of information was a useful step, especially to persons resident in the country and the colonies, who will find several of them of considerable value.—*Printing Times.*

The residence of W. H. Piper, the Boston publisher, who recently went into bankruptcy, has been sold at auction to J. M. Rodochanachi for \$44,500, subject to mortgages for \$50,000, and another of his houses went for \$59,000, subject to a mortgage of \$7,500.

BRISTOL BOARD.

First Quality.

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.

By my process of making Bristol, each sheet is composed of three sheets united while in the wet or pulpy state, thus giving it the solidity of machine-glued card without its liability to divide.

SAMPLES SENT.

PERRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL PENS,
Rubber Bands & Rings,
Everpointed Pocket Pencils,
Stationers' Sundries,

AND
CORK PENHOLDERS.

112 & 114 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

A. M. LeVINO & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pocket-Books, Belts, &c.,

292 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., N. Y.

We call the attention of the public to our newly-invented

"Non Plus Ultra" Pocket-Books,

(PATENTED JUNE 30, 1874.)

the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the DURABILITY and NEATNESS of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

Horace Holt,

NO. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBE MFG. CO.,

and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

NUMBERING MACHINES,

HAND STAMPS,

SEAL PRESSES,

RIBBONS, &c.

BRANCH:

31 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol

Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

PIRATING TRADE DESIGNS.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

I agree fully with your suggestions and those of your correspondents in the necessity for a Board of Trade. A few days ago I was in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. In each of these places, and in the hands of the most respectable houses of our trade, I saw "Papeteries" marked "Alex. Pirie & Sons' Extra Superfine Papers," with sundry monograms, trade marks, &c., upon the boxes, indicating the makers (whom for the present I save the humiliation of exposure).

These boxes contained on the top (in most cases) a section of Pirie's papers and an envelope or two made from Pirie's paper, but the stock was a "pot-pourri" of old papers for the most part out of style, and poor, villainous imitations of Pirie's goods. It may be of service to remind some of these unprincipled dealers that the courts, as in the instance of Arnold's Ink and Gillott's 303 pen, have taken very decided ground for the protection of trade marks, and the writer warns the readers of THE STATIONER that A. Pirie & Sons have declared their intention to put a stop to this sort of injury to their good name, and that the two or three respectable houses known as exporters of Pirie's goods are equally determined to prevent the perpetration of the fraud.

C. T. B.

SHOPPING VS. SHARPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 28, 1874.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

I was much interested in the article headed "Shopping" in your issue of November 23. Certainly, a man has no right to look around to find where he can buy cheapest, but should buy at the first store he goes into, at whatever price they choose to ask and whatever goods they choose to exhibit! At least, so an honest man might think if he did not know there were sharpers as well as shoppers. I venture to say that let a man who is well posted on goods step into more than half of the wholesale stationery houses in New York city as a stranger, and they would charge him from 15 to 35 per cent. more than a good shopper would have to pay in old houses, or new ones either. It is certainly so in San Francisco, and not only that, but in many of them different salesmen have different prices in the same store. In 1850, in this city, having a few dollars, I thought I would open a book, stationery, newspaper, &c. store. I bought of one house in your city for a number of years, paying for one class of goods 93 cents per copy. Having at one time a surplus, I offered them to a neighbor, and then found that he bought of the same house the same goods at 43 cents—less than one-half what I paid. I sent an agent to New York. Thinking, I suppose, that shopping was not respectable, he bought of one house, and when the goods arrived in San Francisco I could buy the same quality of goods at a much less rate. Happening to know that an old house sold their magazines at 14 cents to favored buyers, I ordered a certain number and sent just the amount at 14 cents each and got the magazines. My number at one time was 900 per month. I know that my neighbors in the same line paid 15 cents.

Now, gentlemen, if your wholesale houses are honest, what is the need of the discount system, such as 1/2 and 5 or 1/3 and 5 and 10 and 5 more, &c.? Why can they not make their prices net and treat all alike who pay alike? I closed out my business in 1850, and a year or two since commenced at the bottom round again. There is a prospect that I may again visit your city for goods. If I do, you can by their boots I shall be a shopper, at least till I am satisfied I have found an honest man.

Yours, &c.,

CALA PIONEER.

EDWARD TODD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD PENS,

Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks, &c.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Factory, 29 and 31 South 11th Street, Brooklyn.

PAPER RULING FOR THE TRADE.

Cutting, Folding, and Stitching.

LOW PRICES FOR LONG RUNS OF WORK.

NEAT WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE MY SPECIALTIES. WHAT'S YOURS?

B. A. KISSAM, BAINBRIDGE B'Y'D'G. 33 BEEKMAN ST., N. Y.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS,

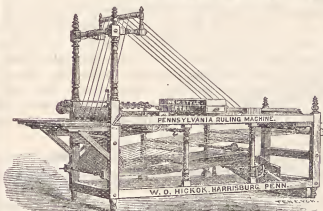
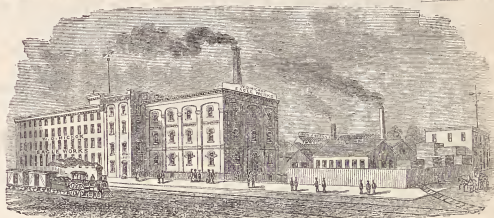
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IMPORTERS OF

FANCY COLORED, MARBLED, COPPER, SILVER & GOLD

Papers, Laces, Borders.

32 READE STREET, N. Y.



W. O. HICKOK,

Harrisburg, Pa.,

MANUFACTURER OF

RULING MACHINES

And Patent Strikers,

RULING PENS, AND

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.



The HANDY PAMPHLET CASE.

With Index of Contents.

Useful to librarians and literary men for classifying pamphlets.

Useful to physicians for holding their journals previous to binding.

Useful to clergymen to keep their sermons in.

Useful to business men to keep price lists and catalogues in.

Useful to everyone who takes a magazine.

A neat, cheap and handy invention to preserve all kinds of paper-covered literature, that would otherwise be impaired or destroyed.

LARGE Svo., PER DOZEN, \$2.50.

Samples sent by mail upon receipt of 25c

H. B. NIMS & CO., Manufacturers,

TROY, NEW YORK.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

ORDERS OF DANCING.

Messrs. Kaufmann & Co., 363 Broadway, corner Franklin street, have made these goods a specialty, and they carry a handsome and most complete assortment. Some of their styles are truly beautiful and unique, and will well repay an examination from buyers. An entirely new feature has been introduced by this firm, being covers with painted monograms, emblems, &c., on perfumed satin and velvet, which give the orders an elegant appearance, and the low figures at which they are sold places them within the reach of all those who desire an elegant but not too costly programme cover. Messrs. Kaufmann have a very large variety of styles, ranging in price from three cents to one dollar each. Although these gentlemen have been established but a single year, they have already attained, as they well deserve, a leading position as manufacturers of this class of goods. They have also a complete assortment of rosettes, badges, tassels, pencils, favors for the German, and all other goods which gladden the hearts of the devotees of Terpsichore.

We have received from Philip Hake, of 25 Frankfort street, several beautiful novelties, which are highly creditable to him as a manufacturer of cards and cardboard. First on the list are twenty-five different designs of perforated card mottoes, and as many more of book markers. The former are very beautiful, and are intended to be filled out in needle work. Orders have come in so fast that they cannot be filled. The mottoes are sold at \$3.00 per dozen, and the book markers at \$3.00 per gross. The size is 2 1/2 x 3 1/2. Each one has the word "Welcome" or "Home, Sweet Home," and the effect when finished is very beautiful. Next is a patent visiting card case, packed for the trade. These are sold in repp at \$3.00 per thousand, in fine white Bristol, each pack containing twenty-one cards, and there are fifty packs to the thousand. The cover is very pretty, and is from a French design, in black and gold. The cards are cut with a die, then gilded, and afterward printed from a wood-cut in lavender and black. They are packed in elegant boxes containing 500 cards each; the boxes being covered with mouse-colored repp. Mr. Hake exhibited a novel style of portfolio containing samples of fifteen different styles of cards, including Pirie's tinted Bristol and cream, also Pirie's and American repps. These cards are all of the most delicate tints, including several new hues in cream, lavender and mouse color, beside Caledonia gray, &c.

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

The Lotus Flower Perfume Holder is useful, handsome, and artistic, while its construction is simple, novel, and effective. It is thus described by the introducers: "Of elegant form, in gilt ormolu, being in the shape of a lotus flower set upon a pedestal richly chased and embossed—the flower is closed when at rest, but expands upon being raised, emitting the odor of whatever scent has been deposited in

the interior." In this description the article is certainly not over praised, and those members of the trade who have a connection among well-to-do people will find it attract attention, and if this effect be produced, sales should follow.

The Chromo Wall Almanac for 1875, published by Mr. Goode, of Clerkenwell Green, is effectively designed and well printed, while, by the judicious use and blending of half tones an appearance of lightness is obtained. For library or office use this almanac is all that the most fastidious need desire.

A Fountain Pen is being introduced which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder and into the face of the person who is looking over a writer's shoulder. As, however, the fountain drops ink upon the manipulator's own clothes, inquisitive people have but little to fear.

A new cribbage box has been brought out by Messrs. W. H. Willis & Co., of Long Acre. It comprises a very handsomely got up carton box containing a pack of cards, a pair of patent self scoring markers, and a new book of rules written expressly by Robert H. Mahr, LL.D. The ornamentation of the box is unquestionably good, and will materially assist in effecting sales. This is the most compact box yet issued, and we believe it will meet with a large sale.

The Horrid Note Paper, issued by Messrs. Charles, Reynolds & Co., of Milk street, consists of a packet of ordinary note paper, upon each sheet of which is impressed a life-like representation of an insect. The packets are assorted, and their contents will, no doubt, cause much amusement, and also create momentary terror to many a fair recipient, when she catches a glance at that "horrid creature." Stationers will, we think, find this novelty appreciated by those who love mischief or fun.

The boquet which was presented by the ladies of Coventry to the Princess of Wales on her recent visit to that city was decorated with a ribbon bow manufactured by Mr. Stevens, the well-known silk bow marker manufacturer. One end of the bow bore the legend "From the Ladies of Coventry, November 7, 1874," while the other represented a skilfully executed representation of the High street at Coventry, and the arms of the city. Mr. Stevens may not sell copies of this bow, but he exhibits a facsimile specimen to show to what perfection the art of silk weaving has been brought.

Mr. Standing, of Finsbury street, E. C., in the item of puzzles is unique, and his varieties are so great that we cannot possibly refer to them all. One of his novelties, of the puzzle class, a game entitled Roaren Castle, we presented to a party of young folk, who respectively pronounced it to be "jolly," "stunning," "capital," and "nice," and the same youngsters also reviewed for us Changeable Figures, a comic game consisting of three dozen blocks, each of which contains a pictorial representation of a head, a human trunk, or a pair of legs, and as any three parts of different sections placed together make a whole body, numerous combinations can of course be formed. Our young friends laughed with such real pleasure as they produced incongruities that we feel perfectly convinced other children would do the same. Our friends will therefore no doubt consider the games alluded to worthy of patronage.

ENVELOPES At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

BLOEDE'S INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS, PATENTED FEB. 23, 1869.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Orders of Dancing &
Programme Covers,
Plain & Fancy Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Invitation Cards,
Ball Tassels,
Gold & Silver Cord,
Committee Badges,
Programme Pencils.

MONOGRAMS, Crests and Emblems, FURNISHED TO ORDER.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR

Balls, Parties, Masquerades, etc., etc.

362 BROADWAY,

P. O. BOX 3282.

Cor. Franklin St., N. Y.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER ORNAMENTS and FANCY PAPER GOODS.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 157,620. Paper Ruling Machines.—Darl. Mortimer, Ottawa, Canada.—A pattern sheet laid upon the sheet to be ruled while passing through the ruling machine, having openings to allow the pens of the ruling machine to strike upon the underlying sheet to be ruled, the pattern sheet receiving the continuation of the lines from step to strike.

No. 157,584. Drawing Pens.—Eugene Daguin, Paris, France.

For drawing fine, thick, or tapered lines at one stroke, without recourse to the setting screws, by varying the pressure, and thus causing the tracing points to open more or less.

An improved drawing pen, constructed with a thin blade or spring.

No. 157,510. Processes of Coloring Enamelled Photographs.—Jeremiah Gurney, New York, N. Y.—The improvement in the process of producing enamelled photographic pictures in colors, consisting essentially in the application of a protecting layer of glycerine or equivalent fixing substance, interposed between the applied colors and the usual gelatine coating employed as a binding, and for connecting the photograph to the collodionized surface.

No. 157,544. Pen Holders.—P. D. Richards, West Medford, Mass.—In combination with a three-sided prismatic or pyramidal pen handle, or one triangular in section where to be grasped by the fingers, a rotary adjustable pen socket or carrier. Arranged with such handle.

No. 157,326. School Desks.—W. O. Haskell, Boston, Mass.—The lid is formed of two sections hinged together, and also hinged to the fixed portion of the desk top. The lower section is provided on its under side with a rest for a book, which can be used when the lower portion is thrown back on the upper portion. The lower portion can be held in the inclined and inverted position by means of a stop on one or both leaves of the hinge.

No. 157,532. Book Covers.—John D. Mets, Dubuque, Iowa.—The binding or cover boards of the book, so formed of pieces laid upon one another that the front edges and upper and lower ends of the outer pieces terminate short of the front and ends of the intermediate pieces, for the purpose of forming a cover board with a tongued edge for the reception of a grooved protecting strip.

No. 157,271. Game Apparatus.—W. M. Comey, Norfolk, Mass.—A miniature fort or castle is arranged with a pivoted flag staff, which a properly aimed shot may unlock, so as to raise the white flag upon the lighter end of the staff.

No. 157,531. Match Safes.—Henry H. McBurney, Boston, Mass.—The lower box, designed to receive the waste fragments, is suspended from the upper by means of chains or cords, which manner of connection facilitates the removal of such waste or charred fragments.

No. 157,337. Stereoscopes.—Abraham H. McClintock, and Henry J. W. Barker, Fort Scott, Kans. When the pictures are raised into the focus of the lenses the forward end of the looking slide enters a notch in the edge of the bar to support the pictures, so that but one set of views is presented at the same time.

No. 157,381. Playing Cards.—James H. Dew, New York, N. Y.

To combine instruction with amusement, the pack admitting of the games of ordinary playing cards in addition to the historicale features.

The pack of playing cards, arranged in four suits, provided respectively upon their faces with the names of celebrated warriors, statesmen, novelists, and poets, with the dates of their works or achievements.

A sheet of six Christmas cards, printed in gold and colors, was given away with the London Graphic for November 28. The quality of the card was perhaps as good as could be expected, but we do not think this supplement has added to the laurels of the paper.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufacture in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

C. M. JELLIFF & CO.,
Wholesale Stationers and Jobbers.
ENVELOPES, WRITING PAPERS, & SHIPPING TAGS,
Goodall's Playing Cards and Papers,
Initial Stationery in Large Variety.
Also Agents for WORDEN'S Imperial Writing and Copying Inks.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.
Please call on or address, C. M. JELLIFF & CO.,
107 DUANE ST., N. Y.

Tags. Tags. Tags.
DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE

Dennison's Patent Shipping Tag,
THE STRONGEST AND BEST TAG MADE; ALSO,
"Mauger's" Metal Eyelet Tag,
"Wilde's" Metal Eyelet Tag, Very Cheap.

Merchandise (String) Tags, All Sizes.
STRATTON'S GUM LABELS, EXTRA GUMMED.
Dennison's Notarial and Lawyers' Seals, All Colors.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS' IMPROVED HOOK & CLASP TAGS,
FAY'S HOOK TAGS,
DONDORF'S GUM LABELS IN GILT & CARMINE.

Dennison & Co.,

202 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 51 West Fourth St., Cincinnati.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston, 150 South Clark St., Chicago.
632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, 110 Pine St., St. Louis.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megaethoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

TO INTRODUCERS OF NOVELTIES.

Our contemporary, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, publishes in its last issue the following sensible editorial note:

We do wish that people having novelties to introduce to the trade would not expect us to announce to the world in general, and the rest of mankind, that their particular novelty is the finest, superbest, handsomest, cheapest, most durable and perfect article ever made. We have done this forty-seven times, and even our callous conscience rebels. Over-praise is worse than no praise at all, and puffing don't pay either the man who is puffed or the paper which does it.

Comment upon these remarks is needless, as every intelligent person will at once see their pertinence, while we accord our cordial approval and admire the pluck which induced our transatlantic contemporary to publish them. There are a number of very stupid persons in the trade who waste their time in producing novelties, with the hope that they may catch yet more stupid people. When the products of these producers fail to be appreciated by either wholesale or retail buyers, they hurl down anathemas galore upon the shortsightedness of those people who failed to see merit in their nonsensical inventions. When a very foolish article is presented to us for criticism, we notice it upon its merits, occasionally to the chagrin of the introducer. For the most part our strictures have always been treated with respect, while hearty thanks of approval have been received from several firms who were led, by our friendly criticisms, to select their future novelties with greater care, or to pay more attention to their manufacture. Occasionally abuse has been showered upon us, but the most impudent communication that has ever reached us is from the pen of a person yclept Williams, publisher of a new card game that we condescended to refer to in our last issue, but which we omitted to recommend because we did not consider it worthy of special commendation. We refer to this fact to show that the editorial chair is beset with thorns. An editor cannot please every one; he must act according to his judgment, and he cannot recommend his readers to buy unsaleable goods without losing professional caste, and bringing contempt upon his paper. He may, for the time being, offend persons who had hoped to receive a "puff," though the same individuals will afterwards place greater confidence in the discernment. We consider that the editor of a trade journal has no right to advise his subscribers to buy goods that he does not consider will sell. He may err in judgment, but his opinions should be open and frank. We have always devoted considerable space to recording the advent of new goods, but the object of so doing has been to keep our retail friends well posted up as to the introduction of novelties, and not for the purpose of puffing or lauding producers or sellers. Several houses, who brought out new goods, have reaped very large pecuniary benefits from our recommendations, but their introductions warranted our good opinion. —*London Stationer.*

London hoardings are valuable. It is stated that for a beer house in Great College street, which formerly let at £80 a year, but which is shut up and has its front and two sides covered with advertising boards, £3 a week is now paid. For the hoarding against the railing of Euston Square the contractor pays £3 a week.

THE

HURLBUT PAPER COMPANY,

of SOUTH LEE, Mass..

Manufacture SUPERIOR Writing Paper, and solicit orders for

FLAT LETTER,
FOLIO, CAP,
DEMY, ROYAL,
MEDIUM, SUPER ROYAL,
IMPERIAL.

Particular Attention given to orders for Flat Cap for Copy Books, First-class Card, Bristol, and Envelope Papers.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,
14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repolished and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
 HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macconnell, deceased.
 WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
 JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

TAGS.

The Patent Clasp Eyelet
 SHIPPING TAG.

Although having been introduced but a few months, millions have been sold, and it is pronounced by all the STRONGEST and most PRACTICAL Tag ever used.

SOLD BY PRINTERS AND STATIONERS GENERALLY. THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY COMPANY,
PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

THE James St. John Stationery Co.,

Succeeding W. N. DICKINSON & ST. JOHN, and GEO. A. OLNEY,

No. 12 Park Place, N. Y.

PIRIE'S, JOYNSON'S, TURNER'S, AND WARD'S PAPERS — ENGLISH.

Laroche's, Legrand's and Blanchet Freres' Papers — French.

WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE, & GERMAN DRAWING PAPERS.

Letter Copying Books & Copying Paper—French.

Mathematical Instruments.**All Kinds of Ink.**

BLACKWOOD'S "JETLINE" FOR MARKING LINEN INDELIBLY.

Miscellaneous Stationery

A BUSINESS THAT PROSPERS IN DULL TIMES.

Being in search of the latest novelty, a short time since, for Christmas, we were shown a line of toys made at Fayville, Mass., which struck us with wonder and surprise. The cars of the Boston and Albany Railroad, after an hour's ride, landed us at the little village in the town of Southboro, Mass. Near the depot, in a weather-beaten building, we found about thirty persons at work on the different kinds of toys enumerated below. 1. The mechanical bear. On winding it up, the bear performs by rising on its hind legs and striking with its fore paws; turns its head, opens its mouth and snaps its teeth, and then goes back to its native condition, "on all fours." 2. Two men sawing a log in two. Each take hold of the end of the saw, with one foot and one knee on the ground, and saw as long as the life of winding holds out. Blood and bones would not work longer without taking breath. This is recommended for lazy young men to look at. 3. The child's mechanical instructor teaches children in the art of reading. It is wound up like an ordinary clock, and then comes forth the alphabet, each letter having some suitable object connected with it. As each letter is shown it stops by striking a bell, thus calling direct attention to the work. 4. The mechanical poodle puppy, which acts out the peculiarities of a live dog to perfection. He wears no collar, is exempt from taxation, and is never known to kill sheep. 5. The rope performer. This manikin takes hold of a rope, and goes hand over hand for forty feet as expertly as a real live performer. 6. A woman at a sewing machine. With her feet on the treadle and her work under the needle, she sews awhile, then takes up her work and examines it, then puts it back again. It will work busily for forty minutes. 7. The scissors grinder. The old gentleman commences grinding, with his foot on the treadle. He then places his scissors on the grindstone and holds them there a few moments, then he rises up, examines them and puts them back again. There were several other devices shown us, but these are enough to demonstrate the fact that there is novelty in this establishment such as the toy world has never before seen. We were introduced to Robert J. Clay, the inventor of these curious playthings, who is also the superintendent of the factory and president of the company. A few gentlemen of means hold all the stock, and will not sell a single share in it to anybody. It is a monopoly, and everything is sold in advance of its manufacture, with about \$30,000 in orders ahead all the time. Somehow we rather asked when the genial superintendent informed us that they were making 300 per cent. profit, and the demand increasing all the time. The company intend soon to enlarge their works to five times the present capacity. They have had orders already from Paris and London. It is refreshing in these dull times to see an industry thus prospering, even though it be for the pleasing of youthful minds in the department of the toy kingdom.—*Boston Transcript.*

Probably the first instance of the sale of a grave-stone at auction in Hartford occurred lately, when, after the inscription had been chiseled on it, the maker attached it as his property and knocked it off, after some lively bidding.

Attention of the Trade

IS CALLED TO OUR SUPERIOR MAKE OF

MACHINE MADE

PAPER BAGS.

Although our goods are full count, full size, full weight, and **Extra Quality**, our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of inferior make and quality of other manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our Bags after being packed for market do not stick together, a fault so common in other makes. We are now prepared as usual to fill all orders promptly.

Samples and price lists sent on application.

The Pultz & Walkley Co.,
Plantsville, Conn.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN GAMES EVER PUBLISHED.



The Handsomest in Design, and the most thoroughly Original in Play.

Wherever introduced, it has sold quicker than any other Game. As a present there is nothing so beautifully "got up." For Children, nothing can compare with it. It is a delightful, social and interesting Game, and cannot fail to become a most popular Parlor Favorite. Address,

"CHILDREN'S JOLLY GAME CO.," Buffalo, N. Y.

Or our New York Agents: E. G. SELCHOW & Co., and E. J. HORSMAN.

Silicate Book Slates.

FOR

LEAD AND SLATE PENCIL.

Adopted by the Boards of Education, New York, Philadelphia, and most other large cities.

Manufactured and published by

N. Y. SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO., 191 FULTON ST.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.



SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

CORPORATE MARK,



Joseph Rodgers & Sons
 (LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their Corporate Mark



TRADE MARK

C. M. FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Q Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,
 102 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Our Specialty the Paragon Gold Quill-Pen, a perfect Substitute for the Quill.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Caution is the father of security.

Chas. D. Myers and Claude D. Myers have patented a design for writing paper for 34 years.

At Sherman, Texas, Donaldson & Wright, booksellers and stationers, are succeeded by S. Wright.

The Stanley Rule and Level Company, New Britain, Conn., have sent \$15 to the Kansas sufferers.

Several prominent members of the trade are suffering from bad colds—the result of New Year's calls.

At Titusville, Pa., the news and stationery business of L. Hubbard, has been purchased by R. B. McDonnell.

The blotting paper made by the National Paper Company, is giving good satisfaction in a majority of cases, and it is cheap.

Parties looking for bargains for cash in the stationery line should call at 75 John street, where George A. Olney will show the goods.

Page & Co., of Norwich, have received an order from China for wood type in Chinese characters, to be used in the missionary work.

Geo. L. Hubbell & Co., Worcester, Mass., employ four men in the manufacturing for jobbers of gilt and hard wood picture frames.

J. J. Gray's picture-frame manufactory in Hyde Park, Mass., seems to be exceptionally prosperous. It employs some 70 hands, and is behind orders.

George A. Olney has bought out the stock of M. C. Tyler & Co., and for the last week has temporarily located at No. 75 John street, looking after it.

It is very convenient for head clerks to be a little unwell just about this time, so as to throw all the work on their assistants. We won't mention any names.

F. B. Patterson, of 33 Cedar street, has published a fac-simile of a Milton photograph, from a mask preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge. Retail price, \$1.50.

The Fairbanks Company, of St. Johnsbury, have filled their contract to supply the United States Government with scales for weighing newspapers under the new law.

The necessities of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, under very heavy orders from the Government, have obliged them to increase their facilities by taking the upper floors of Batterson's building, in Hartford, Conn.

The manufacture of dies to cut out paper collars, cuffs, envelopes, toys, as well as the parts of boots and shoes, has now got to be an extensive business. A. M. Howe, of Worcester, Mass., turns out \$30,000 worth of these a year.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a quart bottle of S. S. Stafford's chemical writing fluid, "which will not mold." The color is first bluish, and then changes to a deep black. It is warranted to be "the best in use." Try it.

The many friends of George H. Reay will be glad to learn that he is doing business in his own name once more, at 77 John street. The basis of the settlement with his creditors has

not been made known as yet, but is believed to be on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, and with a long time to pay up. There is no doubt of the ability of Mr. Reay to rid himself of his present load of debt, and he has already taken steps to do so.

"The Stationers' Price Book," compiled by Andrew Geyer, is nearly ready for the press. The publisher has received already some five hundred subscriptions from prominent members of the trade. Those wishing the book should send in their names at once. Price, \$2.50.

A new toy, lately patented, consists of a figure of a dandy with a cigar-holder in his mouth. In the pedestal there is a small bellows, operated by clockwork and spring. A small cigar is lighted and placed in the holder; and when the spring is set in motion, the dandy puffs away, as natural as life, until the cigar is consumed.

Samuel Peck & Co., of New Haven, a stock company with a capital of \$40,000, employing seventy-five hands, make a great variety of fancy articles, including photographers' cases and frames, picture nails, drawer and curtain knobs, &c. They are now making five dozen graphoscopes per day. Their factories cover half an acre of ground.

We have received from B. Illfelder & Co. a sample of their Leonine drawing paper, now used by draughtsmen throughout Europe, which has the following desirable properties: It is of a singular toughness; is easily erasable from either ink or pencil mark; after an erasure, a smooth surface remains, and when written on, the ink will not spread.

The scrap-books for the preservation of items and articles from magazines, newspapers, &c., made by Messrs. Asa L. Shipman & Sons, 103 Murray street, city, are as beautiful in appearance as they are useful for the purpose designed. They are paged, indexed, and ruled for three columns on a page, or, if desired, the middle column may be used for notes or comments. They are elegantly bound, and should meet with a large sale.

The Japanese excel in the manufacture of lacquer-ware, and varnishing or japanning has arrived at such a degree of perfection that when it is applied to the most common woods they become as elegant and attractive as polished metals. A vast number and variety of articles are made of lacquer, such as toilet stands, traveling cases, looking-glass frames, étagères, altar pieces, cases, shelves, and other household articles; beside all the tables, in case stands, tripods and fixtures required in the temples of the idols.

"The Prisoner's Escape" is the newest French toy. On a little tower stands a little man of tin, dressed as a marshal of France, and holding a rope in his hands. Touch a spring, and the marshal launches boldly into space, slides down the cord, and lands in a boat which comes laboring out from rocks of tin over a cardboard sea. Just as the marshal drops aboard a soldier in uniform looks from the tower with evident alarm. The boat moves back to its station, and all may be begun again if the joke be thought good enough.

The font pen manufactured and sold by H. B. Latourrette & Co. is meeting with great favor, its simple form and satisfactory work making it friends rapidly. The principle of capillary attraction which is applied to cause a uniform flow of ink is well understood, but

the practical application of it to this purpose is altogether novel. The penholder and handle are made of hard rubber, and its lightness and convenient size, together with its pleasant operation, make it a valuable auxiliary to the desk of the writer and a salable article for the case of the stationer.

The metal manufacturers of the Japanese display rare ability. Bronze articles of exceeding beauty are sold at very low prices. The natives make culinary utensils and table appliances of iron, copper and bronze; tall candelabra of many curious shapes; altar vases representing sheaves and wreaths of lotus leaves; ornaments studded with small bells; incense boxes; and beautiful bronze vases. The last named are especially deserving of notice, some of them being exquisitely modelled and decorated. Delicate flower designs are traced on the smooth black surface by hammering fine silver wire into the bronzes, a piece of work never performed except in the East and considered, when properly executed, as displaying wonderful skill. Their candlesticks are also very graceful and elegant in design, representing birds or plants, trees, flowers, and even children, with a fidelity to life truly astonishing. At various distances are sharp points on which are stuck large candles made of vegetable wax. In hardware the people transact an extensive internal and export trade, which is very profitable.

Many of our readers may be interested to know that J. W. Daughday & Co. have invented a cheap and truly "Model Printing Press." They make a small size, suitable for cards, at \$10, and a large size for circulars, at \$5, in each instance including ink table, platen, bands, key, wrench, &c. The type, of course, is extra, according to quantity. Messrs. Daughday & Co. are also publishers of the *School Day Magazine*, one of the best of its kind in the country. Every bookseller and stationer is allowed a liberal commission on the printing press as well as the magazine.

Many of the Holyoke paper manufacturers have decided to make an effort to increase the prices of their productions—which have been ruinously low for the past year or two—by notifying their patrons that papers cannot hereafter be furnished at the old rates. There seems to be a very general feeling among the paper-makers that, if a preconcerted movement is made in this direction, higher prices must soon result. The orders for fine writing papers are becoming more numerous, and the Holyoke mills, not already running on full time, will probably do so before many weeks.

A portfolio of selections from the pencil sketches of Hendschel, as reproduced in photograph, are published by F. B. Patterson of New York for the holidays, together with a portrait of Herr Hendschel. These sketches are delicate and graceful, marked by a humor and a sentiment that are both gentle and quiet, and grow more delightful with familiarity. The two juvenile lovers, in their two scenes of joy and sorrow; the unfortunate men who have "the key of the street," and have gone to slumber in a rustic chair in the park; the duet between the wood-sawyers, male and female; the old fairy puzzle; the two contrasted "chocolaten-mädchen"—one is hardly to be called better than the other. It is a very pretty thing for a gift, this portfolio, and it costs \$10. Mr. Patterson has, he says, in the lack of international copyright, "reserved for Herr Hend

schel a percentage as great as the competition of the present indiscriminate 'helping one'selves' will allow."

The Silicate Book Slate Company have erected the largest sign in the city of New York—108 feet long and letters three feet high—undoubtedly a sign of prosperity. They have met with unqualified approbation from the Boards of Education of New York, Philadelphia, and most of the large cities with whom they have made contracts for the year 1875. Mr. A. H. Jocelyn has purchased the entire stock of the Silicate Book Slate Company of \$100,000 capital, which ensures new energy and enterprise. New styles are being gotten up, and we are assured the largest liberality will be shown the trade. Catalogues and price list of new features will soon be ready. We refer our readers to their advertisement in another column.

PATENTS ON PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

We have received a circular signed by the following prominent firms: D. Appleton & Co., Howard, Sanger & Co., Henry Levy & Son, A. & E. Wallach, E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., Koch, Sons & Co., and A. Agar, representing to all persons who have manufactured and sold photograph albums, or dealt in those manufactured abroad, that their interests are very intimately connected with some proposed legislation. So imminent is the danger that it is absolutely necessary that a strong and united effort should be made, and that immediately, to ward it off. For the purpose of making such effort and learning the facts that at present exist in the situation, a meeting of all concerned was held at the store of E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., 591 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 5, at which the following statement was presented, concerning some facts going to show why the bill reported by the Patent Committee of the House of Representatives, Number 3,675, should not be passed:

A suit in equity was brought in Philadelphia in the year 1868, and also in the year 1870, against certain photographers by the owners of an American patent granted to one F. R. Grumel for improvement in photographic albums, dated May 14, 1861, the application for the same being filed April 2, 1861. The patentee was a Frenchman, and had previously taken out a French patent, dated January 20, 1861, for 15 years, and also two certificates of addition dated respectively March 3, 1860, and January 19, 1861. As the matter affected album manufacturers generally, as well as the particular defendants, a number of leading members of the trade interested themselves in opposition to the claim, which they believed to be unjust and speculative. Various defences were taken in the suit, and among others the allegation was made by the defendants that the patent had been introduced into public and common use in this country prior to the application for the American patent. This allegation was sustained by ample evidence, and, after the testimony on both sides had been taken and the case was ready for final hearing, the complainant withdrew the bill by a formal entry on the record, paid the costs, and abandoned the case.

The legislation on the subject of foreign patents as affecting an American patent is as follows: The Act of 1839, Sec. 8, allows a foreign patent to have been taken out and published within six months of filing the American Specification. The Act of 1839, Sec.

6, removed the restriction of six months, but provided that the foreign patent should not have been introduced into public and common use prior to the American application. The Act of July 8, 1870, Sec. 25, provided that the foreign patent may have been introduced into the United States not more than two years prior to the American application, the American patent to expire at the same time with the foreign patent having the shortest time to run.

The House Bill, No. 3,675, above mentioned, proposes to substitute for Sec. 25 of Act of 1870 a new section, as follows:

Sec. 25.—No person shall be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, nor shall any patent issued subsequent to March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented in a foreign country, provided the same shall not have been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application.

It will thus be seen that the proposed section makes at least two important changes:

1st. By introducing the words "issued subsequent to March 2, 1861," it engrafts upon the law a clearly retroactive feature, which reacts to March 2, 1861, and gives vitality to patents which now have no legal vitality.

2d. By omitting the concluding words of the present section an additional attempt is made to give new life to defunct patents by continuing them in existence even after the expiration of the foreign patent, at which point of time they would, according to existing law, terminate. Thus the retroactive feature of the proposed section might not only give vitality to the Grumel patent, but the repeal of the concluding portion of the present section would have the effect of continuing the American patent in existence after the expiration of the foreign patent. There are undoubtedly many other patents in the same condition, and there can be no sufficient reason why their owners should be favored by special and retroactive legislation to the prejudice of our artists, manufacturers and industrial interests.

THOUGHTS FOR YOUNG MEN.

One most important thing to be considered in life, both for the young and those well advanced in years, is to preserve a due proportion between their work and their play. This is especially so in this stimulating climate, and in the present time when there are such spurs to activity in every branch of effort. When once a man gets fairly started in life it seems as if he needed rather a curb than a spur, and it requires the greatest resolution to keep from doing too much. In every occupation men are overworked, and scores have broken down every year and have to go away to recruit by rest or travel, or are permanently disabled. The best mode to prevent this dangerous result is to adjust properly one's work and one's play. Every man should have a vocation, and it should be his constant care never to allow either interfere with the other. Someone has said that we should maintain an equal ratio between our daily work, and our exercise, and our social relaxation, and this is a fair statement of a great truth.

It is an interesting question to consider what qualities are essential to success in life. Some people think versatility is of more consequence than anything else, and this in many cases is true. In many departments of effort that man

is most valuable who can make himself useful in the greatest number of ways. In spite of the sneers about "Jack of all trades," there is no doubt that a man who can make himself useful in several trades is better than one who only knows a single trade, and hence more versatile men are needed in a community than of the opposite class.

On the other hand it is becoming more and more necessary to concentrate one's efforts in order to maintain any very great success. Philosophers like Herbert Spencer say that the progress of civilization is always from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and from the general to the special. So also with individuals; wherever there is great competition a man must concentrate his faculties, or he will be beaten by his rivals. To be prominent in any profession or occupation demands such a strain of all the faculties that only the highest capacity can bear this test. A leading merchant who was once asked his views about success said that he considered the most important thing to gain success was versatility, next application, and lastly, power to make friends and to cultivate sociability; but he also laid great stress upon need of taking proper relaxation; not working too hard. Still another point he thought, was power to master the details of one's occupation. Knowledge is power, and the more a man knows the more capable he is. A salesman, he said, should know all about the articles he has to sell, where they come from, what are their qualities, so as to be able to describe and set forth their advantages in the best way to a customer. Great men like Napoleon and Washington in war, and other men in different fields of effort, have laid great stress on their knowledge, details as means to accomplishing their ends.

Perhaps the whole question of how to train oneself to effect any given object in life may be summed up in the one word—self-discipline. All this training is beneficial only in so far as it gives a man the mastery over his own powers. It cannot create talents, but it can develop and train them. That this is a great thing to do is shown by the proverb, "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Mr. John Hocker, who was an enthusiast about phrenology, claims that the whole object of self-study is to obtain this self-mastery, and he teaches the great principle of Socrates, "Know thyself," only in a more peculiar way, advising everyone to have a cast taken of the head, so as to study their character, as a map toward understanding it. You must be master of yourself, he says, and not allow your impulses to run away with you.

A since famous Boston merchant, Mr. Jas. M. Beebe, on entering business life applied to Amos Laurence, the millionaire philanthropist, for his advice about conducting his affairs, and was told by Mr. Laurence, that if he would follow his directions exactly he would become wealthy. These directions were as follows: "I will give you a credit of \$50,000 to buy white goods of us, on condition that you sell them for cash at exactly what they cost." Mr. Beebe, who was a young man at the time, was rather surprised, but followed his directions implicitly. His goods obtained a ready sale, and he was able to turn his money rapidly, so that with the profit gained by the difference between cash price and sales on time, he soon accumulated a large fortune, thus showing us it is to do a thing when you only know how.

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

A New Method. (The Nation.) "This 'New Method' of indexing advertisements will, it is hoped, prove of special service in the economy of time." So says the compiler, in a prefatory notice, and we add, in a manner that must stirte Allibone. To "prove of special service in the economy of time," this index should be read consecutively from beginning to end, or, still better, committed to memory. A few quotations will illustrate the novelty of the "method." "Gifts Appropriate for Gentlemen" opens with the following charming *bric-a-brac* series:

1. Traveling-Bag; 2. Silver-handled Razors, Shaving-Cup, Brush, and Powder-Box; 3. Russia Leather Card-Case; 4. Webster's Unabridged (also in Russia); 5. Pocket Photo-Case; 6. Colgate's Floating Toilet Soap; 7. Hendschel's "Sketches"; 8. Cigar-Case; 9. Skates; 10. Dressing-Case; 11. Colgate's Shaving Soap; 12. Cuff and Collar Box; 13. Colgate's Superfine Pomade Cosmétique for the moustache and beard; 14. Blacking Cabinets; 15. Stone Cameos; 16. (more) Traveling-Bags; 17. A Handkerchief-Box. We have copied *seriatim* (minus addresses) the first page of the "index" in other choice combinations. On the second and third pages, still under the caption, "For Gentlemen," we find in happy unison, "Colgate's Lavender-Flower Water, for use after shaving," together with "Sir Walter Scott's Lives of the Novelists" and "Ruskin's Works;" "Strength and Beauty," by Pres. Hopkins, and, rather suggestively, "Colgate's Soaps;" "Colgate's Pomade Vaseline," a most excellent hair-dressing, with "Cheering Words from the Master-Worker;" "Colgate's Multiflora Toilet-Water, for use after shaving," and "Selected Poems," together with "The Life of Christ," by Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D.; concluding with a cigar-stand, "Knight's Pictorial Shakespear," and a Chickering piano. The same cheerful harmony is preserved in "Gifts Appropriate to Ladies," insinuatingly recommending, in the first instance, a dressing-case; then, a prayer-book; further on, a Chickering piano and diamonds; musical work-box, and "Colgate's Fine Toilet Soaps;" "Colgate's Superfine Violet, West End, Frang-Panni, Lettuce, and Rose Soaps," with "Heart Strings for Christmas-Tide;" wedding and reception cards, with "Ruskin's Beauties" and a work-box; Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song, with a glove-box; jewel-box, with (another) Chickering piano, and Bryant's "Story of the Fountain;" visiting cards, with (still another) Chickering piano; "My Golden Hours," with a "shopping-bag" and "Crooked Places," and, finally, specially "for a lady," "Colgate's Superior Eau-de-Cologne," "Colgate's Handkerchief Extracts," "Yang-Yang" &c., and Colgate's fine toilet waters, "Violet," "Rosa-roda," and others. Under "Gifts Appropriate to Ladies (Housekeeping)," we find, among other choice utensils, card-receiver for New Year's Day, together with a musical box "for a mother with a restless child," and Bryant's "Song of the Sower," a musical work-box, and "The Life of Christ," by the Rev. F. W. Farrar, D.D., together with silver table-knives, dessert-knives, game-carvers, and forks; "for housekeepers and others," "Colgate's 'Sandaline Soap,' Colgate's 'Cashmere Bouquet Soap,' and Colgate's 'Superior Flavoring Extracts,' also Webster's 'Unabridged,' with musical box; and, finally, Colgate's soap, 'Leave a box out for Santa Claus to wash off

the chimney-soot," together with a music-box, "with expressives, mandolins, and celestial voices, as a present to the household." Strangely, soap is getting scarce among "Gifts Appropriate to Boys." "Gifts Appropriate for Old People" contains in all eleven varieties, beginning with—1. Satchels; 2. Bible, Prayer-Book, or Hymnal; 3. Backgammon Boards; closing with "a very soft pen for Grandpa who learned to write," and "The Hanging of the Crane," and of nothing else. No soap. "Gifts Appropriate to Persons of Various Tastes"—"Literary" begins with the following three items: 1. "Goethe and Mendelssohn, 1821-1831;" 2. A Satchel for a literary or professional man's papers, and "Military and Religious Life in the Middle Ages," &c., by Paul Lacroix. "Artistic" includes, together with an array of works of and on art, an inkstand, "Picture Posies," and singing-birds (of course artistic). "Gifts Appropriate to Readers"—"Science" is too preciously select not to be given in full. 1. Dawkins' "Cave Hunting;" 2. Hartwig's "Sea and its Living Wonders;" 3. Colgate's Soaps for Travelers; 4. Musical Box, "a present for a sleepless professor;" 5. Gullemin's "Forces of Nature"—five gifts only, but representative of art and literature as well as science, the latter, indeed, both very "popular" and "pure." "Gifts Appropriate for Invalids" include, among other soothing articles, a musical box, with celestial voices, singing-birds, clock, the "Chamber of Peace," a Chickering piano, upright, "for the bedroom of an incurable," and the Christmas-log taken from the hearth of "The Hanging of the Crane." As some articles might be overlooked under the sections named, inclusive of the "Persons of Various Tastes," a special section is devoted to "Miscellaneous," including Hendschel's "Sketches," Webster's "Unabridged," &c., and more, though the last, "Colgate's Toilet Soap, Box of," "Box of" is cleverly indicative of the *technique* of the "new method." Any one that should be in want of Colgate's soap would naturally turn to "Colgate," not to "box;" and though in the "new method" the alphabetical or any old-fashioned system is discarded, nobody could possibly miss "Colgate." We envy the *Nation* for the ingenious inventor of the "new method." What blessing he might bestow upon the book trade by suggesting as admirable a method for a Finding List of books as that which makes his index so unfailing a Finding List of Colgate's soaps, Chickering's pianos, and Paillard's music-boxes!—*Publishers' Weekly*.

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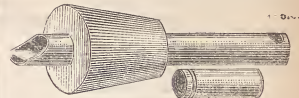
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PERSONAL.

—Mr. A. Phillips needs no introduction to the trade; he leaves during the month on his usual trip.

—Frank Dillont, of McDonald, Dillont & Co., has been dangerously sick, but is now able to receive callers.

—Harry Gibbs has closed his connection with B. & P. Lawrence, and has been succeeded by Mr. Stockley.

—Henry Hofsford has returned from his trip Southward, and has since taken a run out to Pittsburg, and up the Lehigh Valley.

—We called at J. G. Shaw & Co.'s during the past week, and found Mr. Stirling trying to locate the new stock under his charge.

—Mr. Fannce, of Brown & Fannce, Toledo, O., is the only "In Town" we have to mention; there being a dearth of visitors just now.

—Quite a number of members of our trade have visited Europe during the past year, including Victor E. Manger, Morris Rubens, Geo. J. Kraft, A. A. Andrews, Frank Lawrence and others.

—Mr. Albert Cogswell, manager of the book department of the Orange Judd Co. for the past eight years, has associated himself with A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren street, New York, publishers of architectural books.

—Mr. Thos. Stockley, who has been traveling for B. Illfelder & Co., has become connected with B. & P. Lawrence, taking the place of Mr. Harry Gibbs, while Max Illfelder will replace him on the road as representative of B. Illfelder & Co. The latter will start shortly on his spring trip.

—The late Dudley Sandford Gregory was always doing good in a more unobtrusive way. In the hard years of 1837 he remitted the rents of his large tenantry in Jersey City. He gave liberally to every real charity and lent a helping hand to many a struggling poor man. Horace Greeley, in his "Recollections of a Busy Life," acknowledges the receipt of \$1,000 from Mr. Gregory in 1837, Mr. Gregory having voluntarily lent it to him in the darkest hour of his fortunes to sustain the *New Yorker*; and he aided more than one of the newspapers established in Jersey City. He originated the designs of the first fractional currency made in 1861, and subsequently declined to take the \$2,500 awarded therefor by the department; and it is an undoubted fact that he was the first to suggest a centennial exhibition in 1876.

—The obituary of the year contains the names of many distinguished in literature, journalism, and the trades dependant on them. Among those of general popularity we find the name of William Tweed, of the Strand, and Adam Black and George Blackie, of Edinburgh. The ranks of the wood-engravers has been reduced by the loss of Kenny Meadows, and the stationery trade has lost John A. Wood, of the Strand, and David Kidd, of Fleet street. Type founding has sustained loss in the death of Henry W. Caslon, the last member of a celebrated family, and Alex. Wilson, for many years a partner in the Caslon foundry. Printing, also, has been deprived of two prominent members of the trade by the death of Joseph Clayton and William Mavor Watts—the one associated with early pictorial journalism, and the other with classical typography.

—*Printing Times*.

—The *Springfield Union* says: "L. J. Powers, of Ward Four, is the only member of the Old Board of Aldermen who escaped the *coup d'etat* of this year's election. He was born in this city in 1838, and when 14 years of age entered business life as a newsboy on the cars. Five years after he went into partnership with Mr. Bessey, his employer, and in 1861 bought him out, and since that time has 'paddled his own canoe,' and that most successfully. He is president of the Hampden Park Association, trustee of the Hampden Savings Bank, a director of the Agrarian National Bank, president of the Riverside Paper Company, whose mills are at Holyoke, and at the head of the Powers Paper Company. He was chosen councilman from Ward One in 1860, when he was

but 23 years old. In 1867 and 1868 he was in the Common Council again from Ward Four. He is a live business man of large and liberal views."

A woman called at one of the Detroit book stores the other day, said she would like to take a look at some "chromes," as she wanted to find something to please Harvey, who had worked on the farm all summer and should be rewarded. "Anything religious?" asked the clerk, as he ran over a lot of such chromos and engravings. "Wall, no, not exactly religious," she answered. "Some of it might be solemn like, but down in the corner there ought to be a dog fight or a man falling off a barn, or sunthin' to kinder interest the young mind."

There were no New Year's addresses by letter carriers, by order of Postmaster-General Jewell.

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Envelopes, new and very attractive,
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**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c.
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING DEC. 24, 1874.

[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	389	\$51,753
Newspapers.....	128	6,889
Engravings.....	54	13,895
Ink.....	46	2,908
Lead Pencils.....	17	2,500
Paper.....	256	31,291
Steel Pens.....	3	4,107
Stationery.....	33	3,507
Total.....		\$117,030

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY**

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING DEC. 23, 1874.

Paper, reams.....	12,476	\$4,407
Paper, pkgs.....	893	13,065
Paper, cases.....	198	5,024
Books, cases.....	163	13,044
Stationery, cases.....	63	23,727
Total.....		\$58,927

**IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK.**

DECEMBER 13 TO JANUARY 6, 1875.

Geo. J. Kraft, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 1 c.
A. & O. Kaufmann, Cimbria, Hamburg, 1 c.
Cook, Valentine & Co., Oder, Bremen, 1 c.
A. Rolker & sons, by same, 3 c.
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 1 c.
Schenck & Co., by same, 1 c.
Fannhausen & K., by same, 1 c.
Reisner & Kayser, by same, 1 c.
P. J. Leary & Co., by same, 1 c.
P. H. Dunkinson & Co., Greece, London, 3 c.
Chamberlin, W. & Co., Republic, Liverpool, 15 c.
Edward Kimpton, California, Glasgow, 7 c.
Clark Thread Co., by same, 2 c.
H. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 13 c.
Davis, Turner & Co., Holland, London, 1 c.
John Campbell & Co., A. Andre, Antwerp, 10 c.
Koufel & Esser, by same, 6 c.
H. A. Ganes' sons & Co., by same, 2 c.
L. Dejonge & Co., Frisia, Hamburg, 1 pkg.
G. Geunert, by same, 5 c.
Chas Cooper & Co., by same, 1 c.
Porter & Bainbridge, Erin, Liverpool, 6 c.
H. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 4 c.
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 6 c.
Geo. Meyer & Co., Neckar, Bremen, 3 c.
A. Rolker & sons, by same, 5 c.
Mueller & Sinsheimer, by same, 2 c.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 2 c.
E. & H. T. Anthony, by same, 4 c.
Chas. H. Vilmar, Java, Liverpool, 1 c.
A. & O. Kaufmann, Westphalia, Hamburg, 1 c.
Buck & Schmolze, by same, 2 c.
Geo. A. Clark & Co., by same, 2 c.
H. A. Fushaw, Russia, Liverpool, 1 c.
E. Loese & Co., by same, 1 pkg.
Edward Kimpton, Java, Liverpool, 3 c.
Robert Struthers, by same, 1 c.
V. E. Mauser, Republic, Liverpool, 1 c.
Wm. Lucy, Holland, London, 1 c.
F. W. Roberts, by same, 3 c.
Wittebman Bros., Neckar, Bremen, 2 c.
E. Faber, Republic, Liverpool, 1 c.
Fuchs & Lang, Rotterdam, Rotterdam, 1 c.
John Campbell & Co., Neckar, Bremen, 4 c.
B. & P. Lawrence, Holland, London, 25 c.
Geo. A. Clark & Co., Ethiopia, Glasgow, 1 c.
John Campbell & Co., Hohenzollern, Bremen, 5 c.
Chas. Moller & Co., by same, 1 c.
Rohke & Lips, by same, 2 c.
Sponner & Bauer, by same, 3 c.
Chas. Liechtenberg, by same, 3 c.
R. H. Macy & Co., by same, 1 c.
C. Hermann, by same, 3 c.
H. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 2 c.
E. & H. T. Anthony, by same, 1 pkg.
V. E. Mauser, by same, 3 c.
Colvige, Baker & Co., Acapulco, Aspinwall, 3 pkg.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 1 c.
Mass & Riesslein, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 20 c.
Kaufmann & Jonas, America, Bremen, 12 c.
E. Kimpton, Egypt, Glasgow, 4 c.
H. J. Stuart & Co., Java, Liverpool, 1 c.
Geo. H. Reay, Bolivia, Glasgow, 9 c.
Edward Kimpton, The Queen, Liverpool, 9 c.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM DECEMBER 23, 1874, TO JANUARY 5, 1875.

Hamburg, 1 c books, 4 c paper.
Bremen, 21 c books, 5 c paper.
Liverpool, 11 c sty, 32 c books, 30 pgs paper.
British West Indies, 1,720 rns paper.
British Australia, 20 pgs perf.
Cuba, 67 kgs ink, 1 c books, 5,110 rns paper, 12 pgs perf, 1 c paper, 10 c sty, 6 pgs paper.
Porto Rico, 70 pgs perf, 1,200 rns paper.
Mexico, 8 c sty, 25 pgs paper.
Haiti, 45 pgs perf, 5 pgs paper.
Venezuela, 5 c sty.
Brazil, 34 c sty, 10 c books, 4 c paper.
China, 3 c books, 6 c paper.
London, 41 pgs paper.
New Grenada, 24 rns paper, 56 pgs perf, 5 c books.

Advertisements.

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WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man who has had experience in the Stationery business; can refer to one or two of the best houses in New York. Would like a connection with some good house where there would be an opportunity for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Address N. H. care AMERICAN STATIONER.

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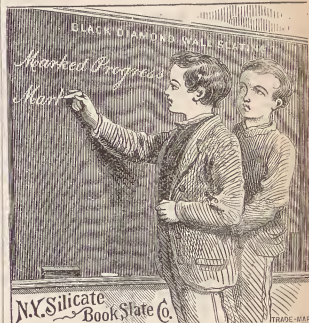
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CHAS. F. WINGATE, }
ANDREW GEYER, } *Editors.*

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8, 1875.

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This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make **THE AMERICAN STATIONER** a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be
made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects
of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD.

President American Stationer Association,
28 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

RETROSPECT OF THE YEAR.

A large part of the space in our present issue is devoted to an elaborate and thorough review of the paper and stationery trades during the past year. We are confident that the time and labor which has been expended in preparing this review will be fully appreciated by our readers, who will there find much valuable and interesting information presented in a form so that he that runs may read. A summary is there given of the statements of a large number of representative firms, who are doing business with all parts of the country, and whose experience is a fair criterion of that of other business men, and, in fact, of the whole community. These statements are certainly consoling, and should silence those croakers who have been filling the public mind with complaints and creating apprehensions when there were no grounds whatever for its existence. It will be seen that with hardly an exception the bulk of business which has been transacted has not diminished, but has kept up to the usual average, while in many cases it has even increased. The old saying about an

"ill wind" is fully verified by the prosperity which has crowned the efforts of certain members of our trade, while others have suffered from dullness of trade. It is a pertinent fact, which we noted in our last issue, that the demand for a high quality of goods has kept up, and that all kinds of staple articles have a steady sale. Customers may be cautious in making purchases in periods like the present, but they are less disposed to be satisfied with inferior goods now than ever. The best is always in demand; in dull times when buyers have little money to spend, and also in prosperous times when they are flush. Here is a lesson worth noting and taking close to heart.

Again we find that credits have been carefully looked after during the past year; doubtful customers have been dropped and people have been more wary and prudent. Hence losses from bad debts have been few, or not at all, and a great saving has been effected. Collections have been made promptly, nimble sixpences have been common rather than slow shillings, and the exhibit of the year has surprised everyone.

We do not deny that profits have been lessened, but a falling off in this direction is better than losses from bad debts. Is it not far preferable for a man to do a fair but safe business with a sure if moderate profit, than to speculate recklessly with the inevitable chances of heavy losses and expenses.

On the whole, and to conclude, the status of our trade at the present day, when we are entering upon a new year, may not improperly be likened to a ship which has passed through a severe winter voyage. Some of the top hamper may be gone, her sides show the signs of the ocean's buffeting and the ice floes nipping, and she looks rather rusty in parts. But warmer latitudes are nigh at hand, the tropic sun of specie resumption will thaw her icy sails, and she will soon strike the gulf stream of a prosperous and active business and pass joyfully on her route.

TRADE DISCUSSION.

In reviewing the history of the past year, we are forced to mention the interest which has been developed among the trade by the discussion of many subjects of more or less vital importance. This discussion has, we think we may with all modesty claim, been considerably fostered by the foundation of THE AMERICAN STATIONER as an organ of the trade. It will be generally admitted that more *esprit du corps* now exists in the trade than was apparent a year since, and we hope to find in the future a much greater growth of interest in, and an increased willingness to consider questions relating to the status of our trade and its members.

Among the topics which have been discussed more or less fully in our columns during the past year have been: "Underselling and its Evil Results;" "The Need of a Stationers' Board of Trade;" "Shopping;" "The Efficiency of Drummers," and a variety of other themes of a similar class.

While we do not pretend that the whole truth has been developed in relation to any of

these, yet certain good results have undoubtedly followed. All kinds of agitation are productive of good, and a step of progress has been taken in the stationery trade in the right direction. We earnestly hope that every stationer who has the least degree of public spirit will lend his aid in the future to help diffuse sound opinions in relation to the conduct of our trade, and we shall thank all such for their coöperation in our efforts to enlighten the public.

A "DRUMMER," we are told, is a title which belongs only to a man who solicits orders without samples prior to the landing or manufacture of goods, whereas a gentleman who travels on the road as the accredited representative of a regular house, and carrying their samples, is a "Commercial Traveler." We stand corrected, and beg to state that this information has been to us what Artemus Ward calls Westminster Abbey; viz., "a sweet boom."

THERE have been but few failures in the stationery trade during the year, and those which have occurred have not been caused by circumstances peculiar to the present period. The failure of George H. Reay for \$250,000 is the most notable of any, and that of M. C. Tyler & Co. comes next in importance.

THE introduction into general use of postal cards has been consummated during the year, but has not been productive of any marked diminution in the consumption of writing paper, as was feared by some persons.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

As many of you readers are booksellers as well as stationers, I may preface this letter with the welcome intelligence that a large meeting of representatives of all the leading publishing and jobbing houses in this city was held in the spacious parlors of the St. Cloud Hotel on the 3d of December, Mr. Henry C. Lea, the well known medical book publisher, presiding, and Henry C. Coates, of Porter & Coates, acting as secretary. Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, of New York; Mr. Cushing, of Baltimore; Mr. Walter Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co.; Mr. Dodd, of Dodd & Mead; and Mr. Bowker, the accomplished editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, presented to those present the purpose of the meeting, and asked the coöperation of Philadelphia, with a view to bringing the book trade to its true business basis. Considerable discussion ensued, in which many of our leading houses presented some rather knotty questions to be unraveled and explained, and yet showed their earnest desire to do all that can be done towards realizing and permanently effecting a reform. Our largest house here has since issued a circular which, as a concession that its eyes are opened and are desirous of obtaining all the light possible on the subject, will no doubt rejoice the hearts of the trade throughout the length and breadth of the land. As one of the original advocates of the measure, I feel a deep interest in whatever tends to the reform of the book trade, and yet

I am radical enough to differ materially with the compromise measures proposed at Put-in-Bay and by your Central Book Association in New York city and the New England Book Association of Boston, and believe we can never accomplish the purpose fully until we understand each other definitely, viz, that no one outside the trade are entitled to any discount on books—i. e., books should be sold at catalogue retail prices to all who do not buy to sell again. Another important meeting was held the same day, at which Mr. Theodore Megargee, of the firm of Megargee Bros., presided. Mr. H. A. Brown delivered an able address, referring specially to the undervaluation of Imported books, and showing the various methods to escape paying proper duty, defrauding the Government and injuring the book and paper-making trade of this country.

Holiday trade, of course, is now at full tide, and many hope it may lead them on to fortune. Dreka has revised his edition of Card Etiquette, and his circular to the trade presents many points of interest. His new styles of stationery, selected by his resident agents in London and Paris, embrace all the novelties of the season, while his fertile fancy and exquisite taste has suggested many features which, being peculiarly American, will be appreciated. Mason & Co. also make a fine display of the best grades of stationery, and their long experience enables them to adapt themselves, or rather the goods they select, to the wants of the public.

The stock of our leading wholesale houses, viz., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Claxton, Remsen & Hatfield, and Moss & Co., who, in addition to their book jobbing business, carry full lines of foreign and domestic stationery, and also C. J. Cohen, who deals exclusively in stationery, are all very full, notwithstanding the general dullness of the holiday season. Prices range low. Messrs. Murphy's Sons' stock of mercantile stationery is very complete. The leading article they offer the trade is their white and buff copying papers and copying books, the price list of which you publish. They claim that their copying paper is made stronger and capable of taking more copies than any other in the market. It is especially desirable for railroad companies who use large sheets, as they can be handled without danger of tearing. Besides, it will not shrink or buckle as the manilla paper does.

As stationers sell picture-frames, encls, &c., largely, it will be policy for any of your readers not already possessing the descriptive price list of Hale, Kilburn & Co. to obtain of them their latest issue. They will find in it every desirable article in that line fully given and also many novelties of a salable character. Messrs. Hall & Garrison have also largely increased their facilities, embracing every variety of plain and polished mouldings for frames or cornices adapted for rooms, cars, pier glasses, &c., solid ovals, rustic frames, carton pierre ornaments, base tables, bouquet tables, walnut oval and arch-top frames, deep single and double frames for wreaths, &c.

James W. Cooper & Bro. have one of the most extensive factories for the manufacture of brackets and carved walnut work in this country. It is well worthy of a more extended notice.

Mr. R. W. P. Goff also makes a specialty of the same line of goods and is constantly enlarging his establishment. As their goods are largely in demand during the holiday season and are salable at all other seasons, a liberal

stock will find a certain sale at all times. Wishing your readers the compliments of the season, I am, yours, &c. H. C.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
THURSDAY EVENING, January 7, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—At the opening of the year 1874 the money market was just recovering from the fearful upheaval of the previous September, and although there was plenty of funds for the use of those who could furnish unquestioned collaterals, rates to borrowers were 6 to 7 per cent., and discounts on best commercial paper were from 7 to 10 per cent. The banks were gaining rapidly in the supply of greenbacks. From the very beginning of the year the surplus of money continued to increase, and March 1 was freely offered at 3 per cent. on Governments, and 4 to 5 on stock collaterals. This condition of affairs has continued throughout the year. Money has been offered as low as 2 per cent., and first-class paper has been quoted at 5 to 6 per cent. discount per annum. This was still the situation the last few days of the year, and call loans were freely offered upon Government securities at 2 per cent. and on prime stock collaterals at 3 to 4 per cent. Strictly first-class commercial paper was readily negotiated at 3½ to 7 per cent. per annum discount, according to date.

Gold remained during the year 1874 very steady, all things considered. It reached its highest figure in April, when it touched 114½, and fell in July to the lowest point, 109. In order to fully show the movement of gold in this market during the year, we append a very complete table giving exact quotations:

1874	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	110½	112½	110½	112½
February.....	111½	112½	111½	112½
March.....	112½	113½	111½	113½
April.....	113½	114½	111½	112½
May.....	112½	113½	111½	111½
June.....	112½	112½	110½	111½
July.....	110½	110½	109½	109½
August.....	109½	110½	109½	109½
September.....	109½	110½	109½	110½
October.....	110½	110½	109½	110½
November.....	110½	111½	110½	111½
Dec. 1.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
16.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
17.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
18.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
19.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
21.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
22.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
23.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
24.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
25.....	Christmas holiday—no Board session			
26.....	111½	112½	111½	111½
29.....	112½	112½	111½	111½
29.....	111½	111½	111½	111½
30.....	111½	111½	111½	111½

Foreign exchange remained steady during the past four days on the basis of \$4.85 to \$4.85 for bankers 60 days' sterling bills, and \$4.85 to \$4.90 for cash, at short sight. We quote: Bills at 61 days on London, \$4.85; do. at short sight, \$4.89; do. at short sight, \$4.89; cable transfers on London, \$4.91½.

There has been a comparatively quiet business transacted in the Stock Exchange, and the aggregate of sales has been small.

THE PAPER TRADE.—We have but little to report on business matters during the past two weeks. Trade has been fair in a jobbing way. There has been a good demand for printers' supplies, using up considerable fine papers. Book and News are without special change. Reports from the West all agree that mills in that section are generally running full time and are placing their products, though at low prices; in fact, things must be quite prosperous with our Western friends. Manillas are about the same; prices seem to be somewhat stiffer. Straw wrapping is very dull. The export trade has fallen off considerably, and our demand is light. We reiterate our readers to our review of last year's business in another column.

GENERAL TRADE.—We have given in our editorial columns a summary of the general review, printed elsewhere, of the course of the stationery

trade during the past year, so that it is not necessary to repeat it in this place. The results of this survey are most satisfactory, and the promise for the future is not less so. As a whole, the trade has done well, and they now find themselves, at the opening of the new year, without an overplus of stock, and with every indication of a fairly active spring trade. Any one who can read the "Opinions of the Press," which we have collected, without feeling in a cheerful mood, must indeed be of a gloomy temperament.

FANCY GOODS.—Nothing new in the line of fancy goods has been put into the market since our last issue. Everyone has been busy taking stock, and hardly a thought has been given to the ordering of samples, even for the coming year. Brower Bros. and Nicholas Muller's Sons are, we believe, the only ones who have begun the preparation of new goods for the year 1875. The Brower Bros. have one or two new articles nearly ready, illustrations of which will appear in our next issue. Muller has several new designs in hand, and will issue as soon as practicable a new catalogue of his fancy bronzes, in the same elegant style as his inkstand list, issued late in November, which is the finest catalogue ever sent out. George A. Olney, who has bought the stock of the late firm of M. C. Tyler & Co., has a lot of the Crown Paperies ready for delivery, and S. Raynor & Co. also have purchased of the manufacturers the Crown boxes ordered by M. C. Tyler & Co., bearing the monogram of the latter firm. The price of these goods is to be kept firm, we believe, at \$16.50 per dozen, 10 per cent. off in lots of less than 100, and 100 or over, at 10 and 10 per cent. from that price.

STAPLE GOODS.—Have not changed at all as yet, and we know of nothing new, except that both Dougherty and the Consolidated Card Company have put upon the market a cheaper card numbered 6, and styled the Propeller. The list is \$21 per gross. Heary Bainbridge & Co. have received a sample of those miniature safes so useful as jewel cases, mounted on an iron stand, which brings the safe to a class of ordinary tables, and makes a very complete and handsome article of furniture, as well as a more secure repository for valuables. The price, with stand, is, we believe, \$20.

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5 1/4 inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz...	\$4 00	7 inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	5 00
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... 4 59 |

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Discount, 20 per cent.	

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104 72 cent.

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Don't miss it! 20¢ per doz.

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Best English Bone.....	10@ 60
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DOMINOES.
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		City of London	11 00

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rm18.....	15 00	Fern

405.....	15 00	Shakespeare	11 00
Canadian Arms....	15 00	Fern.....	11 00
Moguls, series 402,		Moguls, series 211,	

.....	15 00	212, 209, 12
	15 00	129, 119, 51

403.....	15 00	212, 209, 124, 122,	
National	15 00	120, 119, 51, 52....	11 00
Palace	15 00	Florigated, Light...	9 75

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frame.....
frame.....

Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants
and packing extra.
STEREOSCOPES.
Rosewood, Imit., Wood, & doz\$24@ \$36
Black Walnut Imit. Wood 50 doz

STEREOSCOPES

Black Walnut, split, wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	24
Mahogany.....	24
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Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 25
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Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	6 00
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Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	7 00

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No. 4, 1 inch shank.....	3 50
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Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of

double width a

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No. 3,	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch shank.....	4 00
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72 gross, boxed

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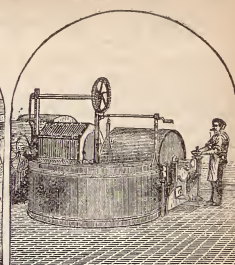
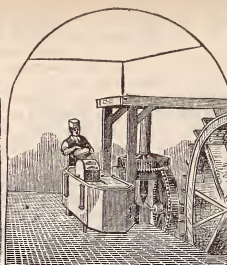
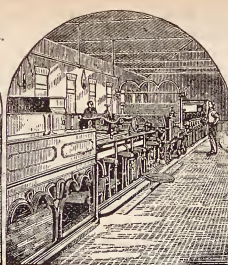
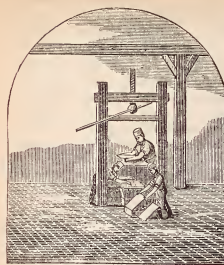
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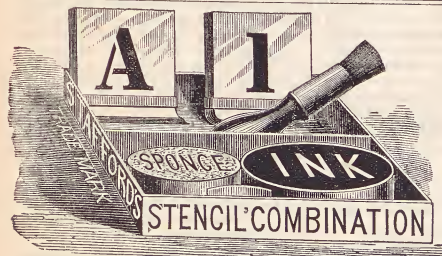
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A VISIT TO THE LITHOGRAPHIC STONE QUARRIES AT PAPPENHEIM.

Four o'clock in the morning is an early hour, even in August, to start on a journey; and a weary traveler, resting at such quarters as the *Hôtel de Bavière*, in Munich, does not quite bless even the trusty porter for calling him in season for the early train. But then time and trains wait for no man, and off we go.

The approach to Pappenheim is indicated by the deep cuttings through the limestone layers, and soon Solenhofen Station was announced.

On the platform I was met by the tall and gentlemanly Mr. F., one of the proprietors of the principal quarries, and after imbibing the customary "bock," was conducted to Mr. F.'s carriage, which he had kindly ordered down to accommodate his transatlantic visitor. The ascent to the quarries tested the power of even my friend's powerful bays. The road was steep and difficult; the country bold but charming. It is but rarely that a traveler finds himself in better company, Mr. F. not only being an influential and most intelligent man of business, but an accomplished linguist, and highly educated man of the world.

Reaching the summit, the manager's dwelling and the stoneworks were full in view. Mr. F., the manager, being absent on his vacation, Mr. F. and his charming wife were passing the summer at the quarries. After a *déjeuner à la Française*, Mr. F. proposed the inspection of his works. Here we saw men, women, and children, all engaged in cutting and grinding the stones as fast as received. In fact this is the only industry for many a mile around.

An 8 or 10-horse power steam-engine was also employed in splitting the thicker layers with saws very similar to those in our marble-works some twenty years ago. Many piles of double-faced stones were shown me, all ready for shipment to New York. One of the greatest difficulties, I learned, was to select of those exceptionally good stones for the American market. Beside, the greater price of the blue stones, there is an extra charge at the quarries of from sixty per cent. to seventy per cent., on account of their being double-faced. The finishing of two sides entails a much increased cost, and then there is but a comparatively small proportion of stones that admit of both sides furnishing perfect and usable surfaces. These facts, together with the loss in transit, owing to the brittle nature of these blue stones, should not be lost sight of by the trade, who feel aggrieved at the prices importers have to charge for the relatively few perfect double-faced stones of good sizes which they are able to procure.

The dexterity shown by the men in breaking the stones and trimming the edges with their tiny hammers, is something marvelous. Machinery can only be used in this industry to a limited extent. There is no water available, even for the boiler, except what falls on the sheds and is collected into cisterns, for there are no streams near by, and the rain lies nowhere, but drains rapidly away through the fissures in the stone formation.

The works cover considerable ground, and are models of system, order, and arrangement. One of the difficulties in the business is the getting rid of the *débris*, which, perhaps, equals in bulk one-half the quantity of stone quarried. Huge hillocks of lumps and chips are beside each quarry. The arrangement of

dumping cars and cranes, for the purpose of piling the rubbish, is most ingenious.

The quarries near the works are exclusively of yellow stones, and to inspect the quarrying the blue, I had to accompany Mr. F. some miles through the woods. A more pleasant walk it would be hard to find. The air so pure and clear; the wild flowers luxuriating everywhere, even the comparative want of cultivation to the somewhat barren soil, lent a kind of charm to the "Nature unadorned." We draw up suddenly at the brink of the precipice overlooking the great quarry. The din of a hundred hammers and picks sounded but lightly at such a distance. Looking across the chasm was a lovely village with its church spire. Below us, the scene was a lively one; many scores of men were there, some wedging out the half-ton blocks, others trimming the layers into shapes for removal, while another squad were marking out and cutting into squares the thinner stones, which are the only serviceable for the paving-tiles so much used in the courtyards and corridors of the better class of European structures.

As we descended the steep inclines, the wealthy proprietor had a good word for every one of his workmen. He inspected the smith-shop where the tools were constantly being sent for repairs and sharpening. The same wonderful system for making the most of every layer as it was quarried, and for clearing away the enormous *débris*, was exhibited as at the yellow stone quarries. While standing there a mass of stone was raised capable of making a 60x40. This stone, weighing probably 1,200 lbs., would be worth \$350 in New York.

The workmen, though earning weekly only what would be considered a good day's wages in New York, seemed happy and healthy. In the winter time they can only work under cover, finishing the stones quarried during the warmer months.

Returning toward Solenhofen, we visited many of the smaller quarries, the proprietors of which work mainly for the larger producers, such as my friends F. and R. At one spot we were shown a curious freak of nature. On a layer of stone being removed an enormous chasm was discovered, down which rocks being thrown, they struck from side to side till out of hearing; but no bottom, it was claimed, had been found. We finally reached the *Gasthaus* for lunch, and a curious place it was. In common with all the houses around, it was built with loose layers of refuse stones, without cement or mortar, and, while cheap to build, would probably not prove so warm in winter as one of our Western log cabins. The *Pretzel*, *Käse* and *Bier* all came from a distance, but were keenly relished.

Lastly, we inspected the old quarries at Solenhofen, now deserted. Any spot more weird-like, outside of the picturesque ruins of some of the cities of ancient Greece, it would be hard to imagine. Lithography, an art so comparatively novel, and caverns so tremendous made in supplying its requirements! The Pyramids, that took centuries to construct, could have been built with less than already explained; and then the thought of the generation of toilers already passed away in the work, suggested, without the tiny but lovely wild flowers that grew from every cranny needing to add their silent voice, the sad story of "Gray's Elegy"—the sweetest and saddest poem in the English language!

But back again to dinner at Mr. F.'s cosy

abode, there meeting, on this Bavarian hilltop, society as refined and brilliant as that at any European capital. A sound night's rest and pleasant dreams, an early departure across country to Stuttgart and Paris, cut short this pleasant interlude in a busy man's life, and profoundly impressed with the importance of the lithographic stone industry, and the heightened hospitality of Bavarian quarry owners, I somewhat reluctantly turned my face to the West.

While on this subject in answer to many inquiries, perhaps I ought to allude, in view of the rapid exhaustion of the supply of the good quarries of Germany and France, to the prospects of the trade being eventually able to obtain their lithographic stone on this side of the Atlantic. That there exists in the United States and Canada enormous deposits of the article, and in many places of the very best quality, does not admit of a doubt.

The Canadian stone is already used to some extent, and is approved even for fine engraving purposes. In Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Virginia, besides in Alabama and other Southern States, samples of both grey and yellow stones have been quarried of good quality. With our high price of labor, however, the large amount of capital which would have to be expended before the good layers can be got at, and the fact that more profitable returns can be realized from the more extensive mineral staples, will probably prevent the American stones filling the market here for some years to come.

Notwithstanding this, the same causes that have enabled us of late to export even our coal and iron to Europe, will sooner or later operate in the same manner with the article under consideration. The rapidly increased demand created by the enormous extension of the art, consequent on the introduction of the lithographic steam press, may accelerate this result, and before long, induce capitalists to set to work opening quarries. We then, it is believed, can soon be as independent of foreign countries for the material as we now are for the artistic talent that elicits from it the results of beauty, of which our young American in the first century of its independent existence may well be proud.—*Lithograph.*

The New Haven post-office never publishes a list of "letters held for postage," for John G. Chapman puts stamps on all letters not prepaid, at his own expense. During the past year he has paid for 3,086 letters, and of the expense of over \$50 that he has incurred less than \$20 has been paid back by those sending letters.

As an instance of the rapidity with which illustrations may now be turned out, we may mention that the portrait of the Sheriff-Elect of the city of London—Mr. Alderman Ellis—was produced by the Typographic Etching Company within six hours of the order being given, including drawing, engraving, electrotyping, and delivering to printer!

The *Annalen der Typographie* says regarding bookbinding, that in England publishers issue nearly all their publications bound in provisional linen covers and uncut. This kind of binding possesses many advantages; it suffices to give the book a good appearance and protects it efficiently, so that for the great majority of book buyers in Germany this linen would be deemed sufficient for library purposes. The book-collecting Englishman, how-

ever, has the book thoroughly bound for his library, in the most durable manner, in morocco or stained leather. First-rate material, ingenious machines, and a proper division of work for the purpose, and a good paying public as well, give to English workmen unusual advantages.

A stationery drummer with immense feet, stopping at the Planters' Hotel, asked the porter for a boot-jack to pull off his boots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows: "No jack here big nuff for dem feet. Jackass couldn't pull 'em off, massa, widout fracting the leg. Yuse better go back 'bout tree miles to de forks in de road, an' pull 'em off dar."

A Michigan paper tells its readers that "there is not a single life insurance agent in the Sandwich Islands." Thus does a venal and perfidious press, subsidized by the bloated minions of the haughty tyrant, Kalakaua, seek to impel emigration to those distant isles. Go there, and you will find, sure enough, that not a "single" life insurance agent is to be found—that the pestiferous cusses are all married, and are breeding their children to the same business.

A collection of ancient Spanish and Moorish jewelry, made by an American for some years resident in Granada, is on exhibition at 221 Washington street, Boston. It contains jewels that belonged to historic families of Spain and were parted with by them in reverse of fortune. One of the finest things in the entire collection is a memorandum book with silver covers. The silver is cut through in arabesque work so as to show a silken surface beneath, and is attributed to Cellini.

If you are down-town, and happen to drop into one of the great restaurants on Nassau street or Park row, you will see at lunch time half a dozen gentlemen of the literary guild seated at the tables sipping coffee or eating oysters on toast. Among them are Rev. Washington Gladden and Mr. Richardson, of the *Independent*; Rev. H. M. Field, of the *Evangelist*, a brother of the famous Field, and a gentleman with a warm hand and ready greeting for all; Colonel Thomas W. Knox, who is now engaged in writing up odds and ends of travel collected during his European tour; Mr. Richard Grant White; Rev. Mr. Clarke, of the *Golden Age*; T. Charleton Lewis, formerly of the *Post*; and a score or so of others.—*New York Letter to Boston Transcript*.

A unique copy of Dante, manufactured by interleaving, is in the library of Mr. Assay, of Chicago. When Longfellow's translation was published, three copies were ordered on large India paper, at an entire cost of \$1,000, with the stipulation that no more like them should be printed. Of these, one was destroyed in the great fire of Chicago, the second has never been extended, but Mr. Assay's has become one of the most remarkable books in the world. He enlarged the three octavo volumes to six, and filled them out with all the illustrations of Doré, Flaxman, and William Blake, and those of the Florence and Vernon editions; inserted all the known engraved portraits of Dante; several of Longfellow, one of which is a water-color drawing; a fine portrait of Flaxman; a page from Longfellow's manuscript, and a letter which accompanied it. The volumes were bound in London, in maroon levant morocco, with gilt tops and uncut edges. The work has actually cost \$1,500, but that does not, of course, represent its value.

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1s.	{ Pints, 1 dozen in box, per dozen.... }	8s.
6d.	{ Half pints, 1 dozen in box, per doz. }	4s.

"A Gum that will stick" has been a long-sought-for requisite. DANIEL JUDSON & SON'S Double Gum effects this desideratum, in addition to which it is got up in a most attractive style. The show-card upon which the bottles are exhibited being indeed unique, has been protected by registration, and is a very ingenious arrangement, admirably answering its purpose for displaying the Gums, either in the window or on the counter, being adapted to stand firm or hang on a nail. The Gums are supplied in boxes of one dozen bottles, with one dozen brushes. Each bottle is securely corked, a movable polished wood cap and brush surmounting the same. The shilling bottle is a suitable ornament for any lady's davenport, or for first-class office use, and will not easily topple over. *Vide Monthly Circular.*

SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS SUPPLIED.

Daniel Judson & Son,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

Dreka's lately issued Card Etiquette for 1874-75 contains few material changes in the fashions from last year, except in the matter of receptions and stationery, as follows:

"Informal afternoon and evening entertainments or receptions promise to become frequent this season. The invitations to these unceremonious parties are on cards instead of note sheets. For instance, for kettle-drums or afternoon teas, 'Tea at 5 o'clock,' on the lower left corner of the visiting card; the address in the lower right corner.

"For other afternoon receptions cards are also used with merely the day, and 'From 3 till 5 o'clock' in the left corner.

"For informal evening receptions, the invitation is usually a card, with 'Thursday evenings,' for instance in the left corner. These receptions continue even through Lent.

"English papers, both white and tinted, and without lines, are now universally used for social correspondence, and should be of the finest quality, either highly finished or mill finished. Note papers with lines, or fancy French papers are not considered 'correct,' and are restricted by etiquette to correspondents who are on terms of great intimacy.

"We introduce a new and beautiful paper this season, termed the 'Gray Mot.' It is a first-class paper, of a delicate and agreeable gray tint, slightly mottled.

"The double rep paper is a novelty, and will be used this season.

"The royal Irish linen paper is still popular, and will remain so for some time.

"The sizes most in use are the long sheet, folding once into square envelopes and twice into oblong envelopes, and the square sheet folding once into a very long envelope. A variety of other shapes are used, which make to order according to fancy."

OVERSTOCKING.

The habit of purchasing large lines of goods on time is one that is extensively practised and works much mischief among small traders or those who have but limited opportunities of disposing of their wares. Overstocking is at all times a dangerous experiment, but more particularly in preparation for a transient or temporary rush in business, such as a season at a watering place, or for a particular line, such as Christmas or New Year's presents. The only safe plan to avoid such a contingency is to thoroughly examine one's resources and finding his ability to invest, buy for cash or on short time, thus saving a cash discount, or avoiding the bug-bear of men with small means, note renewals. One who follows this plan will have more satisfaction in his trade, and having less cause for anxiety with less responsibility, will feel better able to conduct a business successfully.—*Merchantman.*

A young business man will strain every nerve to live in as good a house as the oldest merchant. Of course he cannot live in such a house without having heavy expenses; so he toils and worries for the sake of making a show in the world, while his feet rest on the merest shell, that a too sudden knock would crush in and bring him to the ground. If there was none of this false living and grasping after what is beyond the reach, there would be fewer panics.

THE AMERICAN STATIONER

BEGAN ITS CAREER IN

JUNE, 1873,

As a department of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, which competent authorities pronounce "The Best Paper (Devoted to the Trade) in the English Language."

THE SECOND VOLUME,

In its new size and separate form, begun with No. 20, April 6, 1874. THE AMERICAN STATIONER is therefore

NOT A NEW VENTURE,

But is firmly established, and already has on its list of patrons a majority of the leading firms in all parts of the country.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The "Stationers' Department" of *The Paper Trade Journal* has developed into a separate periodical, THE AMERICAN STATIONER. This exceedingly tasteful and enterprising new-comer looks as if it would win success.—*Evening Mail.*

Mr. Howard Lockwood has begun the publication of an AMERICAN STATIONER, into which he has metamorphosed the "Stationers' Department" of *The Paper Trade Journal*. It is a neat and well-filled journal, and the new venture is very creditable.—*Publishers' Weekly.*

The American Paper Trade Journal, which was only established in May, 1872, has achieved a marked success, and unquestionably contains more trade items and gossip than any other class paper in the world. The proprietors propose to issue the stationery information in a separate publication, under the title of THE AMERICAN STATIONER.—*London Stationer.*

The "Stationers' Department" of *The Paper Trade Journal* is discontinued, and a separate publication, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, is issued by Mr. Lockwood. It is printed on fine, heavy paper, and its sixteen pages of useful matter, including reviews of home and foreign markets, prices current, lists of novelties, new patents, &c., will commend it to the trade.—*Booksellers' Guide.*

The new semi-monthly journal, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, is a very handsome folio of sixteen pages, clearly printed on good paper. The articles, while strictly of a business character, are made lively to the general reader.—*Graphic.*

The Paper Trade Journal has cultivated the stationery interests heretofore by a special department, but the two interests are separated now, and the stationers set up for themselves with THE AMERICAN STATIONER.—*Springfield Republican.*

The following letters are a sample of hundreds we are receiving from all sections of the country:

WOOSTER, O., April 23, 1874.

Howard Lockwood, Esq.:

Please send us THE AMERICAN STATIONER one year. We wish you every manner of success in this enterprise; it fills a space we have been waiting to see filled these many years. It is the hardest work we have to do, that of keeping posted on novelties in the stationery line. We who go to New York but once or twice a year find it hard to satisfy customers that there is nothing new.

Yours truly, RICE, McCLELLAN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1874.

Howard Lockwood, Esq.:

We have received a copy of THE AMERICAN STATIONER of May 7, and became acquainted with the paper for the first time. We are greatly pleased with its lively tone and fullness of information on matters of importance to the trade, and wish it sent us regularly.

Very truly yours,

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELPINGER.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Your paper is invaluable to a stationer's clerk. It helps to give him confidence in selling his goods by being posted in the market, knowing what is in the market, and what are the expected prices, &c. It also helps him to understand his goods, which insures confidence in customers, so that they buy much more readily.

Yours,

H. G.

The back numbers of THE AMERICAN STATIONER form in themselves a large volume, containing valuable articles on topics of vital interest to the trade, Novelties of all kinds, giving lowest discounts, and the Advertisements of the great majority of all the leading Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers in Stationery and Fancy Goods, thus making a very complete Business Directory to FIRST HANDS.

No Stationer or Dealer in Fancy Goods can fail to derive benefit from reading THE AMERICAN STATIONER.

A GREAT OFFER.

A Business Directory and Guide to the Wholesale Houses in New York, Philadelphia Boston, will be forwarded, post-paid, to any one who will send us Two Dollars (\$2.00) for one year's subscription to THE AMERICAN STATIONER.

Send in your subscriptions by money order (if possible) to

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
28 Beekman Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I have casually come across a copy of your paper, and have examined it carefully, and must say that I think it the best paper yet sent out for the stationery trade. I consider myself privileged to express this opinion, as I have spent twenty-five years in the business. You will please forward me all the numbers of the year 1874, and put my name down as a subscriber.

Respectfully yours, JOHN P. CHARLTON.

FAIRMINGTON, ME., September 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The more I read your paper the better I like it, and I cannot understand how a stationer who wishes to keep up with the times can "keep house" without it. I have sent three orders to advertisers in the last number, and shall call on others when I visit the city in October.

QUILL-DRIVER.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I am one of those stationers referred to by implication in one of your late editorials, who don't believe that the stationery business is an easy one to learn. I have spent five years of hard labor at it already, and am only beginning to see how broad the field is. Your paper has been of great service to me, and I cordially approve of its objects, and of the manner in which they have been carried out.

Yours,

NOW IN PRESS!

THE
STATIONERS'
PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COMPILED BY

ANDREW GEYER,

EDITOR OF THE

AMERICAN STATIONER.

PRICE, \$2.50.

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER,

No. 28 Beekman St., N. Y.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.
The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. **PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.**

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,
44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

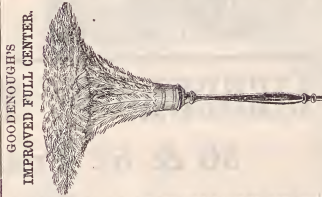
M. J. GOODENOUGH,

Manufacturer,

53 Dey St., N. Y.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST RATES

Send for Price List.



GOODENOUGH'S
IMPROVED FULL CENTER.

WILLIAM R. E. BERTH,

Representing

HOPFENSACK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Pocket-Books,

NO. 81 NASSAU STREET,

New York.

DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. **SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

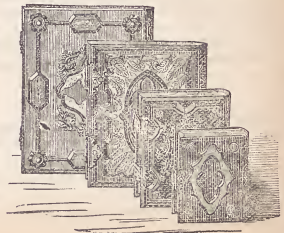
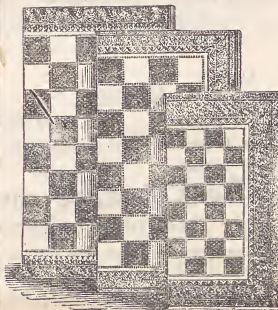
Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

KOCH SONS & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York



HINTS ON TAKING ORDERS.

ABOUT CREDIT.—*Concluded.*

Probably no class of tradesmen suffer more severely from the failure of adventurers than printers. A thrifty printer, who wishes to maintain his own credit, must be inexorable in refusing credit to all new and unendorsed publishing enterprises. Work should stop when pay stops. Cases will occur where the application of such a rigorous rule will appear both harsh and injudicious. But it is the experience of all old printers, that it is much the wiser course to lose an apparently valuable customer and profitable work, rather than take risk with him. To break friendly business relations on grounds of distrust with an estimable man is always an unpleasant duty, and one that will require some nerve on the part of a young printer, especially if the customer is somewhat already in debt, and refusal to trust him further is probably equivalent to a certain loss of the indebtedness that has been already incurred. This disagreeable task can be materially lightened by advising the customer before the work is accepted, that under no circumstances can there be any credit; that a failure to make weekly payments from any cause whatever will stop the work. A customer who declines to accede to such arrangement, is not desirable.

When credit is given, it should be given with a limit as to amount, but fully and heartily in form.

Orders are frequently given for election printing, and for the printed work of societies and of incorporated companies by irresponsible persons, without sufficient authority. Where there is the slightest reason to doubt this authority, and the acceptance of the debt by the person or society to whom the work is ordered to be charged, decline the work until a satisfactory order is produced. Pay no attention to evasive or conditional promises. Accept no equivocations or division of responsibility. If the person ordering will not advance the money, or the person who is expected to pay the bill will not give a positive order, decline the work as positively. Insist on a settlement of the question of responsibility before any work is done. This course is sure to give dissatisfaction—perhaps to make an enemy—but is the only safe course for a prudent man to follow.

Printers are constantly importuned to furnish printing and advertising without charge to charitable associations. Charity is a matter of personal duty or inclination, for which advisory remarks are unnecessary; but the idea that a printer's work costs little or nothing, should be stoutly opposed. Gratuitous printing, or the furnishing of printing at nominal prices, is more of an injury to the trade than to the printer. It is the wiser course to contribute liberally in money to all deserving charities, but to insist on full payment at regular rates for all work done. That which costs nothing is usually estimated as nothing.

—*De Vinne's Printers' Price List.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

John Dean & Co., of Worcester, Mass., are now the oldest manufacturers of japanned iron plates for painters' and lithographers' uses. Their block and patent chocolate tinted ferrotype plates, eggshell and glossy, are in use by all the leading picture takers in the United States.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston.

36 Dey St., New York.

**LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.,****50 & 52 Franklin Street,****NEW YORK.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blank Books, Memorandum and Pass Books, Butcher and
Pencil Books, Scrap Books, Autograph Books and
Writing Albums, Bankers' Cases, Letter
and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios,
Writing Desks, &c.

AND IMPORTERS OF

*COPYING BOOKS,**DRAWING PAPERS,**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &**FINE LEATHER GOODS.***JESSUP & LAFLIN,****WESTFIELD, MASS.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

First - Class Linen Ledgers.

A SPECIALTY FOR ONE QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Demy, Royal,
Medium, Imperial, Super Royal.

These Papers are now pronounced by the most prominent consumers and best judges, to be the

Best Ledger and Record Papers

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

STRONGEST, CLEANEST, AND BEST COLOR.**Compare, Purchase, and be Convinced.**

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK CITY.—Symmers & Brundage, twins, dissolved; now Edw. H. Brundage.

ROCH. TERL.—C. F. Mantz & Co., lithographers, dissolved. J. F. Mantz retires, now Lithograph and Chrome Company of Rochester (Mensing, Kahn & Stecher).

GREENFIELD.—J. D. Bowker, stationer, sold to C. M. Moody.

HARTFORD.—Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., book publishers, dissolved; now Jas. C. McCurdy.

Edward H. Newton, paper, &c., sold to Alonzo White & Co.

Alonzo White, paper, &c., admits Wm. Crosby; style Alonzo White & Co.

NEW ORLEANS.—Robert Chapsey, N. O. Stenell Works, sold out.

Katn & Co., books, &c., sold to R. G. Eyrich.

WINSTED.—H. H. Churchill, stationery, &c., sold out.

ST. LOUIS.—Hendricks, Chittenden & Co., books, &c., dissolved.

HAGERSTOWN.—Hurley & Fechtig, books and stationery, sold to Walter A. Mobley.

One of Boston's best known merchants noted for his shrewdness and penetration, had a test case presented a short time since and came off victorious. As it is an illustration of this millionaire's penetration in great business affairs, we give the story here:

It appears that the merchant wanted another gardener upon his country estate, near Boston, and an individual presented himself for that office.

"Understand the business?"

"Yes, been in it for years."

Whom had he lived with last? The applicant mentioned a gentleman the merchant was well acquainted with, stated that he left for no fault, but that his former employer was going to Europe, had sold his estate, and had no further use for him.

"What wages do you expect?"

"Eighteen dollars a month."

This was astonishingly low for such a promising-looking, sober man and the shrewd business man rubbed his chin thoughtfully and reflected that it was a bargain lot, but "wasn't there something wrong about it?" His habitual business caution even in this comparatively trifling negotiation did not forsake him.

"Call to-morrow at this time, and I will have seen Mr.——, your former employer and give you an answer."

The gardener turned and began to walk slowly away; as he did so, he displayed two patches on the seat of his pantaloons beneath the line of his roundabout jacket.

"Hallo! here! come back here," called the merchant, "you needn't apply to-morrow; I see I shan't want you."

The astonished applicant stammered out something about his knowledge of gardening and good character, but was cut short by this practical observer.

"Don't want you, sir, the patches on your breeches are on the wrong side, a gardener's breeches ought to be patched at the knees, not on the seat. You won't do for me."

When an English horse dealer was told that his horse had an ugly head, he admitted the charge, adding, "But look at Mr. Gladstone's 'ed—and he the cleverest man in hall England."

Where would you look to find the names of the most successful men you are acquainted with? In the newspapers? Is your own name beside theirs?

HARRISON, BRADFORD & Co.'s

**Celebrated
American
Steel
Pens.**

FALCON.

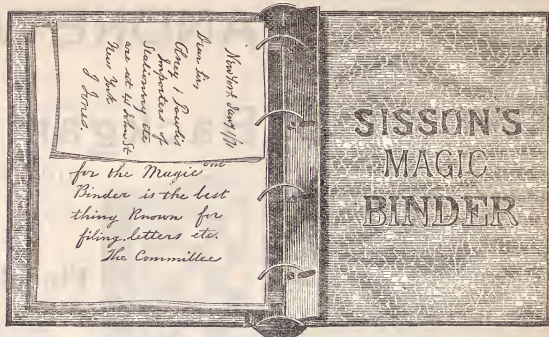
Nos. 505, 20, 28, 75, 1, &c.,

Embracing every style and finish.

Factory: Mount Vernon, N. Y.

OFFICE: 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

SISSON'S PATENT MAGIC BINDER.



LITTLE COMPTON, October 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—On account of the increasing demand for my "Patent Magic Binders," and my lack of the time necessary for their manufacture and sale, I have disposed of the exclusive right of manufacture to BUGBEE & HALL, Stationers, of Providence, R. I., and would ask that all orders hereafter be addressed to them.

Very Respectfully,

HENRY T. SISSON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture "Sisson's Patent Magic Binders," we are now prepared to furnish them in any style of binding, at short notice. This Binder, as improved under the last patent, is acknowledged to be the most perfect invention of its kind that has ever been introduced.

It will instantaneously bind papers as securely as they can be done at any book-binding, and in such a manner that deductions or additions may be made without lessening the security of the others. Our facilities for manufacturing are such as to insure promptness in filling all orders.

Very Respectfully,

BUGBEE & HALL.

KNICKERBOCKER CARD CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS' & ENGRAVERS' CARDS,

No. 39 ANN STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN MCBRIAN, Agent.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**THE AMERICAN
MANIFOLD WRITING PAPER CO.,**
SUPERIOR**Manifold & Carbon Papers,**
STYLES, ETC.

61 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

CENTRAL SLATE CO.,
No. 47 Dey Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST QUALITY**SCHOOL SLATE,**Including Coffin's Patent Moulded Edge and Beaded Finishes.
Log. C. H., Reversible C. H.,
Blackboards and Roofing
Slate, Slate Pencils,
Chalk Crayons, Marble-
ized Mantels, Lamp Bases, &c.The only manufacturers of
First Quality "D" SLATES
in the City.**THE
Paper Trade Journal.**

ESTABLISHED 1872.

"The best paper (devoted to the Trade) in
the English Language."
—LONDON BOOKSELLER.

The JOURNAL is the organ of the American Paper Trade, and contains the latest information about this industry, including full descriptions of all inventions and processes for manufacturing paper, accounts of new fibres and other materials, a record of the operations of paper mills in all parts of the United States and Canada, besides communications, both of a practical and scientific character, by able and experienced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quotations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to make them. To manufacturers and dealers who wish to be informed about the progress of the paper business in this and other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indispensable, and every reader will be able to gain great benefit from its contents.

Communications on matters of interest to all branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

SEMI-MONTHLY, - \$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Terms for English subscribers are 12s. 6d. sterling, including postage. Remittances can be sent by P.O. order.

Sample copies sent free upon application.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
Publisher,
28 Beekman Street, New York.**THE NEW YORK BLANK BOOK COMPANY,**
24 Beekman Street, N. Y.,

Respectfully announce to the trade that they are prepared to furnish a complete line of

Pass Books,	Half Bound Blanks,
Writing Books,	Full Bound Blanks,
Letter Books,	Invoice Books,
Memorandum Books,	Scrap Books, etc.

And make to order any class of work in their line, at the lowest prices. Our Catalogues and Price List will be sent to any address on application. Orders respectfully solicited by

THE NEW YORK BLANK BOOK COMPANY, 24 Beekman Street, New York.**KEUFFEL & ESSER,**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Drawing and Tracing Paper,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Drawing Materials.

SPONGE RUBBER, FOR CLEANING DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

111 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

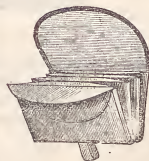
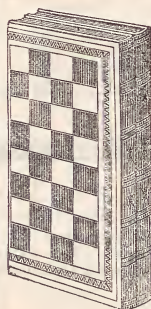
Backgammon Boards,*PORT FOLIOS,**BANKERS' CASES,**and BILL BOOKS,***Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets**

ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.,

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW CAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.

ANDREW GEYER,
Stationers' Purchasing Agent,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

AGENT,

Cornwell Mfg. Co.,
Hovey's Letter Presses.**Write him
at
Once.**

THE OVERWORKED MAN OF BUSINESS.

The London *Sanitary Record*, in an interesting article on "Overwork," gives the following graphic picture of the business man who is overtasking his powers:

"Sooner or later he finds that his day's work has become an effort, a toil rather than a delight; the last hour has become a strain only maintained by determination; a sense of exhaustion and fatigue envelopes his closure of the day's work, and the last columns of figures have presented difficulties hitherto unknown, and the last pile of letters has seemed more trying than of yore. Anything new, of an untried character, making special demands upon the higher faculties, becomes arduous and distasteful, revealing the fact that the higher powers are first commencing to give way, to announce their inability; while the more routine matters, which have almost become automatic, or even habitual, can still be effectively discharged. But in time even these lower processes are affected, and the last half hour at the office is a distinct trial, and is followed by a new sense of exhaustion. There is a certain amount of irritability combined with the sense of exhaustion, that irritability which is ever found along with the exhaustion of nerve matter; this irritation, sometimes almost amounting to exaltation, marks the commencement of nervous exhaustion and failure. While work seems to become more irksome, the usual sources of pleasure no longer afford their wonted solace and satisfaction. There is a heightened susceptibility to any little trivial annoyance, domestic matters are felt more keenly, the dinner is not so satisfactory, the children are noisy; the more necessity for rest, and the more distinct the craving for comfort and quiet, the less seems forthcoming. There is an emotional exaltation which reveals the irritability of the exhausted nerve centers; the newspaper is stupid and uninteresting, the piano wants tuning, servants are deteriorating, children are less obedient, and wives less sympathizing than of yore. The mind is as sensitive as is the skin after a blister; the slightest touch produces pain."

The new Finance bill seems to meet with little favor in any quarter. We have not met with a single word of general praise of it in any paper. The occasional commendation of it, on the ground that it fixed a day certain for a return to specie payments, which was at first elicited, has been, in the larger number of cases within our observation, withdrawn on a closer inspection of the bill. It is generally recognized that we cannot resume without contraction; that mere pledges by Congress to return to specie payments at a remote period are of no value, considering what twistings and turnings Congress has already gone through on currency matters; that the part of the scheme relating to national banking means unmitigated inflation; that the powers given to the Secretary are enormous and alarming; that the absence of any provision for the destruction of the redeemed greenbacks is a trick looking to the establishment of another "reserve;" and that the sudden passage of the bill, without discussion in the Senate, is an unworthy attempt of the Republican managers to humbug the public, by appealing to legislate on a subject which they really mean to shirk, and by appearing to stand up for hard money when they are really playing into the hands of the inflationists.—*Nation*.

LINDENMEYR & BRO., PAPER WAREHOUSE,

15 and 17 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

NEWS, BOOK, SUPER, EXTRA SUPERFINE BOOK
and PAMPHLET COVER Specialties.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HUDSON & CHENEY'S BOND PAPERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Byron Weston's First-Class Ledger and Record Papers.

ALSO DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF

Flat, Colored, and Ruled Writing Papers,
Manilla Papers, Straw, Binders' & Press Board

STAFFORD'S
Chemical Writing Fluid.
STAFFORD'S
Machine Copying Ink.

SUBSTITUTES FOR FOREIGN INKS.

THEY FLOW FREELY,
Never Thicken or Mould.

STICKWELL & CO.'S
Mucilage.

S. S. STAFFORD,

218 Pearl Street, N. Y.,

or any respectable Stationer.

WILLIAM P. DANE,
187 William St.,

Glazed, Plated, Enameled, and Embossed Papers,

FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOK-BINDERS & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.

We pay particular attention to the manufacture of papers for printing, and have constantly in stock a large assortment of desirable colors, in sizes that are calculated to run to good advantage for label manufacturers, all of which are warranted for STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC, & LETTER PRESS WORK.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

STATIONERS' HEADQUARTERS.

THE "ORIGINAL"

BROILED CHOP AND STEAK HOUSE.

Finest Imported Wines and Liquors.

64 JOHN STREET, N. Y.

JAMES A. FARRISH, Proprietor**J. M. KEEP,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Stationers' Hardware,**NOVELTIES,****TOYS AND NOTIONS.***No. 8 Dey Street, New York.*Factory **JERSEY CITY.**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

Agents wanted in every city and town for
the sale of the**BANK OF ENGLAND****Writing Fluid.**

ADDRESS,

RICHARD MAGEE,**508 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.**Read what J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, M. D.,
says of it: The "Bank of England Ink"—the only
ink there is. J. S. HOUGHTON, 419 North Ninth
Street, Philadelphia.**GEO. J. KRAFT,**

IMPORTER OF

Fancy Papers,TIN AND COPPER FOIL, PLAYING CARDS,
IMMORTELLES, MOSS, FLOWER MATERI-
ALS, FANCY BOXES, CONFECTIONERS'
ARTICLES, CHRISTMAS TREE OR-
NAMENTS, &c., &c. MANUFAC-
TURER AND IMPORTER OF
PAPER BOXES FOR DRUG-
GISTS AND OTHERS.**48 and 50 Maiden Lane,**

AND

*33 & 35 Liberty St.,***NEW YORK.****F. H. DUNKINSON & CO.,**

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN**WRITING PAPERS.**

Fine Envelope



Manufacturer's.

DEPOT FOR THE

ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS**71 John Street, N. Y.****McClure & Brothers,**

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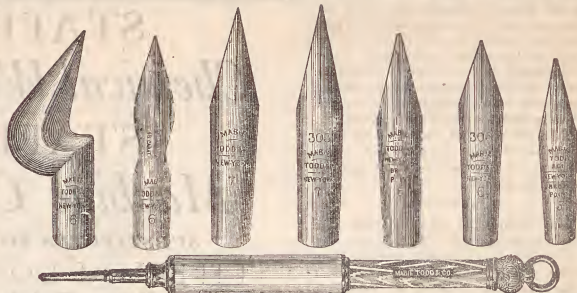
MANUFACTURERS OF

Manifold and Carbon Papers.**DUPLICATING LETTER, NOTE & ORDER BOOKS.****EMACK'S SPECIALTIES.***Miller's Book Clamps, Emack's Pencil-holding Slate,**Steatite Crayons (dustless), D. Slates,**Expansive Pocket Bill Holders,**Improved Soapstone Slate Pencils,**Economy Slate Pencil Holder,**Necessity Slate Pencil Sharpeners,**Chalk Crayons, German Pencils, &c.***112 WILLIAM STREET.****ROBERT SNEIDER,
ENGRAVER & PRINTER,**

MANUFACTURER OF

*Fine Stationery, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards,**INITIALS, CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS,***37 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.**

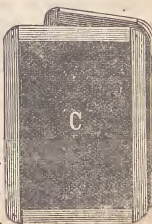
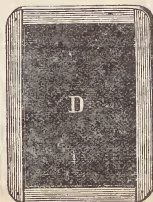
THE LARGEST AND FINEST VARIETY OF BOX STATIONERY ON HAND

**Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.,**

MANUFACTURED BY

MABIE, TODD & BARD,**180 Broadway, New York.****AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.****D. C. PRATT,**16 New Church St.,
Cor. Dey Street, NEW YORKSOLE AGENT FOR THE
LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE
SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.ALSO FOR
COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES,
With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SLATE PENCILS, CHALK CRAYONS,
And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



FOREIGN NOTES.

The programme of the vocal and instrumental music performed at the Lord Mayor's banquet, is prefaced by a description of the Guildhall and the New Library, the whole forming a book of sixteen pages crown quarto. It is printed upon a very thick, fine, toned plate paper in brown ink with a gold border.

A London correspondent says: "The *Times* is quietly and silently working out another great newspaper reform. Composing machines are taking the place of compositors, and each daily issue is being printed from new type. Instead of distributing the types used, say to-day, so that the composing machines may set them up for to-morrow's paper, they are thrown into the melting pot and recast, and transferred to the machine. Thus there is no loss of time compared with the old method of hand distribution. Another news office has also a machine for writing manifests, and it can accomplish this at the rate of eighty words per minute."

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

Real Chinese paper is kept in stock by the house of Von Gelder Zonen, of Amsterdam.

An ordinary well-made plain valentine with a good motto will in a very short time be more saleable than a handsome meaningless one with stupid words.

An article that ought to sell well for valentines, is a circular box containing a floral mat in wool. It is pretty and useful, and we feel assured that it would prove a more acceptable present than many of the varieties heretofore offered. If, however, valentine makers do not appreciate our suggestion, the Berlin wool dealers should not overlook it.

Fancy stationers, in a few years, will, we suppose, cease to be tradesmen or shopkeepers, *i. e.*, if the major portion see fit to adopt the idea initiated by some enterprising persons in the trade, who have christened their depots, or emporiums, as "Bazars." We strongly object to the word bazar being used to signify shop, because it cannot fail to bring contempt upon the person who uses it, while the word has moreover a signification opposed to the sense in which it is used.

Bookbinders are busy; indeed, so very busy that they cannot find a sufficient number of skilled hands to execute their orders. Over-time is therefore being practiced to its fullest extent, and all persons concerned are reaping a harvest at the expense of health. Indeed, the extra labor now required from competent workmen is so great that we think the trade will be wise to consider whether it is correct in continuing to observe the conservatism heretofore displayed in respect to apprentices.

Dr. Mair believes that it would be possible to create a profitable trade in cards specially got up to offer complimentary congratulations to newly married couples. He considers that the majority of persons would much rather use such a medium to express their good wishes than indite letters upon the subject. In the production of cards of this character he believes that there is a very wide scope for the exercise of sentiment, and that both Benedicts and their brides would prefer congratulations of such a nature to the stunted and meaningless sentences now used by society. He suggests that each card be of *carte de visite* size,

with a space left for inserting the sender's name. This would probably lead to the introduction of memorial wedding albums, in which husbands and wives would be able to keep the congratulations of friends and acquaintances. If this novelty were successfully introduced, Dr. Mair believes that it might be followed by cards of congratulation adapted for births and other notable events.

Last year a tradesman in a leading London thoroughfare obtained several trays, into which he threw, in the direst confusion, a number of Christmas cards, each tray, however, only containing cards of equal value, and being labeled, respectively, from 1d. to 2s. 6d. The window stock was by these means made to appear very large, while the public noticing his specialty flocked to him; and he sold four times as many cards as in any previous year, though at first he anticipated loss of dignity and depreciated profits. The fact is, at the present time there is too much formality, too much sameness, and too little change in the windows of stationers.

Novelties in fancy goods, prepared for the winter season of 1874-5, were for the most part this year introduced much earlier than in former years. The result is that retailers throughout the country have not only had leisure to make their selections, but have been able to secure an early delivery of their lines, while wholesale houses have had ample time to execute orders. The new goods issued during the past month were very few, and we can scarcely anticipate that any further novelties will achieve success. In reviewing the introductions of the season, we think, upon the whole, that they were more saleable than those of the past few years. The greeting cards of 1874 are undeniably superior to those of former years, and a great improvement is noticeable not only in the printing and designing, but in construction and editing, in which latter we refer to the selection of mottoes. It is not many years ago since we seriously called the attention of manufacturing stationers to the grammatical errors that marred the beauty of their labors. At first our criticisms were received with sneers, but we persisted in our course, and year by year our remarks were silently noted and acted upon. The result is now apparent, and evidence is found in the fact that we have not this season discovered a single grammatical error in the many patterns submitted to us. There is one feature in connection with the novelties now current that deserves notice; we refer to the superlative excellence of the higher classes of fancy goods, and the unusual varieties in which they are issued. The most exquisite designs are made more *recherché* by excellence of manufacture, and we venture to assert that at no previous period has there been on sale such beautiful fancy goods.

It was on the ragged edge of the wood. They had come thither from different points in pursuit of partridge; but in the shrubbery one startled hunter discovered that the other had drawn a bead on him. "Don't shoot," he said, "I am not a partridge." "I must shoot," was the response, "for I have sworn that if ever I saw a man homelier than I am, I would kill him." The intended victim gazed curiously for a moment, and then said, placidly: "Fire away; if I am homelier than you are, I even wish that I were dead." They adjourned to get a statement from a competent witness.



JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., Manufacturing Opticians,

601 Broadway, 924 Chestnut St.,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Continuous Profile Paper
Cross Section

DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS IN CASES AND STANDS,
ALSO, ALL OPTICAL GOODS.

Send 10 cents for Catalogue of Mathematical Instruments.

NATIONAL PAPER CO.,

HOLYOKE, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

White and Tinted All Rag BLOTTING.

J. & T. A. RAISBECK,
Electrotypers & Stereotypers,
NO. 28 BEEKMAN STREET,
Bet. William & Nassau Sts., NEW YORK.
Electrotypes Mounted on Wood or Metal.

MORRIS RUBENS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Pocket Books, Bill Books, AND FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

62 Reade Street,
NEW YORK.

I have the largest and best assorted line of goods for fine retail trade in the city.

A Special Line for Jobbers.

Miscellaneous.

It takes an educated merchant to write a letter of credit.

The man who could not express his feelings send them by mail.

A matter of weight to newspaper publishers.—The new postage law.

A hard money man says there will be no "change" in business until silver gets into circulation again.

It is no use trying to abolish the free pass system. They commenced excavating for a branch railway at Monson last week, and the workmen came upon a well preserved skeleton of a man, evidence that a deadhead had gone over the road before them.

Six years ago Grant said: "It is a duty, and one of the highest duties, of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, invariable value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for gold can be devised. It should be commenced at the earliest practicable moment."—*Mem's want.*

To over all possible ways of enlarging your business and ask yourself honestly which will soonest, most surely and most largely contribute to that result with the least expense. Is not the answer found in advertising, which while it talks for the merchant also leaves him free to attend to all who are moved to do business with him.

The first-class New York and Boston hotels maintain the same prices that they reached at the worst time in the war, when gold was highest, while in Chicago first-class hotels of equal magnificence charge only \$3.50 per day. Western gentlemen, going to their favorite city, take their wives with them and linger to see the sights, but when they come East, they come unincumbered and stay as brief a time as possible.

"The higher the interest the greater is the risk," said that eminently practical man, the Duke of Wellington. If a person is offered a chance of obtaining ten per cent. for his money in some industrial undertaking, it by no means follows that the undertaking is not a legitimate one, because the probabilities of this ten per cent. being paid are to the probabilities of the interest on consols being paid as three is to one. Were the inhabitants of any great commercial country to incur no risks in their investments, it is evident that the country would not progress.

We give a recipe for keeping the times hard. Let everybody talk depressingly. When any one fails in business put it in all the papers. Let business men keep up perpetual complaint. Let us have occasional editorials inciting bread riots, and political speeches on the wrongs of the laboring classes. Let everybody prophesy a hard winter, a very hard winter, an awful winter. Let us all talk down instead of up. Let us take no account of the fact that flour is cheap, and the harvests are large, and God is good. We shall in this way be able to take another faggot from the poor man's hearth and knock another pane of glass out of his window, and hinder the manufacturer from employing him. All together now—ministers, editors, capitalists, and laborers—let us give a long, deep groan, and keep it going till next spring, and the times will be as hard as we could reasonably expect.—*Christian at Work.*

SMITH'S Patent Adjustable Reading & Writing Desk FOR CHAIRS.



CAN BE SECURED TO ANY ORDINARY CHAIR.

Useful for a Reading or Writing Desk. A convenient table to hold tea service for invalids, and many other purposes.

TOWER, GILDERSLEEVE & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 310 Broadway, N. Y.



VICTOR E. MAUGER,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer of the

Goodall Playing Cards

AND

BASKERVILLE PAPERS,

London and New York.

ALSO

LAROCHE FRERES'

Favorite Line of French Papers,
ANGOULEME, FRANCE.

Boissac's French & Writing Inks.

WATERSTON'S

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

106, 108, 110, 112 Reade St.,

SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JANUARY 23, 1875.

NO.

VERY ENTERTAINING MEAL.

On Saturday, January 9, Mr. Victor E. Manger gave his annual banquet to the members and ex-members of his establishment, No. 110 Reade street. Knowing that any occurrence connected with such a widely known gentleman would prove interesting to the trade, I have taken the liberty to use my poor efforts in giving you a description of this memorable occasion. In this doing, I believe it proper to take things in the following order: First, who were there; second, what was there; and lastly, what was said. Being a novice, I shall therefore not turn aside from the paths which so many more able minds than mine have gone before, but shall follow in the same beaten path. I, being among the fortunate ones, received the following:

MR. AND MRS. VICTOR E. MANGER
Repined the pleasure of your company to dinner
Saturday next, Jan. 9, at 6 P. M.

Promptly at the time mentioned the guests commenced arriving, were received by Mr. and Mrs. Manger, and soon we were all seated around the board. The cloth was laid for quite a number, and on each plate was a card bearing the name of, and assigning a position to, each guest. Once seated, a glance showed me who were there. Among those may be mentioned—first, the host and hostess, the Misses Manger, Mr. Fred. B. Gilbert (general manager), Mr. Taylor of the sample department, Mr. Crusius and Mr. E. Harun of the intellectual department, Mr. Black, Mr. R. H. Stevens, Mr. Dundas Dick, Mr. Fritz Maurice, Mr. Osborn, also lady friends of the host, and, lastly, your humble servant. Having thus disposed of the solids, I will now turn my attention to the delicacies. But here comes the most difficult portion of my task, my forte being to do justice to such in other ways than in writing about them. The table was most tastefully decorated with flowers, fruits, &c., and presented a very pleasing appearance to the eye as well as attractive to the appetite. The courses were as follows: Oysters (different styles), soups, fish, green peas, South Down mutton (imported especially for the occasion, and believed to be the only Black-leg Mr. Manger has ever been accused of introducing to his friends—we forgive him); then birds, a giant among turkeys; then came the dessert, most prominent of which was a genuine English plum pudding, made, I understand, expressly for the occasion by the fair hands of Mrs. Goodall. Ample justice was done in this direction, I can assure you. Then came the pastry; then fruits and mottoes in endless variety. With each course, of course, came a

different wine of the finest vintage; first the red wines, then the white. After dessert had been finished the ladies retired, cigars were passed around, the glasses refilled, and the company reorganized with our host in the chair. Mr. Fred. B. Gilbert (the Communist), having shown conclusively that although he was a right hand man he could hold his own as a left, was the first to rise. Mr. Gilbert, being the oldest member of the house, made some very interesting remarks regarding his connection with it, and some very complimentary ones on Mr. Manger, and ended by proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Manger and family, which was drank standing and with enthusiasm. Mr. Ernest Harun, assistant in the intellectual department, next arose. Mr. Harun stated that though probably the youngest member present, he felt pride in responding to the toast just drank. He thought that V. E. M. were the most suggestive of capitals, and gave some of the following as proofs of his assertion: Very Enterprising Man, Very Energetic Man, Very Enthusiastic Member, Very Entertaining Merchant, Very Entertaining Meal. Responded to by Mr. Taylor, of the sample department. Mr. Taylor wished to fully concur with all the remarks made by the gentlemen, but thought we should not forget our friends in England, and therefore proposed the health and future prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. Goodall, of London; drank standing. Mr. Dundas Dick came next, and, though unaccustomed to public speaking, was able to give a long and very interesting account of his past connection with Mr. Manger in words most complimentary to the last-named, followed by Messrs. Crusius, Fritz Maurice, R. H. Stevens, Mr. Black, and others, all of whom, having done justice to the banquet, were now anxious to add their testimony as to their high appreciation of Mr. Manger as a friend and as a man. Mr. Manger responded, thanking those present for their complimentary remarks and expressing a wish that all should be successful in the future as in the past, and then invited those present to rejoin the ladies, which was done. The hour was growing late, and after a few minutes' general conversation the guests prepared to depart. Good-nights were spoken, and the banquet was among the things of the past. As I went out into the night I could not but think how pleasant an evening had been passed, an evening which I know will be a green spot in the memory of all for years, and I ask them to join me in—"Here's to our host and his family, and may they live long and prosper."

PHENIX.

A lithographic exhibition of the products of living artists recently took place at Amsterdam.

Correspondence,

[Communications are solicited from those who have anything of value or interest to say of news, trade gossip, and personal life be gladly received.]

SHOPPING AGAIN

ST. PAUL, MINN.,

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Being a regular reader of your interesting paper, I have presumed to write you a line. It not worthy of publication in the waste paper basket, and it may, by way of paper stock, when we come to business.

Referring to your editorial on "Issue of December 23, 1874, recalls have often thought would oblige me to a great extent of what I am looking around" in making up

Of course, a buyer must look in order to secure to himself the most promptness, and the varieties, if nothing else, but it is your manufacturing and import unite in the establishment of a leading and staple articles of making discounts from list price the amount of purchase, it may be of "running around" trying little five or ten per cent. belt staples, viz., slates, crayons, pens, and fifty other articles prices were uniform, as above make up our purchases from a chance to be dealing with, or play other advantages by a more honorable dealing. It is a buyer upon equal footing, and a step to the pernicious practice as it is now, the smallest retailing and staple articles, at other trade, at the same figure, large buyer must pay, while and does buy twenty-five cents buys one.

We have had a fair winter should have been by conside of wheat and grasshopper

We are reminded that spirit by the early arrival in a tonials," the foreman and gentail, whole-souled Yankee, representing that first-class ably with those of books, Chas. Arms, of South

We are in receipt of many "missionaries" announcing New York on their regulars. We are now them out. Glad to see 'em without them. Yours, &c.,

CLERKS AND

To the Editor of the Stationer: One of the causes of the importance of which

Trade.

rade

E OF

ES.

Extra

being packed for

We are now

alkley Co.,

Alie

the robbery by clerks of their employ-
ment in this country, and unless something
is done to arrest it, the crime will soon have eaten
letter of every man's establishments doing a vast business.

The man continually prosperous are rotten at the founda-
ment here, in consequence of incessant, systematic pecuni-
ary clerks, it is impossible to estimate; but in

A matter of every city sudden and startling failures ever
the new occur whose secret cause is known to

A hard been this, and this only. Confidential clerks
"change" making houses in New York who have main-
tained for years a stainless reputation for integrity
and are suddenly found to have robbed their em-
ployers of thousands of dollars. But generally,

system. Thieves and shopkeepers have themselves largely
branch railway, when they are victimized. Sometimes they
workmen cannot clerk, calculating with great alacrity the
of a man, evidence on which he can keep from starv-
ing, wonder that in accepting such a situ-
ation the road be-
have been calculated on making up the

Six years ago the wages from the pickings of the
one of the highest. Then again, a smart, showy appear-
ance to secure the official vouch of politeness and a flood
of fixed, inventory, and honor. Who can wonder that
return to a speculator so often deceived when they look
at the device?
SEND FROM THE
character of their employees than to the
"mom's want" their broadcloth or the greases of their
over all for an instant think of testing

The most desirable young men for
T business, and always the most prepossessing at
Yll sonest, most an unruly, the result of good prin-
ciple contribute to that breeding, which is instantly recog-
nized. Is not the fractured eye, and which is found dis-
which while it tagsod sense and sterling integrity,
leaves him free to diteness is not put on and off like a
to do business with characterized by any of the dazzling
"meaner which distinguishes the

The first-class man
maintain the same learn to distinguish between the
the worst time in the counterfeiter; let them take no
highest, while in G' their employment about whose
equal magnificence are not fully posted; let them pay
Western gentlemen salaries, and especially let them,
city, take their wives, do so without establishing a system
see the sights, but which is always despicable, acquaint
the conduct and pursuits of their
come unnumbered, the saleroom or counting house,
as possible. only save themselves from the loss

"The higher the inheritance from bankruptcy, but will
risk," said that emigrant man trembling on the brink
Duke of Wellington, going headlong to ruin. F.

in some industrial unCORRECTION.
follows that the und
mate one, because the NEW YORK, January 9, 1875.

per cent. being paid each Stationer:
the interest on consols correct an item in your last publi-
one. Were the inhabitation plate; we would say
mercantile country to need to be not the oldest man-
ufacturers, it is evident that in 1828, which
manufactured in this country.
respectfully yours,

We give a recipe for
Let everybody take de
one fails in business pu
Let business men keep
Let us have occasional
riots, and political spee
the laboring classes. Any amle at the question, but
a hard winter, a very one as such business in New
winter. Let us all take of small parcels for ship-
Let us take no accounts been in the habit of order-
cheap, and the harvest sent in to an obliging house in
good. We shall in they are boxed and forwarded.
another fagot from us, and must be considered a
and knock another of the accommodating house-
window, and hinder of the house, if not by the
employing him. All the. Besides this there is no
of course, and parcels sent
editors, capitalists, and often fail to come forward as
long, deep groan, and kild. A case in point is just
spring, and the times v considerable bill of New
could reasonably expect.ber. They were invoiced

FOR A NEW BUSINESS.

January 4, 1875.

December 9, and sent in to be packed, but I presume
the package was overlooked. At any rate, they
reached me January 2, and my loss is enough to pay
a regular packer for several months' packing.

I have often asked to be directed to a parcels
packer, but have always been told there was none.
"Send in your parcels, here, and we will attend
to them for you." is the usual reply, and of course that
is an accommodation. But I would like to make this
a matter of business; so I ask for a parcels packing
house, if there is one, and if there is not, I suggest
there be such, and that the trade in and out of the
city give it their support.

Yours truly, H.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1875.

Editor Publishers' Weekly:

DEAR SIR: In looking over the correspondence
in your issue of the 10th inst., I notice a letter
headed "A Suggestion for a New Business." I have
been thinking for some months of establishing just
such a branch to my business as would be filled by a
professional packer. This was suggested to me by
my own frequent loss of packages and want of the
slightest clue to find them. My idea would be to
give receipts for all packages, and to pack on certain
days of each week, as per agreement to be made
with my patrons. There is one point that comes
up, however, and out of which I do not see my
way, and that is the question of "shorts." For in-
stance, not long since I bought of a well-known
fancy goods house 3 dozen copying brushes. The
package was sent out to be packed, and on its arrival
at its destination only 2 dozen brushes were to be
found. On application for an allowance for short-
age the fancy goods man said he charged 3 dozen
brushes, checked the bill back, and our packer re-
checked 3 dozen, so he could not allow the amount,
and said we must look to the packers. On writing to
the receivers of the goods, I was informed that
in their opinion the package had never been tam-
pered with, but came to hand in exactly the condition
that it was received by the packers in this city. The
only way out of this difficulty that has suggested
itself to me so far is that of affixing a lead seal (same
as is used by the express companies) when the re-
ceipt is given, and in the presence of the messenger.

Can anyone suggest any way to meet such difficul-
ties? For remuneration I propose to charge a certain
sum per year, and the cost of boxes, carting, stamp-
ing, &c., cost not meaning one-third added as
profit, as done by some of the largest book houses
in the city.

I will inaugurate this business at once if sufficient
encouragement is given. Say if twelve houses will
enter an arrangement with me at rates varying from
\$100 to \$300 per year according to work done.

Respectfully,
ANDREW GREYER,
No. 28 Beekman street.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

Improved Target and Toy Pistol. Warren Lyon,
Mamaroneck, N. Y.—The first invention is a toy,
for use with pea shooters and the like, for the amuse-
ment of children. It consists of two or more self-
adjusting targets of equal weight, arranged on the
ends of radial arms of equal length secured to a
rotary shaft. The target is the self-righting, and
may include several grotesque figures. The same
inventor has also devised a toy pistol which may be
used in connection with a toy target just de-
scribed. A piston is arranged in the barrel, and its
rod connected at the rear end with a lever. The
rod has a coiled spring on it to throw the piston
forward. The lever is arranged in a vertical slot
in the breech, above which it projects. The lower end
has a notch behind the pivot, in which a spring catch
drops to hold the piston spring, and to be used for
tripping it by the trigger. A stop is combined with
the spring catch and trigger, to prevent damage to
the catch by pulling the trigger too hard.

No. 158,014. Rotary Chromatic Hand Stamps.—
Chas. E. Baldwin, New York, N. Y.—The stamp
cylinder is journaled in a frame having segments,
extensions, radial slots in which carry ink rollers,
all or part of which may be sectional rollers, each

roller being furnished with a different colored ink.
Any number of these rollers may supply ink to the
cylinder at the same time, and any of them may be
rendered inactive by raising their journals from the
deeper to the shallower slots.

No. 152,455. Temporary Binder.—James Bennett,
St. Johns, Canada.—The binding-plate is attached to
a metallic strip, secured to the upper surface of
the base-plate by jam-nuts. The base-plate is pro-
vided with recesses to receive the lower ends of the
pins and under jam-nuts.

No. 157,938. Bill Files.—Eldridge J. Smith, Wash-
ington, D. C.—In a paper-file holder, the brace pro-
vided with the shoulder, projecting lip, angular pro-
jections with inwardly-projecting lugs, in combina-
tion with plate, sheet metal plate and grooves in the
base and stationery upright.

No. 157,869. Temporary Binders.—Wm. Reid, New
York, N. Y.

To the inside of one of the backs a rod is fitted
to revolve freely, thus winding up the sectional
binding-tapes attached to it. The flat side of the
rod-head lies upon the back, thereby preventing
spontaneous rotation.

Temporary binder, constructed with a winding
device, for tightening the binding cords or tapes.

No. 157,881. Lead Pencils.—Daniel M. Somers,
Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A lead or other pencil
having its case or body composed of a series of con-
ical or tapering scales, packed one within the
other.

No. 157,934. Compounders for Gluing Paper.—Charles
E. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.—The above described
compounder for uniting paper, &c., consisting of a
counting of glue and tannin, and a second coat of
bichromate of potash.

No. 158,013. Machines for Stitching Books with
Metallic Staples.—Ed. Averell, New York, N. Y.—
The sheets to be stitched are placed on the table
under the head. Depressing the treadle brings the
lever down with its head on the plunger, which has
points, whereby the paper is perforated for recep-
tion of the staples. Wire is fed from a spool through
a hole in an arm across a recess; thence through
another hole across a second recess; and finally into
a loop, which has a depth equal to the thickness
of the metal between the recesses. In its descent
the lever strikes the lever, the opposite end of
which rises, and forces a part of the wire into a
groove in the recess, forms a staple as the knife cuts
the wire. The treadle being now released, the lever
rises, followed by a plunger and lever. With the
lever also rises a rod, upon which is a pawl on an
adjustable block. This pawl revolves a ratchet-disk
by striking both the long pins and the short pins
thereon. As the disk is turned by the pawl striking a
long pin, another long pin, in advance, strikes a
hanger-arm fixed to a slide-bar, and slides the bar
forward, and with it the head in which are the per-
forating plunger and the staple-inserting plunger,
so that the latter is now brought directly under the
hammer, while still another long pin behind raises
the rear arm of the lever to its highest stroke, holds it
there (as the pawl prevents the ratchet-disk from
turning back), and thus depressing a wedge, the
clenching-pliers are opened by a spring. As the
lever is released, the finished staple is pushed out of
the groove by the spring-pin. It drops from the end
of the lever upon the inclined guide-bar, and
straddling this, slides down the head in which are the
perforating plunger and the staple-inserting plunger,
now awaits the downward stroke of the inserting-
plunger. The treadle is now again depressed; the
hammer, striking the plunger, drives the staple; the
lever, being depressed, forms another, and a can-
dog fixed to an adjustable block on the rod, striking
the rear arm of the lever, throws it off the pin, and
the front arm being forcibly thrown up by the
spring, the wedge causes the pliers to close and
clench the staple. The return of the treadle now
causes the pawl, by catching a short pin, again to
turn the disk and the hanger-arm up to its long
pin, when the slide springs back to its original posi-
tion, and the perforating plunger is again under the
hammer.

No. 157,898. Burnishers for Photographs.—Emile
R. Weston, Bangor, Me., assignor to Jos. Parker
Bass, same place.—The apparatus is provided with a

two-way feeding-roll, which, in connection with the burishing tool, imparts motion lengthwise and crosswise simultaneously to the card.

No. 157,223. Pencil Cases.—John Holland, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Produces the magic movement by means of the internal and external spirally-slotted cylinder.

No. 157,715. Paper Ruling Machines.—T. F. Collins and F. H. Collins, Boston, Mass.—The gate carrying the adjustable stop-fingers is raised by the wiper. The pen-bar is moved by means of the adjustable cam, placed in the middle of the machine, operating against the chisel-shaped finger.

No. 157,259. Game Apparatus.—Walter Clayton Wingfield, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, England.

Arranged to be portable, so as to be set up on any plane surface or field out of doors.

The game apparatus or portable tennis-court, consisting of the oblong or rectangular net and the triangular end-nets, the whole constructed and arranged to be stretched by ropes, and secured in position by standards.

No. 157,113.—Alphabet Cases.—Wm. F. Baade and Amos W. Sangster, Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to Wm. F. Baade, same place.—Longitudinally-sliding letter strips are made to show their alphabet consecutively at a cross-opening by turning the knob and pressing each respective button. To the above is added a revolving picture-carrier.

No. 157,161. Processes of Producing Fac-Simile Copies of writings, &c.—Eugenio de Zaccato, Padua, Italy.

Copies writings, drawings, and other delineations by chemical agency.

The process of producing fac-simile copies of writings, drawings, and other delineations.

No. 157,544. Bookbinders' Cloth-Cutting Apparatus.—Joshua W. Jones, Harrisburg, Pa.—The cloth in roll is placed upon a table between guide-pieces, and its free end passed beneath buttons, to prevent its buckling in reeling off to the knives stuck in the table-top. The several strips thus cut from the web are formed into rolls each, and placed in a rack constructed beneath the plane of the table, with their free end laid upon each other, so as to pass them in a body beneath a batten, upon a sliding table covering the rack, to be severed into required lengths.

No. 157,265. Electrotype Molds.—Silas P. Knight, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The process of treating electrotype molds by the application of glycerine and water, with or without plumbago, to the surfaces of said molds before taking an impression of the form.

CONCERNING CHOPS.

The muezin who from the minaret's top at noon calls the faithful Mussulman to prayer issues no more imperative summons to the performance of a daily duty than does the hunger pain that at the same hour admonishes us of the need of more fuel to keep the human engine at work, and no crowd of Mahomedan worshippers in gilded mosques obey the call with more eager haste than the crowd of merchants who throng Farrish's at the meridian hour. A record kept by Mr. Farrish of the number of chops, steaks, loaves of bread, &c., consumed in his house during the past year shows what destroyers of animals we animals are. What a hecatomb of sheep and oxen must die to minister to the gastronomic pleasures of the men who dine at Farrish's! The annual fetish butchery of the King of Dahomey is cast into the shade by the exhibit which Mr. Farrish has shown us, and which we append: Chops, 30,294, which, if constructed into a column, would reach an altitude of 3,274 feet 6 inches, or nearly eleven times the height of Trinity Church steeple; single steaks, 5,492; double steaks, 1,116; mutton kidneys, 2,388; loaves of bread used, 18,728, which, placed on a line, would extend from the Battery to Westchester county, or ten miles long.

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MACHINE MADE

PAPER BAGS.

Although our goods are full count, full size, full weight, and **Extra Quality**, our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of inferior make and quality of other manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our Bags after being packed for market do not stick together, a fault so common in other makes. We are now prepared as usual to fill all orders promptly.

Samples and price lists sent on application.

The Pultz & Walkley Co.,
Plantsville, Conn.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

How the Time is Passed While on the Road

—Life at the Hotels—Lugging Samples—

Spotting Black Sheep—The

Salaries Paid.

"Off again," I said to a well-dressed man hurrying along with a traveling bag in one hand and a shawl in another. "Where are you bound now?" He was a commercial traveler, and worked for one of the largest houses in the city. "Yes," he replied cheerily, "I'm off again, I'm always off, and never on. I don't know my own wife. One of these days I'm going to stay at home long enough to get acquainted with her, if I can. She seems to be a nice kind of a woman. I've got to catch the train at Forty-second street in an hour; jump in the car and go a little way with a fellow, can't you? That's the only way I can say how d'ye do to my friends." I did as he requested, following the biblical injunction, "If any man compel you to go a mile, go with him twain."

"This is a queer sort of life you lead," I said, on being seated. "Don't you enjoy going about seeing the country, living at first-class hotels, riding in palace cars, smoking the best cigars, flirting with all the pretty girls you meet, and, in a word, making a long spree of life all at other people's expense? Seems to me a commercial traveler has a mighty easy berth of it. I'd like to be one myself."

He listened to all I said with an amused twinkle in his eye, and replied: "Well! now it is strange that about every man outside of the business has just exactly your idea of it—which is just exactly the wrong one. There never was a more incorrect idea of the duties and animus of commercial travelers than the popular one. Why, man alive!" he said spiritedly, "you mustn't suppose the merchants of New York are idiots, or that they lose sight of us the moment we leave the store. They know all about us, and we know that they know it, and take care that they shan't know any harm of us."

SELLING GOODS.

"Our calling is our bread and butter, and we have to earn it by the hardest kind of labor. You needn't laugh; it is so. Business of all kinds nowadays is done by actual personal representation and solicitation. A merchant has certain kinds of goods which he puts on the market; he advertises them fully, and then follows up his advertisements by his travelers and rakes in all he can. Commercial travelers are more numerous to-day in all lines than ever before. Wherever you see a smart, active man going from store to store in suburban cities talking with the proprietor confidentially, and producing a memorandum book in which he makes notes from time to time, that man is a commercial tourist, as we call ourselves for fun, and is doing as much business in his way for his house as they do for themselves. No firm can get along without them. Some have twenty travelers scouring the country at the same time, and others have two or three, according to their line and extent of trade. You spoke of our seeing the country! You'd laugh if I told you that I never saw Niagara Falls in my life until I was thirty-five years old, though I had been within two miles of it hundreds of times! It is so. I never had time. At last I was ashamed of it, and absolutely took a day, and wrote the house I was going to the

Falls on a spree. I went there and stayed a couple of hours, and happening to think of a man I wanted to see in Buffalo, took the first train for that city and let the Falls go to pot; fact is when I am on business I can't take any pleasure in fun. I scarcely know one place from another, except by the business houses in them, and as for scenery—the finest scene I know of is a merchant calling at your hotel two or three times before you arrive wanting to know if you haven't come yet, so he can buy a bill of goods of you.

HOW THEY LIVE.

"We do stop at first-class hotels, and we always get just as good accommodations as there are in the house. Why? Because we pay our bills; because we are the biggest kind of walking advertisement for a hotel, and the men who know how to keep one understand that fact. We can send hundreds of dollars' worth of business to a hotel or drive hundreds away from it, simply by reporting to each other how we are treated. We get together in smoking cars and in our rooms nights, and detail every mean act or petty extortion, and you bet that landlords don't make any millions out of us by crowding! Some of us have our regular rooms—best family rooms, too, we occupy every month for years, and we always get them, every time, no matter who is in them. The head waiters know us like a book, and so do the boys; and you bet we don't get any tenderloin steaks or broiled chickens or birds and things! Oh, no! they ain't for us!

"Certain towns are celebrated for their mean hotels. Providence, R. I., was until a few years since; the meanest of all mean houses, eight or nine years ago, was the City Hotel. For a place of 80,000 inhabitants, it used to be a wonder to us why such a hole was in existence; but it was the only one in town, and we had to go to it. The boys got so they used to do their business up in a day, and then go to Boston, fifty miles off, and stay, rather than sleep in the town. I believe it is better now. It makes a mighty sight of difference to a man who works twelve and fourteen hours a day, as we do, talking and walking all the time, what kind of fare he gets; he can't have any too good, and a sensible firm knows it. How is a man to have any spunk or spirit in him after riding, say 500 miles, a week, and talking all the time, except when he's asleep, if he is disturbed by bugs or fed on bull beef and slops generally? He can't do it. Can't ride 500 miles a week and do any business! Young man, we work, all day and ride all night. That's the way we do it, except in big towns like Buffalo or Chicago; there, of course, it's different.

SAMPLES AND EXPENSES.

"Samples! yes, of course, we carry samples; some of us have half a dozen big trunks full of 'em; regular store in itself to lug around. Dry goods, hats, boot and shoe men, all have 'em, and at the end of their trips they sell the lot for what they can get to some Cheap John; trunks and all; unless they are sample trunks made on purpose for their business. Some have samples they carry in hand, and those are the worst of all. Cutlery men catch it heavy on these. They ain't heavy enough to put in the baggage car, but they have to be toted round from store to store; weigh twenty-five pounds some of 'em. You take one of them, carry it all day in a country town or city, talk all the while and perhaps make no sales after all—find some chap has been ahead of you and done it all for you, and when it comes

night, if you don't feel tired you're a horse, that's all.

"Big bill of expenses! Well, that depends on where and how you travel. In the Eastern States, where distances are short and hotel charges small in the towns, the expenses are very slim; go West, the scene changes, you can't go decently for less than six and eight dollars per day for legitimate outlay. That's what it will cost day in and day out. For five years, my account, furnished in detail, from New York to Chicago, not stopping at every little town, but only at big places on the New York Central, like Syracuse, Utica, Rome, Rochester, &c., was \$6.90 per day, exclusive of salary of course. A man can spend as much as he likes. 'Entertaining customers' covers a multitude of sins, and there's lots of fellers spend three and four dollars a day in this way, but the customers don't get much of it. Common sense tells a man or a house that a traveler must have a thundering trade to spend so much every day. I told our folks that if they found any items for whiskey or cigars in my bill to charge it to my account, and as for entertaining customers, I don't have to buy my trade. I make it fair and square; they pay me for the goods, and that settles it. I want my head clear, not full of whiskey and tobacco, if I am going to travel.

SALARIES.

"What we do get? Oh, certainly that's a fair question; no offense whatever. We get just what we are worth, like every other man in the world. Our salaries vary from \$800 per year and expenses to \$5,000 and ditto. For me, I get \$3,500, which is fair, I consider, though I earn every cent of it. My house is a good one to work for, that's one comfort. They never write me scolding letters, blowing me up when I have done my best; but they say, 'Mr. Jinks, you have had a hard trip this time; better go home for a few days and see your wife, and then come back and try it again.' I can't keep away from the store two days at a time, though. We represent the house, you know, away from home, and shrewd merchants take care that their representatives shall be worthy of them. Why, many a big house in this city depends more upon its travelers than upon its partners for trade and sagacious conducting it, and if they lost them would be in a box. I have known travelers to stand by a concern, voluntarily accept a reduction of salary, cut their expenses all they could decently, and work hard when they knew the house was in a tight place, and their efforts were in no small degree contributive to final success.

UNTRUSTWORTHY TRAVELERS.

"Black sheep in the business! Certainly there are; just as many as in any other profession; and they make so much noise, live so much in the public eye, that they get the whole of us a bad name sometimes, but that affects us very little. They don't get far; their career is soon terminated. The telegraph is too long nowadays and reaches too far for a man to cut up his many diodes. First thing he knows, in one of his drunken sprees, somebody telegraphs or writes to his folks that their traveler has been drunk about town for five or six days, and they better get him home, which they do mighty quick. Then again there are men who smooch fifteen or twenty dollars a week by representing they have been to such and such places, when all they ever did was to talk to a merchant from town whom they met by chance on the platform of another

place fifty miles away; they charge traveling expenses all the same, but such things are, like all other forms of human swindling and dishonesty, found out sooner or later. Then again there are men who pick up loose women and go about hotels with them, thinking that nobody knows them or their company, but they soon get undeceived upon that point by hearing of it in their papers. You mustn't judge all travelers by the misdeeds of a few, for no class of men work harder or more faithfully than they do.

DIGNITY OF THE PROFESSION.

"Get snubbed sometimes! I don't understand you! Rebuffed! Why, who should rebuff me? I ain't a bootblack or a match peddler! It is no favor a man does me to buy my goods! He knows that as well as I do. You don't rebuff your grocer, do you, when he brings your order in, or your butcher! Not much. I'd like to see the man I couldn't approach. All men are approachable in one way or another; if you know your business you know how to meet them. No merchant ever tried to put on any airs with me, simply because I always respect myself. It don't take long to see that. A great many men are sent out in driving times who never ought to be on the road at all, and they get rebuffed right and left. I'd rebuff 'em myself. I remember one young man who was standing in a store when I entered; the proprietor came up to me and began talking, but stopped and turned to the fellow still standing there.

"Well!" he said. "You have your answer; what are you waiting for?" "I am waiting for an order," says the bright young merchant. "Our folks told me never to leave the store until I got an order, and you haven't given me any, so I thought I'd wait." The merchant laughed, and finally persuaded the young man to leave, very disconsolate, without an order.

"Here we are at the depot at last," and swinging off the platform he shouldered into the crowd the and went his ways.—N. Y. Sun.

APPROPRIATE NAMES.

The applicability of the names of men to the business they follow is shown every day. We remember when traveling out West one day we put up at a small tavern in a small village, the only hotel there was. It was kept by John Host. Now, "mine host" has been, since the days of Jack Falstaff, a *nom de plume* for all tavern-keepers, good, bad, and indifferent, and here John Host seemed to be the right man in the right place.

Once, when in Charleston, S. C., we wrote a letter with a really good ink made by Write-well & Co. How appropriate a name for the ink business, and yet not more so than the name of those world-renowned manufacturers of mucilage, Messrs. Stickwell & Co., in whose honor we've once saw inscribed the following lines:

In all business centers a great need is felt. Of something whose name, when 'tis properly said, Makes one conscious of Mucilage, useful and made well;

In fact, of the kind that is now labeled "Stickwell."

We pardon the absence of poetry in the above as well as the rhyme, although the rhythm is preserved, and we offer our thanks to Stickwell & Co. for a bottle of the best mucilage we ever used. In the language of the down East skipper, when about to tack his schooner, "Let her come!"

EDWARD TODD & CO.,

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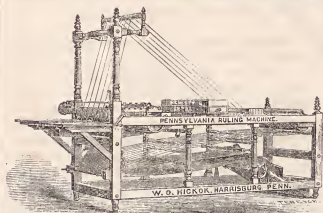
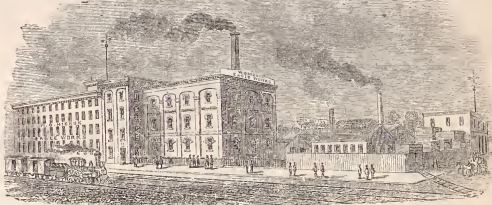
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TRADE NOVELTIES.

"We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible."

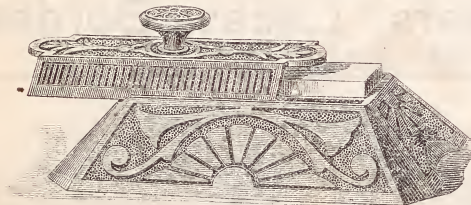
INFLATION POCKETBOOK BAND.

The Dove Manufacturing Company, of New York, have issued a novelty under the title of the Inflation Pocketbook Band. These bands are made of India rubber of different colors, and are fastened by clasps of either brass, nickel or bronze. Their features are their simplicity and cheapness. The buckles can easily be detached from the bands, and new rubber substituted when the old is worn out. The following is the price list:

Black	\$4.25	\$4.75	\$4.75
Assorted	4.75	5.25	5.25
Red	5.25	5.75	5.75

BB HONE PAPER-WEIGHT.

This new and very useful article for the desk is a Berlin Bronze Paper-Weight, combined with a hone (water stone) for sharpening



erasers, pocket knives, &c. The cover slides off, exposing the stone. List \$6.50 per dozen. It is a novelty whose usefulness will strike even the most superficial.

The Powers Paper Company have introduced a new papeterie on the market in all the prevailing styles of rep and double rep. The paper is from the mill of the Reservoir Paper Company. The boxes are mounted with lithographs of Rogers' groups of statuary, and are selling at \$25 per hundred.

Birdsey & Miles, of Meriden, Conn., have introduced a horseshoe pen rack, which has a little standard behind to keep it upright. They are made in bronze, nickel, and verde, and they have a pretty appearance.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Here are the principles by which John W. Garrett, the great Baltimore railroad magnate, attained success. His motto has been: "Economy in every detail, from a pound of nails up." "Time," says Garrett, "is longer than speculation. Sell nothing; restrict dividends for the sake of the long credit of the stock; all wait together, stockholders and officers! Invest the surplus in the system. Let politics alone. Neither conciliate it nor antagonize it. Particularly do not corrupt it, or you will get its appetite on edge, and it will gnaw you all your days. Responsibility in the working force; conservatism in the management; pa-

tience in the stock list. Do not fool with localisms. Side branches must construct themselves. Push for large terminal points, and the side places must build toward the stem we extend in their general direction."

Mr. Garrett took this road a short time before the war. He was a provision dealer, the son of a banker—Irish Presbyterian on one side, Pennsylvania-German on the other. He had a hard, round head, a slow and gracious manner, a large, rolling, acute plausibility, which reminded people of a Holland burgo-master. He was never in a hurry, but always very prompt; five minutes of reflection he gave to every second of speech, except when he had a great occasion, and then he had done the thinking for weeks before. He was never deficient in confidence, but it was diplomatic and graduated, and embraced people unobtrusively, instead of carrying them by storm. His pertinacity was indescribable. He returned and returned again to the same point, and by weight and the leaning power, not attrition or intrigue, carried the position, or persisted until it was lost.

Few branches of trade have grown with such rapidity of late years as that of druggists' sundries. The smallest country apothecary in fitting up a store now considers it quite as im-

portant to obtain a complete line of perfumery, toilet articles, and a thousand and one other kinds of fancy goods as of drugs themselves. The business in this country is now passing through a period of transition. While in England, great firms, wielding enormous capital, confine themselves wholly to druggists' sundries, many of the largest houses here verge upon distinctively fancy goods as well, such as gilt ware, albums, Vienna goods, and the various *articles de Paris*. Of late years some of the largest wholesale dealers in drugs have opened departments of druggists' sundries, claiming that the natural tendency is toward an amalgamation of the two trades, as the work of purchasing is thereby greatly simplified for a country dealer. They believe that the druggists' sundry houses will all ultimately die out, or else merge into drug or fancy goods establishments. On the other hand, it is thought by many that the tendency is toward a further division of labor, and that in the future the two branches will be even more distinct.

The toys and fancy goods imported by Althof, Bergmann & Co., and displayed in their great warehouse at Nos. 30, 32, 34, and 36 Park place, are well known in all seasons of the year in the wholesale trade, and the stock is so very large and effectively displayed as to attract much attention at all times. The patient and minute toil of German cottagers in the Black Forest, the delicate and diligent carving and shaping done by Swiss artisans, and the ingenuity and dainty designs of French makers, are all admirably displayed

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WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER ORNAMENTS and FANCY PAPER GOODS.

VALUE OF THOROUGH TRAINING.

A striking instance of the value of thorough training to a business man is offered by the life of Mr. Brassey, the great railway contractor.

His business training was such as to give him a practical knowledge of nearly every kind of labor necessary to be understood for the accomplishment of great works of construction. This we put before any personal characteristic, since no man, however fitted by nature for the rank of master, can command a good purpose without a minute personal knowledge of the work to be done, a fact which ambitious youngsters are very apt to overlook. Mr. Brassey was fortunate in not being sent to school until he was twelve years old. At sixteen, he was apprenticed to a surveyor and real estate agent—something different, by the way, from what the term implies with us—who subsequently took him into partnership. His first work of consequence was in connection with the laying out of the once celebrated Holyhead road, of which all England was very proud. At the death of his instructor, Mr. Brassey became sole agent and representative of the owner of a large estate, in the care of which he had brickyards and limekilns to superintend. Later he had the management of a quarry from which stone was taken for a viaduct on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first for passenger traffic ever constructed. It was in connection with this quarry that Mr. Brassey made the acquaintance of George Stephenson, under whose advice he made his first (unsuccessful) tender for a railway contract. His next attempt was to better purpose; and at the age of twenty-nine Mr. Brassey entered upon his life work as a railway contractor. His first undertakings received his personal supervision to their minutest details, thus laying the foundation for the higher and more valuable art for which he became celebrated in after years, the art of dealing with details in masses.

Thus Mr. Brassey was prepared by education for dealing with the great problems of railway construction. Let us consider briefly the personal qualities which he brought to the work. In the first place, he had the energy needful for great accomplishment. Said one who worked under him for many years: "If he'd been a parson he'd have been a bishop; if a prize fighter he'd have had the belt." The physical basis was sound and enduring, and his activity untiring. With great capacity for hard work, he keenly enjoyed working hard, not so much for the profit it would bring as for the pleasure of doing. He could not bear to have work drag, nor to leave anything which he undertook undone or half done. Even when the pushing forward of work, arrested by accident or otherwise, involved the taking upon himself responsibility for expense which belonged elsewhere, he did not hesitate to go forward.

The Amherst College book store, just closed, was begun in a small way, years ago, by a young man who obtained writing paper cheaply, and by selling this was enabled to pay in part his college bills. Since then the concern has been run by the students for helping themselves through college, and the business had grown to require thousands of dollars' capital. It is closed at the instance of the faculty, who think it was absorbing too much of the students time.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
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Gum Labels, Seals, &c.

AGENTS FOR

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Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

PENCIL-HOLDING SLATE.

We present our readers to-day with a representation of a new idea in school slates. A pencil-holder, or plan to carry and keep the pencil in the frame of the slate. The idea is a good one, and judging from the construction of the device, it must be a practical one. Pencils will get lost and broken, and new ones must be bought or no cyphering can be done by even the smartest child in school, at least that's the cry over our way. Now, we are decidedly glad over this little invention, not so much on the point of economy as of convenience, though in fact it is a remarkably keen penny-catcher or penny-keeper, as well as pencil holder, for when pencils go pennies go after them, of course; but it is the want of a thing when you haven't it that makes the value of it stand out, and it's this plan that the inventor of Moore's Pencil-Holding School Slate has filled in his neat device for safely carrying the pencil in the frame, where it can be found when wanted, whole and in order. It strikes us in the right place, and the spring-working fastening arrangement captured us at first sight. It is bound to go.

INTERESTING TO TRAVELERS.—The porters' department of a New York hotel is one that is thought little of by guests, and yet in a large hotel over 30,000 pounds of baggage have to be handled every day; often carried on the shoulders of men from the street to the fifth or sixth story. In recently constructed hotels, elevators for coal, luggage &c., have been introduced, but in those which have been erected for several years only the guests are taken up on elevators. Trunks average about 125 pounds each, but travelers' samples and other such articles have been known to weigh nearly a quarter of a ton each. When the guest requires his trunk in his room it has to be carried up stairs, and in the fifteen hotels the aggregate of pieces of baggage thus carried by the porters amounts to over 1,500,000 during the year.

"Fair Play; or, The Test of the Lone Isle," is the second volume of the new and complete edition of the popular works written by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, now in press by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. Probably no writer, man or woman, in America, is as popular, or has so wide a circle of readers as has Mrs. Southworth. Her stories are always full of thrilling interest to lovers of the sensational, and for literary merit they rank far above the works of any author or authoress of works of their class. The present edition is an unusually fine one, being handsomely bound, and printed in large, clear type. "Fair Play" is one of her best books, and is complete in one large duodecimo volume of nearly seven hundred pages, and is bound in morocco cloth, full gilt back, price \$1.75. All of Mrs. Southworth's thirty-seven popular books are put up in a neat box, price \$64.75 a set, or \$1.75 each, bound in morocco cloth, with a very handsome, newly designed, full gilt back.

Challen's Dime Pilgrim's Progress—Encouraged by the great success of his other dime standard books, Mr. Howard Challen, the well-known Philadelphia publisher, is about to issue this grand work in two parts, at ten cents each. Next to the Bible, this work has the largest sale of any book in our language, and at this surprisingly low price every family will want it.

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DEMY, MEDIUM, SUPER ROYAL,
IMPERIAL.

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TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

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For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonnell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

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PLANTSVILLE, CONN.

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WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE, & GERMAN DRAWING PAPERS.

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Miscellaneous Stationery

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pg 9/10

Pg. 27, 28

29-30

~~31 & 32~~

~~7 & 8~~

~~27 & 28~~

~~21 & 22~~

ED-IRIS

Missing @ Time of scanning

Pg 9/10

Pg. 27, 28

29-30

~~31+32~~

~~7+8~~

~~27+28~~

~~21+22~~

ES-IRIS

believe, it declined in value and popular interest and was disposed of to Van Nostrand.

Mr. Putnam resembled the Chambers Brothers, of Edinburgh, in his early struggles to get on in the world, and from the fact that he compiled and edited as well as published books. He was animated by the same patriotic spirit as they, and also with a desire to diffuse cheap and wholesome literature among the masses. His social qualities endeared him to those persons who revered his personal worth and respected his counsel. For purity and sweetness of nature, liberality of opinion, and probity of character, he may stand as a model, and his memory ought never to be forgotten as long as we have a national literature.

ANOTHER MODEL PAPER MILL.

In a late issue of *THE STATIONER* we gave a sketch with an illustration of the Carew Paper Mill, which is one of the finest in the country. In order to give our readers another example of the improvements which have been made in paper-making in this country, we present a description of another new and most complete paper mill, viz., that of Messrs. Carson & Brown, at Dalton, Mass. This mill is built on the site of the old Berkshire Mill, erected about 1801, by Zenas Crane, the head of the famous family of that name. This ancient establishment turned out about 3,300 pounds per day of splendid paper till December 7, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire. Arrangements were at once made for the erection of a model paper mill, with new and improved machinery, and the corner stone of the new structure was laid September 18, 1873. The mill was built of brick, all the work being done by day under the supervision of Mr. Brown. The first paper was finished on the 7th of September, 1874.

This mill is built in three distinct fire-proof sections, altogether making a building 366 feet long by 40 wide on the inside, and two stories high besides the attic, and a splendidly lighted basement. Twelve hundred thousand bricks were used in the building. The stone basement wall is six feet wide, and on this rises a 20-inch brick wall, narrowing to 16 inches at the top. The different sections of the mill are separated by 20-inch hollow walls, while the single passage way between the sections is closed by double tin doors. The mill is built exactly on the meridian. Great care has been taken in the entire plan of the mill to make no unnecessary handling of the stuff, so that every motion shall count, from the moment the rags are received at one end of the building till the finished paper is delivered from the store room at the opposite end. It has also been a special point with the builders to keep all dust out of the rooms, and, with the end in view, not even an elevator of the ordinary "well" pattern is allowed in the building, each elevator being provided with an automatic arrangement for opening and closing the trap doors in the floor as it passes up and down. As the elevator is always left at the bottom, when not in use, there is no possible chance of a draft from one floor to another—a point that insurance companies will not be apt to overlook. The invention for closing the trap doors was gotten up by Mr. Brown and his foreman.

The rags are received at the southern end of the building, and hauled by pulleys directly to the large, roomy attic used as a stock house. Here they are dusted from the bale and then taken to the rag room in the second story be-

low, where are tables for eighty-four girls. The duster, located in the end of the room, receives the cut rags, and from this they are carried through wooden chutes to the bleaching tubs in the basement. These chutes also serve as ventilation for the bleachers, carrying all steam through the roof. There are three of the bleachers, with a capacity of two and one-half tons each. From the bleach tubs, which are located in the extreme south end of the basement, the rags go to the engine room on the first floor above, where two 800-pound washers and four beaters, each of 500 pounds capacity, prepare the stuff. The water for the engines comes from two reservoirs, fed by living springs, just outside the building, and an artesian well, and it is all that could be desired. The artesian well furnishes 400 gallons per minute, and the water is so pure that it will run for months through the finest flannel without changing. The springs yield 800 gallons per minute of splendid water. Directly under the engine room are the drainers, eleven in number with a total capacity of seventy-five tons. These drainers are arranged so as to allow the sun to shine into them every afternoon. Near the drainers on the east side of the basement, are the arrangements for preparing the bleach, and here, too, is the 60-inch Boyden turbine wheel made at Amsterdam, N. Y., which furnishes power for everything in the mill except the machine and dryer. The water for the wheel is brought from the dam an eighth of a mile above, along an earth canal, and through an iron pen stock, six feet in diameter. Along the entire east side of the basement runs the main line shafting, 350 feet long, resting entirely on brick-work.

The distinguishing feature of the mill in which it differs from any other mill in America, or, in fact, in the world, is the air dryer in the second story of the middle section, directly over the machine below. The process of air drying, by running the paper while yet in the web over a series of skeleton wire cylinders, inside of which are rapidly revolving fans, has been in use for about forty years in the best paper mills in Great Britain, Pirie's and others, but has never before been attempted in this country. The machine, which is a splendid Fourdrinier of eighty inches gauge, does not differ materially from others of its class till the paper web leaves the size, when the curious process of air drying begins. The web is carried forward, down under the floor, then up through this floor and the one above to the second story, where it passes upon the dryer. This dryer consists of four tiers of skeleton wire cylinders or rollers, each three feet in diameter and seventy-six inches wide, set with wooden arms or bars running parallel with the cylinders outside of the wires. On these arms the paper is carried in its course, now over one cylinder, under the next, back over a third, and so on through the two upper tiers of cylinders, and then back through the two tiers at the bottom. Inside of each cylinder is a fan with three arms, which is made to revolve about three times as fast as the cylinder itself. There are 126 of these cylinders, forming a strange but beautiful pile of machinery, nearly 100 feet long and 15 feet high. Underneath the machine is a coil of twenty-four steam pipes which can be used if needed. Smith Winchester & Co., of South Windham, made both the machine and the dryer.

The process, although based on the same principle as that generally used in Great Brit-

ain, differs in this respect. In Pirie's mills the paper is wound upon rollers and cut off in webs like cotton cloth, after which it is conveyed by hand to the dryer in the adjoining room, instead of being carried to the drying room in an endless sheet as at Dalton. A similar process has just been introduced at one of H. V. Butler's mills in New Jersey. Many other manufacturers are eagerly awaiting the result of the Carson & Brown Company's experiment, and if the enterprise succeeds, as it bids fair to do, we may expect to see the air dryer in general use for fine papers are many years.

The finishing is all done in the north section of the mill. On the first floor are the calendar, plating, cutting and trimming machines, while the ruling, sorting, folding and counting is done in the room above, where is also the office. It is hoped eventually to finish the paper on the machine so that it will need no further calendaring, but till the machinery is perfected three calendaring machines will be used. A like number of platers will give to the paper a finish which will more than maintain the reputation for fine papers which the old Berkshire Mill has enjoyed since the beginning of the century. Only two mills in this section, those of the L. L. Brown Company at South Adams and the Whiting at Holyoke, now make plated goods. The finished paper is stored in the attic above ready for shipment. It is expected to make at least two tons of fine writing papers per day, including the choicest fancy styles, and to employ about 175 hands.

That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work is evident from noting the classes of persons who suffer most from the effects of mental overstrain. The case-book of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting man, the railway manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufacturing or commercial works, who most frequently exhibits the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares accompanied with suppressed emotion, occupations liable to great vicissitudes of fortune, and those which involve the bearing on the mind of a multiplicity of intricate details, eventually break down the lives of the strongest. In estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds under hard work, it is always necessary to take early training into account. A young man, cast suddenly into a position involving great care and responsibility, will break down in circumstances in which, had he been gradually habituated to the position, he would have performed its duties without difficulty. It is probably for this reason that the professional classes generally suffer less from the effects of overstrain than others. They have a long course of preliminary training, and their work comes on them by degrees; therefore, when it does come in excessive quantity it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the other hand, who suddenly vault into a position requiring severe mental toil generally die before their time.—*Chamber's Journal.*

Willy Wallach has just received a lot of costly and beautiful goods, in the shape of solid ivory, ebony, and cedar pen holders, made in the finest and most approved style. Some are inlaid with silver and others are carved. They sell as high as \$15 per dozen, and so must be ranked among the luxuries of the trade. Buy them if you have the money.

Attention! Booksellers & Stationers!

W. SCOTT GLORE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
 LOUISVILLE, K'Y.

General Agent

For the Sale of Public Library Tickets. Fifth and last Drawing positively February 27, 1875, or the money refunded.

Price of Tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenths or Coupons, \$5. Eleven whole Tickets, \$500. Discount of 5 per cent. to the Trade. Capital Prize, \$250,000.

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IMPORTERS OF

Chromos, Pictures, Paper Ornaments,

ORDERS OF DANCING,

Menus and Dinner Cards,

FANCY BOXES, SURPRISES,

FRENCH CHOCOLATE BOXES, CHRISTMAS

TREE ORNAMENTS, &c.,

36 Beekman St.,
NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK CITY.—Crump & Everdell, designers, engravers, &c., new—Samuel Crump and Wm. K. Everdell.

Fay & Cox, engravers, dissolved.

St. John & King, wholesale stationery, new—Jos. L. P. St. John and A. H. King.

BALTIMORE, MD.—A Hoen & Co., lithographers and engravers; dissolved. Henry Hoen retires; style same.

Rogge, Spilker & Co., importers and wholesale toys and fancy goods, dissolved; now Rogge & Koch. HARTFORD, CONN.—O. D. Case & Co., publishers, admit George T. King.

Alexander & Cox, toy, &c., sold out.

WEBSTER, MASS.—J. B. Clark, stationery, &c., sold to Samuel Wiley.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. Hall Rohman & Son, japanned work, dissolved by death of J. H. Rohman; now Jos. B. Rohman, old firm style.

J. Langfield, manufacturer of pocketbooks, now J. Langfield & Sons.

Turner, Andrews & Co., manufacturers of pocketbooks, &c., new—C. B. Turner, A. Y. Andrews, W. A. Haines and W. H. Davis.

Pfeizer Bros. & Co., fancy goods, &c., admit Louis Tim.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Collier & Dunaway, books, &c., dissolved; now W. C. Collier.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Smart & Campbell, booksellers, &c., dissolved; now Francis Smart.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A
Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B
Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands, Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C
Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue, Goodall's, Wooley's.

Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D
Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotter.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes.
Dusters.

E
Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyeglasses.
Eyeglasses—Machine.

F
Files—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.
Folders.
Flour Triers.

G
Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmines.
Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deauesau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Scar's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze top; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.
Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K
Key—Chains, Rings.
L
Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.
Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O
Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P
Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.
Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGill's, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauze, Pour & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Steel.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives, Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.
Paints.
Pastel Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q
Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.
R
Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S
Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notarial.
Seals, Lawyer's.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.
Sponge Cups.
Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.
Stereoscopes.
Styles.
Suspension Rings.

T
Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W
Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

TRADE COSSIP.

The Consolidated Card Company are fitting up elegant new offices at 123 William street.

Willy Wallach is getting a reputation on the street for carrying a remarkably first-class stock of stationers' sundries.

The playing card manufacturers have added to their list a new style of cards called the "Propeller," at \$21 per gross.

Visiting cards in the same style as the poplin papers have been put in the market by Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co., 45 Beekman street.

George. A. Olney is meeting with fair success in cleaning out the old stock of M. C. Tyler & Co., 75 John street. His friends should give him a call.

We learn that orders for Holden's book cover are largely in excess of the supply; cause, cheap and good. Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, Ohio, are the holders of the patent.

Kain & Co., of 130 Canal street, New Orleans, have sold out their stationery and book store to R. G. Eyrick, who assumes all their liabilities and will continue the business in all its branches.

Brower Bros. have reduced the list of all their goods and increased the discount in some instances as well. The ornate is now about one-half lower than before, and in six gross lots is very cheap.

Samuel Raynor & Co. have issued a new list of envelopes of their manufacture. There has been some change made in prices, but as we have not yet examined the list we cannot mention the per cent. of reduction made.

John Baer's Sons, of Lancaster, Pa., have recently rebuilt their store, which will be the finest book and stationery establishment in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia. This firm is one of the oldest in the country, being of from fifty to sixty years' standing.

Messrs. Woolworth & Graham will continue the commission paper business under the same style as formerly, while the concern of Woolworth, Answorth & Co. having dissolved, their school book business will be continued under the name of Potter, Answorth & Co., No. 51 to 55 John street.

Owing to trouble in the combination among the manufacturers of rubber bands, the price of these goods has fallen about thirty per cent. The combination consists of A. W. Faber, the Goodyear Rubber Company, Mr. Davidson, and C. A. Dickinson. Owing to a misunderstanding between Mr. Davidson and his associates, this reduction in prices has occurred. It will probably last only a short time, and buyers should take advantage of it.

Our friend "Bishop" Bainbridge, of Porter & Bainbridge, informed us some weeks ago that he was getting up something new and handsome for wedding invitations. Since our last issue we have received samples of it in the form of a circular. We thought for a moment that somebody was honoring us by sending an invitation to a wedding. It is handsomely engraved, and printed upon regulation size wedding paper, with \$1.50 E. wedding envelope to match. The "Bishop" has christened his new baby (as he calls it) Opalescent. We were very

curious to know how it was made, so we asked the "Bishop" and he gave us the prescription, which, as he is not particular about having kept secret, we publish for the benefit of our subscribers. Take one ton of shaving from Pirie's papers, all colors mixed; grind carefully, and add three or four rainbows, and a half dozen streaks of lightning. Make the paper by hand, and dry it by holding it in the sun. If any of our subscribers try this and don't succeed, please let us know and we will send our faithful editor out West after the "Bishop," to demand satisfaction for imposing upon our innocence.

Opera glasses, in many sizes and in many styles of elegant mountings, may be seen at the stores of James W. Queen and Co., at No. 601 Broadway, and in Philadelphia at No. 924 Chestnut street. But at no time in the year is there so much activity in theatrical entertainment, or so large attendance at the theaters, as now, and opera glasses for the theater-goers are favorite gifts. Microscopes for those with scientific tastes, magic lanterns for evening diversion, thermometers which combine utility and ornament, and optician's articles generally may be obtained at Queen's.

The earnings of eighteen Western railroads were \$2,921,547 in December, 1874, against \$2,629,077 in the same month of 1873, showing a net increase for the month of \$283,470, and reducing the net decrease for the year to \$730,152. The earnings for December exceeded those for the same month last year by eleven per cent., while the earnings of 1874 were less than those of the previous year by two per cent.

WARRINGTON Steel Pen Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steel & Indestructible Metallic Pens & Pen Holders.

Our Numbers, 704-705-709-730-732-741-

744, are the Most Popular Pens in the market.

FACTORY AND PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE,

Cor. TWELFTH &
BUTTONWOOD STS.,
Philadelphia.

SHIPMAN'S
Patent Adhesive Letter & Invoice File
& PATENT SCRAP BOOK.
ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray Street, N. Y.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of

Fine Stationery
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
45 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

Samples and Price List sent when requested.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Papeteries for the Holidays.

"ROYAL."—1 Quire Royal Octavo,
fancy plated, Square Envelopes, Ele-
gant wood moulded box, per doz. - \$12.00

"ST. NICHOLAS."—4 Quires Repp
and Plated Papers, assorted tints, Bath
Envelopes, new and very attractive,
per doz. - - - - - 18.00

"ST. NICHOLAS."—2 Quires Repp
Assorted and Plated Papers, tints, in
new and attractive hinged box, per doz. 10.00

ALSO,

The Following New Styles

ONE-QUIRE PAPETERIES.

"ARGOSY."—1 Quire, 4 tints Repp
Court Note, per 100 - - - \$33.00

"STELLAR."—1 Quire, 4 tints Repp
Court Invitation, per doz. - 37.50

"DUCHESS."—1 Quire, 2 tints French
Quadrille Court Invitation, per 100 19.00

ESTABLISHED 1823.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,

NEW YORK.

TIN BOARD CLIPS,
Will not Warp,
Split, or Break.

H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
OFFICE
57 JOHN ST. N.Y.—UP STAIRS

The best, most durable and
handsomest Scrap and In-
voice Book is Shipman's.
ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray St., N. Y.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JAN 8, 1875.

(Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

Books.....	380	\$41,327
Newspapers.....	71	3,475
Engravings.....	39	11,141
Ink.....	60	4,496
Lead Pencils.....	17	2,505
Paper.....	232	25,424
Steel Pens.....	5	4,518
Stationery.....	140	4,476
Total.....		\$100,362

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING JAN. 12, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	13,624	\$3,632
Paper, pkgs.....	505	6,131
Paper, cases.....	30	450
Books, cases.....	71	6,503
Stationery, cases.....	43	2,410
Total.....		\$19,126

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

JANUARY 7 TO JANUARY 13, 1875.

H. F. Moring & Co, Lessing, Hamburg, 1 pkg.
M. Maas, Switzerland, Antwerp, 17 cs.
Daunt Bros, Hollensteden, Bremen, 2 cs.
Chas. Luchtmeyer, by same, 1 cs.
A. Hermann, by same, 1 cs.
G. J. Kratt, by same, 1 cs.
A. Harbey & Sons, by same, 2 cs.
H. A. Gunes & Co, Steinaam, Antwerp, 3 cs.
E. Knapton, St. Laurent, Havre, 4 cs.
J. Mallard, by same, 1 cs.
Chas. Hunsell, Pomerania, Havre, 1 cs.
H. Hainbridge & Co, Idaho, Liverpool, 2 cs.
W. H. Hursman & Sons, Pomerania, Hamburg, 2 cs.
L. Marcott & Co, City of Antwerp, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Knapton, by same, 1 cs.
John & Hugh Auchincloss, by same, 4 cs.
H. Hainbridge & Co, Bolivia, Glasgow, 19 cs.
E. Knapton, Bolivia, Glasgow, 1 cs.
Clark Thread Co, by same, 2 cs.
Walther & Co, Goethe, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Willy Walther, Denmark, Liverpool, 2 cs.
A. Barbey & Sons, America, Bremen, 1 cs. hang.
B. Hilder & Co, by same, 7 cs.
Geo. J. Kratt, by same, 1 cs.
John C. Koehlsaat & Sons, by same, 2 cs.
Regenhard Shevill & Co, by same, 9 cs.
Chas. Joerz, by same, 1 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
A. Storrs & Co, by same, 1 case.
Smith, Eaton & T. Java, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Porter & Hainbridge, Denmark, Liverpool, 2 cs.
F. H. Dunkinson & Co, by same, 9 cs.
Tylor, St. John & Co, Celtic, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Henry Griffin & Sons, by same, 1 cs.
Henry Hainbridge & Co, Hollensteden, Bremen, 8 cs.
Kitching Bros, Gaelic, Liverpool, 1 bs.
W. F. Milton, Water Lily, Canton, 25 cs.
W. B. Hunter & Co, J. Worcester, Shanghai, 2 bs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM JANUARY 6 TO JANUARY 19, 1875.

Bremen, 5 cs books, 7 cs paper.
Liverpool, 17 cs st'y, 25 cs books, 17 pgs paper.
London, 1 cs books, 67 cs paper.
British Guiana, 500 pgs paper.
Cuba, 5,000 rms paper, 87 pgs perf, 317 pgs paper, 3 cs st'y.
Africa, 17 pgs perf, 17 cs st'y.
Havre, 30 pgs paper.
Mexico, 3 cs st'y, 500 rms paper, 5 cs books, 29 pgs perf, 453 pgs paper.
New Grounds, 74 pgs paper, 42 cs books.
Venice, 1 cs books.
Brazil, 373 pgs perf, 6,200 rms paper.
Danish West Indies, 10 cs books, 50 pgs perf, 950 rms paper.
Hamburg, 6 cs paper.
British West Indies, 310 pgs perf.
British Honduras, 20 pgs perf.

Havre, 4 cs books.
Barcelona, 61 pgs perf.
Porto Rico, 1,500 rms paper.
China, 5 cs books, 1 cs paper.
Cisleipia Republic, 31 pgs perf, 2 cs paper.

Advertisements.

STATIONERS' ATTENTION.—A YOUNG man having ten years' experience, a personal acquaintance with the leading stationers throughout the country, and commanding a first-class trade, is open for an engagement. The best and most un-doubted references given. Address TRAVELER, care "American Stationer." Jan 2-H.

WANTED.—POSITION OF TRAVELING Salesman, with a manufacturing or jobbing house in stationers' goods. City reference given where first employed, showing a first-class man. Please address F. S. L., office "Stationer." Jan 2-H.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A situation for a young man of good family, about 16 years of age; can furnish high references as to character and ability, and is ready to work at a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCKWOOD, Publisher, 23 Beekman st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man who has had experience in the stationery business; can refer to one or two of the best houses in New York. Would like a connection with some good house where there would be an opportunity for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Address M. H., care AMERICAN STATIONER.

SHIPMAN'S

Pat. Scrap & Invoice Book.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,

No. 10 Murray St., N. Y.

FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.

Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
Handle contains the ink. Ordinary gold or steel pens used. Ink entirely under the writer's control; writes 20 hours and as easily filled.
Just the thing for continuous writers of every class, and is no equal as a pocket pen, always ready for use. Priced to suit the pocket, and paid to any address on receipt of price, \$3. Discount to dealers. H. B. LATOURETTE & Co., 7 Murray St., New York.

REDMAN & KENNY,
DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS
ON WOOD
52 JOHN ST.
NEW YORK.

ANDERSON & STANTON
INSURANCE BROKERS,
No. 81 Cedar Street,
NEW YORK.

INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN SOUND COMPANIES, ON ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS.

Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT QUART \$1.00 HALF-GALLON 1.75 GALLON 3.25 - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.

Jocelyn's Patent

**SILICATE SLATED
BLACKBOARD**

3 or 4 feet Sample and
Any length. mailed free.

N. Y. SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO.,

191 Fulton Street.

**SILICATE
BOOK
SLATES.**

LIB. OF SLATE & PENCIL.
Sold at all School Book and Stationery
Stores. N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.
191 Fulton St., Cor. Church.

for being proprietor of Miller's patent book clamp in a late number, and correct the error now.

—John A. Appleton, the book publisher, has not sufficiently recovered to resume business as yet.

—F. B. Gilbert, representing V. E. Manger, is on an Eastern trip, and will go as far as Bangor, Me.

—A. L. Smith, for many years with W. B. Keen Cook & Co., has joined the staff of the Powers Paper Company, and will represent the latter in the far West.

—W. H. Stevens, of Stevens & Seymour, New Orleans, La., was married December 13, 1874, to Miss Jessie Monteth, and they are at present making a visit to New York on their wedding tour. Ring, happy bells!

—E. S. Johnson, of 44 Nassau street, makes a specialty of patent pearl magic pencils, tooth and ear picks, ivory dotted pencils, telescope pen and pencil cases, besides a line of gold pens, which articles are rapidly growing into the public favor.

—We learn that Mr. Frank Baynam, of Slove, Woodman & Co., will start on a Western trip on February 1, to be absent for three or four months. He is one of the most popular travelers on the road, and personally a most genial companion and gentleman.

—We were lately much pained to hear from a trustworthy source that Mr. William T. O'Neil, the popular buyer of Mills & Co., Cincinnati, had been murdered by a band of infuriated Irishmen. We have since been relieved to hear that the dreadful deed was done in a private dramatic performance.

—J. G. Munly, representing the Powers Paper Company, is just about starting on his usual trip South and West. It will trouble some of our crack salesmen from New York to beat the sales of this gentleman, who hails from a little country house. How many salesmen can beat an average of \$20,000 a month we should like to know?

—Mr. Horace E. Seauder, the well-known junior partner in the publishing house of H. O. Houghton & Co., of Cambridge, will soon give up his business connection with that establishment and devote himself entirely to purely literary labors. Mr. Seauder was editor of the *Riverside Monthly* during its existence, and won an enviable literary reputation by his contributions to that magazine. He has written some excellent short stories, and always writes with grace and vigor.

IN TOWN.

- ...H. B. Nims, Troy, N. Y.
- ...Charles Allen, New London, Conn.
- ...J. J. Bugbee, of Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.
- ...Mr. White, of J. J. Daly & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NOTES.

Now is the time to subscribe to the *House-keeper*, published by Howard Lockwood.

We would call attention to the letter of Mr. Geyer to the *Publishers' Weekly* in another column.

To restore the color of a book slate which has turned white, try a thin coat of lampblack in alcohol.

The old Latin Bible upon which every Delaware Governor took the oath of office will be again used to swear in Governor Cochran. It was printed in 1533, and is now 343 years old.

The Business Directory of the stationery and book trades has traveled a good way. A letter has just been received from Los Angeles, Cal., asking about houses whose cards appear in that book. Printers' ink will pay in the end.

Holland, with a population of only three and

a half millions, contains no less than 1,000 bookmakers, 470 printers, 100 of whom employ steam power, 150 paper-makers, 90 bookbinders, 60 music publishers, 50 engraving publishers, and a like number of geographical map makers.

Our sagacious contemporary, the *Publishers' Weekly*, says: "With 1875 opens, we believe, the brightest prospect that the American book trade has known for many years; and it adds that the New York trade reports a Christmas business ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. more in quantity than last year, with much better prices obtained, while the fall business adds up in almost the same proportion."

Petersen's Counterfeit Detector and National Bank Note List, a reliable safeguard against all counterfeit notes in banks, offices, counting-houses, and stores, is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. The frequent discoveries of spurious notes, greenbacks and national, in the United States Treasury Department at Washington would enforce the necessity of having such means of detecting the good money from bad.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for twenty-five cents, or unvarnished for ten cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send twenty-five cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 22, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The same general features noted as ruling at the close of last year seem still to be in force. Money is in large surplus, and, on call, loans are still made at about 2½ to 3 per cent., and some have been negotiated at even 2. For mercantile purposes money can be had on first-class double or single name currency papers having sixty days to run, as low as 5 per cent., the fair average quotation on that class of security being 5 to 5½, and on four-months' paper of similar standing, 5½ per cent. Good double or single name paper is discounted at 6 to 7, not so well known at 9 to 12 per cent.

There was an advance in gold at the opening of the month, and it is ruling about ½ to ¼ per cent. higher than the closing days of the year. We give usual quotations:

Jan.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
1875.				
1.....	112½	113	112½	112½
2.....	112½	113	112½	112½
3.....	112½	113	112½	112½
4.....	112½	113	112½	112½
5.....	112½	113	112½	112½
6.....	112½	113	112½	112½
7.....	112½	113	112½	112½
8.....	112½	113	112½	112½
9.....	112½	113	112½	112½
10.....	112½	113	112½	112½
11.....	112½	113	112½	112½
12.....	112½	113	112½	112½
13.....	112½	113	112½	112½
14.....	112½	113	112½	112½

There has been an increased firmness in foreign exchange, with somewhat higher figures, \$1.86½ to

\$1.90½, both net, being the nominal rate for prime bankers' sterling, the first for sixty-day, and the second for demand bills. We give selling quotations as follows: Bankers' sixty day bills on London, \$1.85½ to \$1.86½; do., at 3 days, \$1.80 to \$1.80½; commercial bills, 60 days, \$1.81½ to \$1.85½.

There is no special change to note in the stock market.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There has been somewhat more inquiry, especially in a retail way since the first, and some dealers report a very satisfactory business. Stationers are quiet this month, and this effects the wholesale demand for fine papers.

GENERAL TRADE.—Every one seems to be in good spirits over the last year's sales, and all are now busy making preparations for the coming year's business. Some of our importers are already laying their plans for an early departure to Europe, and will leave during February. We had a little laugh at the junior member of Henry Levy & Son, at taking an importation order of Christmas goods for 1875. J. Q. Preble & Co. have revised their catalogue and made some reductions in prices. Lieberoth, Von Aue & Co. are busy on a line of illustrated Friendship Albums, and a revision of their price list. The break in Rubber Bands took every one by surprise, and buyers should avail themselves of the opportunity to stock up at the reduction of about 30 per cent., as the matter will undoubtedly be arranged again shortly and prices resumed as before.

NEW GOODS.—New goods are few as yet. One of the novelties of the season is the Hone Paper Weight of Brower Bros. A fine line of Russia Memorandums with flap, and secured by a handsome nickel clasp, have been put upon the market by Kiggins, Tooker & Co. These are first-class goods, and retailers of fine goods should order at once. The Powers Paper Company have a new line of paperettes filled with American paper, which are very pretty in their design, and are ornamented with lithographs of Rogers' groups; price, \$25 per hundred. The Dove Manufacturing Company have sent us samples of a new Pocketbook Band made by them, which is to take the place of Perry's.

There have been some few changes in the price of goods, and our Prices Current will be thoroughly corrected for the next issue.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, ETC.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10 10	\$2 00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....		2 25
Square French Envelopes, 1/2.....		3 00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 1/2.....	\$2 70
No. 5 size, 10 1/2.....	2 38
Envelopes.....	4 00

PLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	1b.	30c. 63c
Second Class.....		20c. 63c
Third Class.....		15c. 62c

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	35 75	36 00
Octavo Note.....	2 75	3 00
Octavo Note.....	2 15	2 40
Billet.....		2 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	35 75	36 00
Octavo Note.....	2 75	3 00
Billet.....	2 00	2 15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	35 75	36 00
Octavo Note.....	2 75	3 00
Billet.....	2 00	2 15

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	35 75	36 00
Octavo Note.....	2 75	3 00
Billet.....	2 00	2 15

Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post. 3 25 4 20

Billet. 3 00 3 00

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

Square Flat. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5

Baronial Style. \$3.00 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$5.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

PAPERS. Price per lb. Name. Size. Weight. M.

Flat Cap. 14 1/2 30c. 28c.

Folio. 17 1/2 30c. 28c.

Dem'y. 18 1/2 28 13c. 12c.

Medium. 18 1/2 28 13c. 12c.

Medium. 18 1/2 28 13c. 12c.

Royal. 19 1/2 32 22c. 20c.

Super Royal. 20 1/2 32 22c. 20c.

Elephant. 22 1/2 36 34c. 30c.

Imperial. 22 1/2 36 34c. 30c.

Columbia. 23 1/2 40 40c. 35c.

Atlas. 26 1/2 38 50c. 45c.

Double Elephant. 27 1/2 100 50c. 50c.

Any other size or weight at a proportionate price.

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN. Price per lb. Can, 14 1/2. 30c.

Dem'y, 15 1/2. 40c.

Royal, 17 1/2. 60c.

Royal, 19 1/2. 80c.

Imperial, in rolls, per lb., gold. 25c.

WHATMAN'S.

Can, 14 1/2. 30c.

Dem'y, 15 1/2. 40c.

Medium, 18 1/2. 100

Royal, 19 1/2. 140

Super-royal, 22 1/2. 100

Imperial, 22 1/2. 2 25

D. Elephant, 27 1/2. 4 50

Elephant, 29 1/2. 4 50

Manilla, in rolls, per lb. 11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, per ream. \$1.00 @ 20

English White, per ream. 1 20

English Colored, per ream. 1 25

German Colored, per ream. 1 25

German White and Blue White. 3 00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, per quire. \$1.25

Dem'y, per quire. 75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds. gold. \$7.40

36 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds. gold. 8 10

42 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds. gold. 11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

Cap, 2 sheets. 50 50

Cap, 4 sheets. 1 00

Dem'y, 2 sheets. 85

Dem'y, 4 sheets. 1 50

Medium, 2 sheets. 1 15

Medium, 4 sheets. 1 25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, per doz. \$2.25

Gold and Silver, per doz. 8 00

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, per lb. 23c.

Rag Blotting, per lb. 18c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 1/2. 50 50

Plain, 16 1/2. 18 00

Figured, 16 1/2. 22 00

Burnished, 17 1/2. 3 00

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French. \$7.50

Agate Paper, French. 7 50

Carle Paper, German. 15 00

Comb Marble Paper, German. 15 00

Morocco Paper, German. 13 00

Morocco Paper, French. 13 00

MUSIC PAPER.

Dem'y, 8 x 10, per ream. \$4.50

Medium, 9 x 12, per ream. 6 00

Super-royal, 10 x 15, per ream. 7 50

SUNSHINE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript. 2 25

Contributors' Manuscript. 1 50

Editors' Manuscript. 1 50

Reporter's and Student's Manuscript. 1 00

Sermon Note. 2 50

Sermon Book. 2 80

Sermon Octavo. 2 80

Sermon Letter. 3 30

INITIAL PAPER.

Plain White. 12c.

Crystal Lake. 15c.

Windsor. 15c.

Declaration. 15c.

Cleopatra. 30c.

ENVELOPES.

4 Envelopes range in price from \$1.00 per 1,000 for manilla, to \$3.75 per 1,000 for the best 70-lb. White.

SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 4s, 8s, 10s, 16s, 20s, 40s.

LETTER WAX.

Exhibition Prize Red. \$2.50

Royal Scarlet. 2 00

No. 1 Red. 1 50

No. 2 Red. 1 25

No. 4 Red. 1 12

No. 5 Red. 1 00

India Letter. 60

Exhibition Black. 1 75

No. 3 Black. 75

No. 14 Brown. 50

Finest France 40s, assorted colors. 2 75

India Letter. 60

Finest France 40s, assorted colors. 2 75

No. 1 Green Drug. 75

No. 2 and 40s. 75

Best Red 4s and 8s. 1 25

Best Blue 4s. 1 25

Unpolished Red 4s. 50

Brown B's. 50

American Engine 40s. 80

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.

In neat boxes of 100 each, per 1,000.

Size. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Price. \$1.50 1 75 2 00 2 25 2 50 2 75 3 00 3 25 3 50

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAINS AND VARIOUS DESIGNS.

Lawyer's Seal, plain edge, in boxes of 100. \$1.25

INKS, INKSTANDS, ETC.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles. 3 00

Copying Ink, 4 oz. stone bottles. 1 50

Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles. 9 00

Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold. 4 75

Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold. 2 50

Arnold's Writing Fluid, 1/2 pints, gold. 1 40

Arnold's Writing Fluid, Stand, gold, per gross. 6 50

Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold. 9 00

Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold. 5 00

Arnold's Copying Ink, 1/2 pints, gold. 2 50

DAVID'S WRITING INK. per doz.

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands. 8. 75

Do do do do do 4 oz. bottles. 1 25

Do do do do do 8 oz. bottles. 2 00

Do do do do do 16 oz. bottles. 3 50

Do do do do do 32 oz. bottles. 6 00

Do do do do do 1 Gal. bottles. 12 00

Do do do do do 1 Gal. bottles. 24 00

DAVID'S CARMINES.

Carmine Writing Ink, 1 oz. drapped stands. 2 00

No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 3 50

No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 3 50

No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 5 00

No. 3, 3 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 5 00

No. 5, 5 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 15 00

No. 10, 10 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 24 00

Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers. 48 00

DAVID'S RED INK.

Red Writing Ink, 1 oz. 1 60

Red Writing Ink, 2 oz. 2 00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands. 75

Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz. 1 25

Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz. 2 00

Violet Writing Ink, Pints. 3 50

Violet Writing Ink, Quarts. 6 00

Assorted Fancy Colored, Rich Flint Glass, 1 oz. Trade discount, 30 per cent.

Maynard & Noyes' Ink same price as David's.

STEPHENS' INK.

Imperial, per pint. 85 00

Imperial, half-pints. 2 50

Imperial, 4 oz. 1 20

TAYLOR'S DIAMOND COMBINED WRITING

INK AND COPYING BLACK INK.

1/2 pint, 1 or 2 doz. in a box, per doz. 3 00

Pints, 1 dozen in a box, 5 00

Qts. 1 or 2 doz. in a box, 8 00

SOUTHWARK JET BLACK INK.

Quarts, Black, per dozen. 50 00

Half Pints, Black, per dozen. 2 50

Six-ounce, Black, per dozen. 2 50

Two-ounce, Black, per dozen. 1 75

Dwarfs (stone), per gross. 3 50

Half Pints, Violet, (extra), per dozen. 3 50

Half Pints, Red, per dozen. 3 50

Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 1, per dozen. 1 50

Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 2, per dozen. 3 50

Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 3, per dozen. 4 50

Trade discount.

THACKER'S VIOLET-BLACK INKS.

Copying—Quarts, per dozen. 36 00

Half-pints, per dozen. 3 50

1 doz. in a box. 2 10

Writing—Quarts, per dozen. 3 95

Half Pints, per dozen. 2 30

Cottage per gross. 5 25

VIOLETTE, A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 8" x 5 1/2, 50c.

2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), glazed 8" bottles, 8" x 5 1/2, 35c.

A. B. COMMUNICATIVE EXTRA VIOLET COPYING.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), g. a. bottles, red seal. 3 00

17. Ex. qts. (lit. litres), w. a. bottles, b. w. cork. 4 75

18. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), w. a. bottles, b. w. cork. 4 75

EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET BASE).

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), g. a. bottles, red seal. 3 00

6. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), g. a. bottles, red seal. 3 00

Per Gross.

29. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped bottles. 21 00

31. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped bottles. 21 00

33. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped bottles. 22 50

DOVELL'S INKS.

Jet black, 2 oz. cones, per gross. 7 00

Writing ink, pints. 1 50

do, quarts. 7 00

Writing fluid, pints, with put. metal stopper. 3 75

do, quarts. 8 50

Copying fluid, pints. 6 50

do, quarts. 12 00

Carmines Ink, 1 oz. flint cork. 2 50

do, 2 oz. do. 3 50

do, 1 oz. glass stopper. 2 50

do, 2 oz. do. 3 50

For special discounts send for price list.

BANKER'S INKS.

No. 1 Double Bankers. \$12.00

No. 2 do. 10 00

No. 3 do. 13 00

No. 1 Bankers' Inks. \$20.00

No. 2 do. 20 00

No. 3 do. 40 50

No. 4 do. 30 00

No. 5 do. 30 00

No. 6 do. 6 00

No. 7 do. 6 00

No. 8 do. 7 50

No. 9 do. 7 50

Discount, 25 per cent.

LIBRARY INKS.

Bronze, each. \$1.00 @ 50

3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	1 60
5 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
4 Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 25
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	35 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.

Mucilage, Pints.....	\$ 6 00
Mucilage, Quarts.....	11 00
Mucilage, Gallon Jugs.....	42 00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.	5 00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.	5 00
Mucilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.	2 00
Mucilage, No. 3, 3 oz. do.	2 50
Mucilage, 8 oz. do.	5 00
Mucilage, Bill Stickers, 3 oz. do.	1 50

40. Convex Corners.....	96
32. Great Mogul, Unimailed, gold backs.....	108
15. Enamelled Moguls, Convex Corners.....	72
Discount, 10 per cent.	

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.00
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.00
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., from.....	22.50 to 45.00
---	----------------

BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.....	1.50
3 1/2 Inch Bronzed.....	2.25
4 Inch Bronzed.....	2.50
5 1/2 Inch Bronzed.....	3.75
Single Rack.....	3.75
Double Rack.....	3.75
Single Small.....	1.25
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.....	1.75
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.....	1.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.....	1.75
No. 23 Double new.....	3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.....	1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.....	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Tubular Wire.....	2.50
Check Cancelers.....	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & HINDER.

Bill Holder, 7 x 9.....	Extr. 27.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.....	33.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.....	39.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 11.....	33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Exc. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 11, per doz., \$3.00.	
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EXTRAS—Awls made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.	
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BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	5.00
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.....	3.25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.....	4.00
Tin Paper Cutters.....	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No.	1 Round.....	2 Round.....	3 Round.....	4 Oval.....	5 Oval.....	6 Oval.....	7 Oval.....	8 Oval.....	9 Oval.....	Dampening Bows.....	Dampening Bows.....	Enamelled Bows.....	Dampening Tubes.....	Check Canceller.....
	1.50	1.75	2.25	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.40	3.20	4.50	5.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	4.50

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 Inch Flat Inks.....	1.50
For 5 1/2 Inch Flat Inks.....	2.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.....	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....	1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.....	1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.....	1.50
No. 8 Circular.....	1.50
No. 14 New French Pattern.....	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern.....	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern.....	1.50
No. 17 New French Pattern.....	2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern.....	2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern.....	4.50
Adjustable for Glass Tubs.....	1.75

FILE FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1.25
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes.....	1.20
No. 3 Side with Brass Tubes.....	1.60
No. 4 Harp.....	57 1/2
No. 5 Harp Small.....	57 1/2
Tin Cushtons.....	1.50
No. 10 Inkstands, new.....	1.50
No. 50 Weights.....	4.00
100 Weights.....	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.....	1.30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes.....	1.85
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.....	4.00
Nickle 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 doz.....	6.00
I B Check Cutter.....	10.00
Iron Japanned.....	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

	End or Side.	Gilt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap.....		\$7.00	6.50
Letter.....		7.50	7.00
Note.....		5.00	4.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.			

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.....	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 13 ounces, each.....	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.....	\$8.00
12 x 12 Black Japanned.....	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.....	6.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.....	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.....	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.....	10.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted.....	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.....	7.50
Water Wells.....	10.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves.....	\$9.00
9 x 11, 100 leaves.....	17.00
9 x 11, 750 leaves.....	17.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.....	21.00
10 x 12, 100 leaves.....	15.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves.....	15.00
10 x 12, 750 leaves.....	19.00
10 x 12, 1000 leaves.....	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.....	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.....	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 750 leaves.....	3.05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1000 leaves.....	3.30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.....	1.90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.....	2.50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 750 leaves.....	3.30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1000 leaves.....	4.00

Trade discount.

MURRAY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages.....	\$1.40
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages.....	2.10
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 750 pages.....	2.30
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 1000 pages.....	2.50
Commercial Post, 9 x 11 1/2, 300 pages.....	1.45
Commercial Post, 9 x 11 1/2, 500 pages.....	2.25
Commercial Post, 9 x 11 1/2, 750 pages.....	2.50
Commercial Post, 9 x 11 1/2, 1000 pages.....	3.75
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.....	1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.....	2.50
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages.....	3.30
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1000 pages.....	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages.....	2.15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.....	3.10
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages.....	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 1000 pages.....	4.35

COPY BRUSHES.

2 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6.00
3 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	10.00

Trade discount.

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.....	\$5.00 to 8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.....	7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel.....	9.00 to 15.00

REFERENCE.

Small.....	\$1.42
Medium.....	1.75
Large.....	2.00

Trade discount.

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Side.
9 x 11.....	250.....	For Letters.....\$12.00
9 x 11.....	500.....	Letters.....19.50
10 x 12.....	250.....	Letters.....19.50
10 x 12.....	500.....	Letters.....19.50
8 1/2 x 9.....	250.....	Bath.....10.44
9 x 13.....	250.....	Invoices.....19.50
9 x 13.....	500.....	Invoices.....19.50
7 x 13.....	250.....	Invoices.....22.50
7 x 13.....	500.....	Invoices.....22.50
7 x 11.....	500.....	Bills Oblong.....15.00
12 1/2 x 17.....	250.....	Manifests, &c.....23.00
12 1/2 x 17.....	500.....	Bills Oblong.....15.00
11 x 15.....	250.....	Prices Current.....15.00
11 x 15.....	500.....	Prices Current.....15.00
9 x 11.....	250.....	Not Letters.....10.25
9 x 11.....	500.....	Paper Sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....\$11.50
9 x 11.....	1000.....	Letters.....19.50
10 x 12.....	250.....	Letters.....11.50
10 x 12.....	500.....	Letters.....19.00
9 x 13.....	250.....	Invoices.....19.00
9 x 13.....	500.....	Invoices.....19.00

Trade discount.

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and qual.....	\$1.00 to \$7.50
10 x 1 1/2, 1000.....	30c to 50c
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000.....	30c to 50c

Trade discount.

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.....	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pks., $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. to \$10.00.....	\$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1.00
Wedding Bells, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	4.50
Tying Wedding Bells, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	3.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram.....	\$3.00 to \$10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.....	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, 2 extra lines, each.....	1.50
Reception Plate.....	7.00 to 15.00
Church Plate.....	3.50 to 12.00
Printing.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. to \$10.00
Illustrated Stamping on Billets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.....	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
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(Wholesale Prices.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
1 in.....	1 1/2 in.....	\$5.00
1 1/2 in.....	2 in.....	5.50
2 in.....	2 1/2 in.....	7.00
2 1/2 in.....	3 in.....	8.00
3 in.....	3 1/2 in.....	10.00
3 1/2 in.....	4 in.....	10.50
4 in.....	4 1/2 in.....	15.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOVES.

	Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only.....	\$2.75
31 in. Bronze Pedestal frame.....	62.50
10 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....	20.00
10 in. Low wood frame.....	15.00
12 in. Bronze rotary frame.....	37.50
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....	25.00
12 in. Low wood frame.....	15.00
12 in. Semi frame.....	17.00
10 in. Low bronze frame.....	20.00
10 in. Low wood frame.....	17.00
10 in. Low wood frame.....	17.00
9 1/2 in. Semi frame.....	12.00
6 in. Wood frame.....	5.00
6 in. Semi frame.....	5.00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and picking extra.	

STEELECOPIES.

Rosewood, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$24 to \$36
Black Walnut, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	24
Mahogany.....	24

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6.50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	7.25
Easy Tubes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. extra.	

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 5 to 14 inches.....	\$0.25 to \$0.50
1 inch, 5 to 14 inches.....	0.40 to 0.50
1 1/2 inch, 5 to 14 inches.....	0.50 to 0.60
1 1/2 inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0.60 to 1.00

ROGEL'S ERASERS.

1107.....	\$3.50
1108.....	3.75
1109.....	3.75

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

FLAT HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.	
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	\$2.50
No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shank.....	3.50
No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2.75
No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	3.50
No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	4.50
No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	5.50
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

ROUND HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.

No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	\$3.50
No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shank.....	4.50
No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	3.50
No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	4.50
No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	5.50
No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	8.50
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

EXCELSIOR EYELET FASTENERS.

Per 1,000, boxed.....	\$2.50
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MCGILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$3.50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	2.50
Discount on lots of 10,000, 25 per cent.	

MCGILL'S SUSPENDING BRACES.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	\$1.25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	1.10
No. 2, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.....	4.00
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.....	3.75
Discount on lots of 10,000, 20 per cent.	

DESK PADS.

8 1/2 x 10 1/2.....	\$5.00
8 1/2 x 12.....	5.00
9 x 14.....	6.00
10 1/2 x 15.....	6.00

Trade discount.

GLASS PENS.

Briggs' Glass Pens, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2.00
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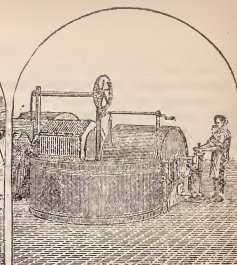
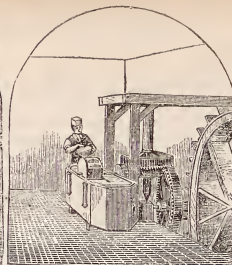
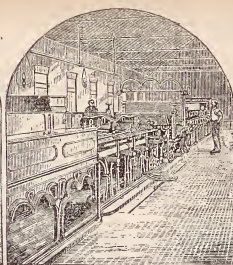
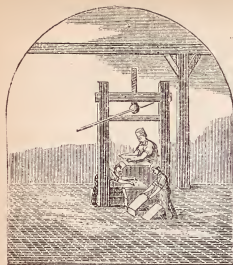
QUILL PICKS.

Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$2.00
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	1.50
Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	1.00

WASTE PAPER BASKETS.

Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$9.00
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SPRING TAPE MEASURES.



CRANE BROS..

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world*.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

WILLY WALLACH.

No. 4 Beekman Street.

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR OWENS PAPER CO.'S CELEBRATED

Extra Superfine, Highly Glazed, White or Tinted, Patent Ruled, Wedding Royal,

COMPRISING THE

Single Rep, Double Rep, Quadrille or Cross-bar Rep, & the Satin or Double-ruled Patterns.

THESE PAPERS CAN BE HAD IN FLAT SHEETS, 20x24, OR CUT UP IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SIZES OF NOTE PAPER,
WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH.

These Papers Surpass in Beauty, Finish and Quality.

ANY and ALL Kinds of Foreign Papers.

Orders will also be accepted and promptly executed, at mill price, for all the regular styles and sizes of paper manufactured by the Owens Paper Company, comprising :

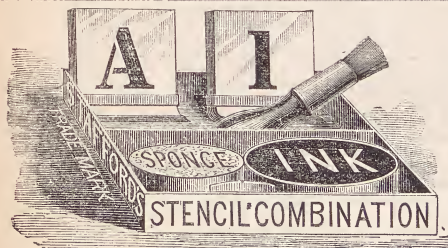
BILLETS, OCTAVOS, COMMERCIAL NOTES, PACKET NOTES, LETTERS.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS, PACKET POSTS, FOOLSCAPS, LEGAL CAPS.

LEGAL QUARTO POSTS, LINEN COPYING-PAPERS, BILL PAPERS.

THIN LINEN PAPERS, LINEN BOND & PARCHMENT PAPERS.

BLANK-BOOK & LEDGER PAPERS. WEDDING FOLIOS.



Stafford Manufacturing Co.'s
STENCIL COMBINATIONS.

Containing: Stencil Alphabet, Figures, Can Stencil Ink and Brush.
For marking boxes, barrels, bags, and packages for shipment. Printing
all manner of show cards, notices, signs, numbers, prices, &c.
and other purposes too numerous to mention.
Instructive and amusing for Boys.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Size, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$6.00	Size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$10.00
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6.50	" 2 " "	12.00
" 1 " "	7.00	" $2\frac{1}{2}$ " "	18.00
" $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	9.00	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " with lower case....	15.00

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SIZES SENT ON APPLICATION.

66 Fulton Street, New York.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE COMBINED
MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
WHOLESALE

Commission Paper Dealers.

25 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

Send for Samples.

CORPORATE MARK



Joseph Rodgers & Sons'
(LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

VALENTINES FOR THE VIRTUOUS AND VICIOUS.

The coming month brings the anniversary of St. Valentine's Day, and now elaborate preparations are making for its celebration. It has been the custom of late years to look upon this anniversary as an absurdity that belonged to days long past, and beneath the consideration of the people of the practical present; but it is simply this opinion that is absurd, for it is conclusively shown that, instead of decreasing, the demand for valentines increases each year. It is quite possible that of late years valentines have lost somewhat of their original meaning, for the printed and manufactured things of to-day do but poorly represent the love-missives of former generations. However, the ability to make valentines does not belong to everybody, and therefore it may be taken that manufactured valentines serve a purpose of their own, and that their very use proves that the custom of using them, though ancient, is not obsolete.

The greatest innovation that has been made in this ancient custom is the introduction of that peculiar valentine known as "comics," which has done more to pervert the original idea and bring the whole custom into disrepute than any other circumstance. These "comics" are funny, and if used in a good-natured manner they are not particularly objectionable, but they are too often used to gratify the meanest kind of spite, and in this way they encourage anger rather than love or even affection. It is a sad commentary upon human nature, however, when we state that the chief business in valentines of late years has been in "comics," not in reference to cost, but rather quantity. This would almost prove that most of those who desire to send valentines prefer to anger the recipients rather than to please them. Even the best of these "comics" are vile, and they bear upon their face the intention to aggravate. It is safe to say that if these peculiar productions were eliminated the trade would prosper and the custom would meet with general approbation. It is a fact, however, that "comics" are liked, and as long as they are purchased they will be made; the only relief, therefore, must be found in a healthier public opinion which will denounce "comics" as an insulting innovation, and thus pave the way to their final abolition.

After "comics" come the "sentimental," which are now made to suit every possible phase of a love affair. Even the affection of infants for their reputed parents is recognized, and valentines may be had to illustrate their feelings. The boy who fancies his school-girl companion can find a "sentimental" to suit his peculiar case, and the girl who sighs for him can obtain from the general assortment something that will delicately express her feelings. From babies we come to school-boys, and from them to the youths of both sexes, and these being the "spoonies" of all the human species, their particular wants are looked after in a manner that defies description. The lady may be halt, lame, or blind, but it matters not, for the manufacturer has evolved from his inner consciousness verses that will suit her peculiar requirements, and her blinded admirer can address her very imperfections with words of praise. If the girl is blind, he can ventilate his idea of what her eyes might be in case she had any; or if she is deaf, he can tell her of all the sweet things she might hear in case she could. If she is both deaf and blind, he can obtain

verses deprecating her imperfections, and calling her attention to her ability to walk and talk, which latter might be an objection, but then it is better than nothing.

After the "youths" come the "sentimentals," to suit a maturer love, and these are simply gorgeous. Lace paper, colored with silver and gold, diminutive cupids of both sexes, girls with short skirts, and remarkably brief costumes in other respects, enter into their composition, and such is the ability displayed in the combination, that they will suit every characteristic of the parties at interest, and bring the most hopeless case to a successful issue.

These mature "sentimentals" are again superseded by valentines designed to afford consolation in desperate cases. They cost fifty dollars, but they are warranted "to fetch" her, and if they accomplish this they are cheap. These "desperate sentimentals" are made almost exclusively by Mr. A. J. Fisher, and far from being the ordinary flimsy thing to which we are all accustomed, they are elegantly framed, and can be placed upon a wall as a picture, and then the recipient can gaze upon it from day to day and make up her mind as to what she shall do about it.

It will of course be readily imagined that the sale of these "desperate sentimentals" is to a certain extent limited. But few of them are sold, and it may be stated that their chief design is to take prizes at industrial exhibitions. They are efficacious, however; for the only one of the kind sold last year was purchased by a prominent criminal lawyer in this city. His marriage took place within two weeks.

These are all the styles now offered, and they all find purchasers. The chief manufacturers are Mr. A. J. Fisher, Nassau street, and McLaughlin Bros., Duane street. Between them these two firms have printed about 6,000,000 "comics," and a quantity of "sentimentals" that defy computation. It is said the custom of sending valentines is dying out, but the fallacy of this is readily exposed when we state that there is about \$500,000 invested in the business. In this city there are only two manufacturers, A. J. Fisher and McLaughlin Bros., and between them they supply the entire trade.

The trade is at best peculiar, as it draws to itself many outside interests. First comes the lace-paper, which is the foundation of all valentines, and this is imported entirely from Germany. Next come the ornaments, the cupids, females and flowers, which convey the desired sentiment, and these are made both at home and abroad. These various materials being obtained, the manufacturer places them in the hands of numerous girls, who work for about seven dollars a week, and they put them together and make valentines. The value of the article then depends upon the taste shown in its composition, or, in other words, the proper distribution of males, females, portraits, cupids, flowers, pastorals, &c., upon gold and silver backgrounds.

Beside these city firms there is a manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio, and two others in Massachusetts, but these parties purchase their materials from New York, and simply supply a local retail trade upon consignment. If the dealers do not sell their goods, the manufacturers take them back, and offer them again the following year.

Special mention must be made of a new line, manufactured by McLoughlin Brothers. They consist of "shell boxes," and "shell

cottages," and are made of pasteboard and covered entirely with "real pearl shells." The "Cottage Boxes" are unique and are warranted to settle the most wavering love cases. They will bring the most ardent lovers to a proper state of mind. Words fail us when we attempt to describe one. Imagine a neat little red brick cottage, with dear little windows, with three little flower-pots in each. A double row of "real pearl shells" encircle the base of the house, and a splendid imitation of a flight of stairs leads up to the door. The roof is a mass of "real pearl shells," and has a dormer window inscribed "Byron Cottage"—suggestive and appropriate. This roof lifts off, and we look in, Asmodeus-like, and behold the secrets of this charming little nest. Deep down, like truth at the bottom of her well, is "my joy," a pretty little blonde with flowing hair, above whose head a nondescript bird soars heavenward. A wreath of forget-me-not, and home doves and loves form a frame to the picture. Could a more suggestive and artistic gift be selected for St. Valentine's day? These boxes retail for \$8, \$12, \$15, \$30, \$54, and \$80 per dozen.—*Publishers' Weekly.*

THE TIRELESS BRAIN.

Our brains are seventy years clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hands of the angel of resurrection. Tic, tac, tic, tac go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them, sleep cannot still them, madness only makes them go faster. Death alone can stop them, by breaking into the case and seizing the ever swinging pendulum which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long below our wrinkled foreheads. If we could only get at them as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought and image after image jurring through the tired organ. Will nobody block those wheels, uncouple that pinion, cut the string that holds these weights, blow up the machine with gunpowder? What a passion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest—this dreadful mechanism unwinding the endless tapestry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death, could have but one brief holiday. Who can wonder that men swing themselves off from beams in hempen lassoes; that they jump off from parapets into the swift and gurgling waters beneath, that they take counsel of the grim fiend, who has but to utter his peremptory monosyllable, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase dashed upon a marble floor. If anybody would really contrive some kind of a lever that we could trust in among the works of this horrible automaton, and check them or alter their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery? Men are very apt to get at the machine by some indiscreet means or other. They clap on the brakes by means of opium, they change the maddening monotony by the use of intoxicating liquors. It is because the brain is locked up and we cannot touch the movements directly that we thrust these coarse tools in through any crevice by which they may reach the interior, alter its rates of going for a while, and at last spoil the machine.

Reports from the West just received represent trade in Ohio as in the very best condition.

BRISTOL BOARD.*First Quality.***Z. CRANE, JR.,** Dalton, Mass.

By my process of making Bristol, each sheet is composed of three sheets united while in the wet or pulpy state, thus giving it the solidity of machine-glued card without its liability to divide.

SAMPLES SENT.

PERRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL PENS,*Rubber Bands & Rings,**Everpointed Pocket Pencils,***Stationers' Sundries,**

AND

CORK PENHOLDERS.

112 & 114 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

A. M. LeVINO & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pocket-Books, Belts, &c.,

292 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., N. Y.

We call the attention of the public to our newly-invented

"Non Plus Ultra" Pocket-Books,

(PATENTED JUNE 30, 1874)

the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the DURABILITY and NEATNESS of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

Horace Holt,

NO. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBE MFG. CO.,

and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

NUMBERING MACHINES,**HAND STAMPS,****SEAL PRESSES,****RIBBONS, &c.****BRANCH:**

31 Dearborn St., Chicago.

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in**Ten Colors our Specialty.**

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

THE AMERICAN STATIONER

BEGAN ITS CAREER IN

JUNE, 1873,

As a department of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, which competent authorities pronounce "The Best Paper (Devoted to the Trade) in the English Language."

THE SECOND VOLUME,

In its new size and separate form, begun with No. 20, April 6, 1874. 'THE AMERICAN STATIONER' is therefore

NOT A NEW VENTURE,

But is firmly established, and already has on its list of patrons a majority of the leading firms in all parts of the country.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

"The 'Stationers' Department' of *The Paper Trade Journal* has developed into a separate periodical, THE AMERICAN STATIONER. This exceedingly tasteful and enterprising new-comer looks as if it would win success.—*Evening Mail*.

Mr. Howard Lockwood has begun the publication of an AMERICAN STATIONER, into which he has metamorphosed the "Stationers' Department" of *The Paper Trade Journal*. It is a neat and well-filled journal, and the new venture is very creditable.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

The American Paper Trade Journal, which was only established in May, 1873, has achieved a marked success, and unquestionably contains more trade items and gossip than any other class paper in the world. The proprietors propose to issue the stationery information in a separate publication, under the title of THE AMERICAN STATIONER.—*London Stationer*.

The "Stationers' Department" of *The Paper Trade Journal* is discontinued, and a separate publication, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, is issued by Mr. Lockwood. It is printed on fine, heavy paper, and its sixteen pages of useful matter, including reviews of home and foreign markets, prices current, lists of novelties, new patents, &c., will commend it to the trade.—*Booksellers' Guide*.

The new semi-monthly journal, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, is a very handsome folio of sixteen pages, clearly printed on good paper. The articles, while strictly of a business character, are made lively to the general reader.—*Graphic*.

The Paper Trade Journal has cultivated the stationery interests heretofore by a special department, but the two interests are separated now, and the stationers set up for themselves with THE AMERICAN STATIONER.—*Springfield Republican*.

The following letters are a sample of hundreds we are receiving from all sections of the country:

WOOSTER, O., April 25, 1874.

Howard Lockwood, Esq.: Please send me THE AMERICAN STATIONER one year. We wish you every manner of success in this enterprise. It fills a space we have been waiting to see filled for many years. It is the hardest work we have to do, that of keeping posted on novelties in the stationery line. We who got to New York but once or twice a year find it hard to satisfy customers that there is nothing new.

Yours truly, RICE, McCLELLAN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1874.

Howard Lockwood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: We have received a copy of THE AMERICAN STATIONER, of May 7, and became acquainted with the paper for the first time. We are greatly pleased with its lively tone and fullness of information on matters of importance to the trade, and wish it sent us regularly.

Very truly yours,

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFPELENGER.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Your paper is invaluable to a stationer's clerk. It helps to give him confidence in selling his goods by being posted in the market, knowing what is in the market, and what are the expected prices, &c. It also helps him to understand his goods, which inspires confidence in customers, so that they buy much more readily.

Yours,

H. G.

The back numbers of THE AMERICAN STATIONER form in themselves a large volume, containing valuable articles on topics of vital interest to the trade. Novelties of all kinds, mostly illustrated; all new Patents; complete Market Reviews, and Prices Current, giving lowest discounts, and the Advertisements of the great majority of all the leading Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers in Stationery and Fancy Goods, thus making a very complete Business Directory to FIRST HANDS.

No Stationer or Dealer in Fancy Goods can fail to derive benefit from reading THE AMERICAN STATIONER.

A GREAT OFFER.

A Business Directory and Guide to the Wholesale Houses in New York, Philadelphia Boston, will be forwarded, post-paid, to any one who will send us Two Dollars (\$2.00) for one year's subscription to THE AMERICAN STATIONER.

Send in your subscriptions by money order (if possible) to

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,**28 Beekman Street, N. Y.**

Moore's Pencil Holding Slate.

A new device for holding the pencil in the slate frame. Works with a spring and is never out of order. Fascinating to a child by its self-adjusting motion and simplicity of operation. Will save in pencils all the extra cost in a few days. It does not scratch the desk or bluish the frame in the least, while it is the strongest and best finished slate in the market. It is pronounced by all who have seen it, as the thing for the purpose.

Price List.

Size	per doz.	Doz. in Case	per Case
5x7	1.50	18	27.00
6x9	1.90	12	22.80
7x11	2.20	10	22.00
8x12	2.50	8	20.00
9x13	3.00	6	18.00

Contents of an assorted Case

Size	5x7	6x9	7x11	8x12	
Doz. in Case	2	4	3	1	20.00

Discount for	one	assorted case
do	for	five to ten
do	for	ten to twenty five
do	for	twenty five and over

*Man'd solely by D.C. Pratt,
16 New Church St. New York.*



NOW IN PRESS!

THE
STATIONERS'
PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COMPILED BY

ANDREW GEYER,

EDITOR OF THE

AMERICAN STATIONER.

—
PRICE, \$2.50.
—

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER,

No. 28 Beekman St., N. Y.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.
The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. **PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.**

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,
44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

M. J. GOODENOUGH,

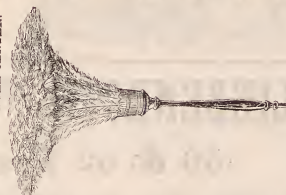
Manufacturer,

53 Dey St., N. Y.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST RATES

Send for Price List.

GOODENOUGH'S
IMPROVED FULL CENTER.



WILLIAM R. E. BERTH,

Representing

HOPFENSACK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Pocket-Books,

NO. 81 NASSAU STREET,

New York.

DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. **SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

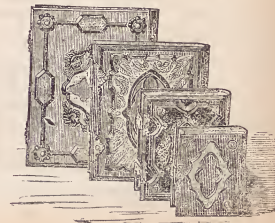
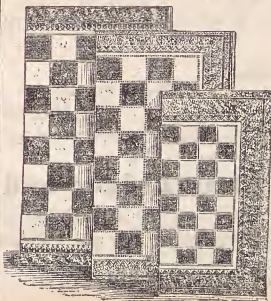
Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

KOCH SONS & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



HINTS ON TAKING ORDERS.

ABOUT MANAGEMENT.

To do work efficiently and economically, the first point is to get control of the work. This control, until first proof is shown, should be absolute and undivided. Whatever agreement may have been made with the customer concerning the type, the method of work, or time of performance, should be carried out to the letter, at any cost. But no agreement should be made allowing the customer the right to personally overlook work in progress. The right of the customer to alter or correct should be exercised only when he sees proof.

Most job work is wanted in great haste, and most customers have unreasonable expectations concerning the time that will be required for doing it. It is to the mutual interest of both office and customer to have printed work done quickly. But there are limits to the performance of both men and presses. Hurried work that overrides previous orders, that compels the lifting of forms from press, or the doing of work at night, is always unprofitable. When work is offered by a stranger to be done in so short a time that it will disarrange all existing plans, and will certainly delay work to the disappointment of other customers, refuse it at any price.

Be punctual with all customers. To do this, much discretion is needed. The work that one thinks may be done in two hours, often takes three. Some allowance must be made for accidents or detentions. Allow for these, and make promises accordingly. To oblige a customer, it is frequently to the interest of the office to tax its resources severely, to do some work at great sacrifices or even at positive loss. The willingness to oblige a customer is not always accompanied with a corresponding ability. He who good naturedly promises more than he can perform is much more likely to offend by his failure, than by his decided but courteous refusal. In no branch of business is order and method of more importance than in a job office. If you allow the last customer to be served first, or let his importunity overrule your judgment, you will throw your office in confusion, and will earn neither reward nor thanks.

Aim to have all work well done. Pay as much attention proportionably to a little card as to a fine book—to an unimportant as to an important customer. Show, not at all by words or professions (avoid that by all means), but very clearly by performance, that you intend to give a fair equivalent for your price.

Take receipts for work delivered, as well as for wood cuts and all other property of value. This may sometimes appear to be a very unnecessary formality, but you will find it extremely difficult to prove the delivery without a receipt.

Look closely after your work. It is not enough for you to hand copy over to a foreman, and give up all care over it. You should keep yourself constantly informed about its progress, and be ready to aid it wherever it is lagging.

If you find it judicious to make stereotype plates, or to do engraving on wood for any work, and do them without order from the customer, the risk of profit or loss is yours. If you do not charge for them specifically in the bill, the plates or engravings are yours, and cannot be claimed or removed by the customer. The right of use may be exclusively his, but the right of possession is your own. This is the settled usage of lithographers. It has been found quite effectual in preventing transfers of work.—*De Vinne's Printers' Price List.*

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

35 & 37 Battery-march St., Boston.

36 Day St., New York.



LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.,

50 & 52 Franklin Street,

NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blank Books, Memorandum and Pass Books, Butcher and
Pencil Books, Scrap Books, Autograph Books and
Writing Albums, Bankers' Cases, Letter
and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios,
Writing Desks, &c.

AND IMPORTERS OF

COPYING BOOKS,

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JESSUP & LAFLIN,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

First - Class Linen Ledgers.

A SPECIALTY FOR ONE QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal.
Imperial.

These Papers are now pronounced by the most prominent consumers and best judges, to be the

Best Ledger and Record Papers

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

STRONGEST, CLEANEST, AND BEST COLOR.

Compare, Purchase, and be Convinced.

A COMBINATION NEWSPAPER WRAPPER

A proposition of considerable interest to newspaper publishers and all others who are in the habit of using the mails to a great extent has recently been made to the Postmaster General, who will probably submit the suggestion at once to Congress. It consists of a combination of the newspaper wrapper and postal card now in use, so that a publisher wishing to write something in relation to the paper he sends may do so on the wrapper. The convenience of this arrangement is apparent to all business men. Newspapers and letters, posted on the same day, never reach their destination simultaneously, and in the meanwhile the letter may be mislaid, or lost, or fled away so carefully as to cause some trouble in producing it again. By the time the paper arrives the letter referring to it is in many cases forgotten, so that the publisher is subjected to a loss in many ways. But in any event the saving of time, labor and annoyance which the combination wrapper is destined to accomplish will be appreciated not only by merchants and newspaper men, but by the Post Office Department itself, which will then be under the necessity of handling but one article instead of two, as now. Anything that will save time and labor, and consequently expense, in this direction deserves notice, for the Post Office Department is already a burden instead of a source of revenue. It is proposed to sell the combination wrapper for two cents, which, if adopted, would make it more profitable for the Government to sell one of the wrappers, than to sell a postal card and a one cent wrapper separately. But this, of course, as in the case of every other detail, will be at the discretion of Congress, for there is no patent or copyright of any kind connected with the proposition.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

This branch of the book business is increasing at a very rapid rate. New houses are springing up in all parts of the country, and even the old established and conservative publishing firms, after long refusing to have anything to do with the innovation, are beginning to add subscription departments to their regular business, and sending out their warnings of agents like the rest. Many old canvassers have this year established publishing houses on their own account.

Hartford still leads in the business. There are four or five very large concerns in that city, each of which has from 200 to 250 agents at a time. One firm in Boston sometimes employs as many as the latter number. It is customary for each subscription house to publish no more than one or two books a year. The country is mapped out among the agents, and each gets about forty per cent. of the price he receives for every book. Before bringing out a new book a publisher sometimes spends two or three thousand dollars in advertising all over the country for agents to sell it. It is asserted that one good agent will sell more copies of a new book in a city of the size of Boston than all the bookstores put together. In a country town 150 or 200 copies will be sold where the bookseller could not dispose of two.

—Commercial Bulletin.

A schoolboy is said to be like a postage stamp when he gets stuck on letters.

LINDENMEYR & BRO.,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

15 and 17 Beekman Street,
NEW YORK.

NEWS, BOOK, SUPER, EXTRA SUPERTINE BOOK
and PAMPHLET COVER Specialties.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HUDSON & CHENEY'S BOND PAPERS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Byron Weston's First-Class Ledger and Record Papers.

ALSO DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF

Flat, Colored, and Ruled Writing Papers,
Manilla Papers, Straw, Binders' & Press Board

STAFFORD'S
Chemical Writing Fluid.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR FOREIGN INKS.

THEY FLOW FREELY,
Never Thicken or Mould.

STICKWELL & CO.'S
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S. S. STAFFORD,

218 Pearl Street, N. Y.,

or any respectable Stationer.

WILLIAM P. DANE,
187 William St.,
Glazed, Plated, Enameled, and Embossed Papers,
FOR PRINTERS', LITHOGRAPHERS', BOOK-BINDERS' & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.

We pay particular attention to the manufacture of papers for printing, and have constantly in stock a large assortment of desirable colors, in sizes that are calculated to cut to good advantage for label manufacturers, all of which are warranted for STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC, or LETTER PRESS WORK.
—SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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Pg. 27,28

ES-IRIS

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Glazed, Plated, Enameled, and Embossed Papers,

FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOK-BINDERS' & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.

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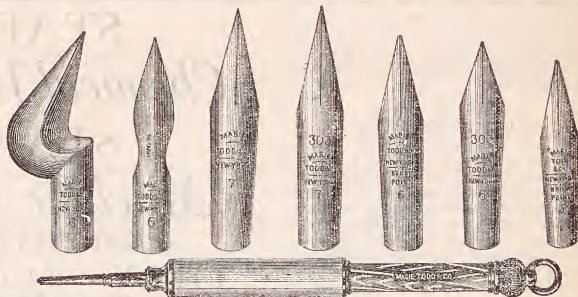
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BLANK BOOKS.

One of the most agreeable parts of the trade to follow, and at the same time one of the most profitable, is the blank book branch. This involves not only an intimate acquaintance with the sizes, rulings and bindings of all such books as are generally kept in stock by a stationer, from the smallest pocket account book to the largest ledger; but an aptitude in catching and carrying out the ideas of customers, who may require, on the first occasion, books for an infinite variety of purposes, and a ready knowledge of taking off the patterns of books of any kind previously in use but filled up, and making new books, in all respects uniform and to match old or worn out ones.

Blank books are termed indifferently, letter, day, waste, cash books, journals, and ledgers, according to the ideas of those who require them; thus the day book of one is the cash book of another, the journal of one the ledger of another, while a ledger may mean single or double entry. They are general terms only, not to be understood as applying exclusively to one pattern.

Beyond these come the patterns of an endless variety of books made to order; many persons, whether in private capacity or business, every commercial establishment, or public company, having their own ideas, or requiring particular kinds of general or auxiliary books of account for their various purposes, which a stationer has to put into form and carry out, sometimes from very rough and imperfect constructions.

The sizes or styles of bindings in which these should be kept are matters for the judgment of a stationer, much depending upon the locality or the class of customers—some businesses having demand for first-class books only, others can only do in common qualities, while many more are mixed in these respects.

As regards the styles of bindings, although much depends on the taste or wishes of a customer, much rests with the stationer himself, as he generally receives, or should endeavor to obtain, discretionary power to adopt a suitable binding to the purpose required, which may be decided sometimes by the size of book, at others by the time it is intended to last—whether for merely temporary use; or to sustain hard wear and tear, for a long period, or, if required, for reference in future years. All these points, unless allowed to be considered and provided for by the stationer, may injure his reputation as a good workman.

The first thing to attend to in receiving an order for an account book, is to elicit the purpose which it is intended to serve, and then make a rough sketch of the ruling, from which a properly arranged pattern sheet may be ruled by hand, taking care to avoid such inconsistencies as cents columns being wider than dollars, or date lines unnecessarily wide, &c.; this should then be submitted to the customer, when, if found to be what is required, it may proceed through the necessary stages to completion.

For making a book to match one previously in use, or taking the pattern, as it is termed, place the top edge of a sheet of plain paper (of a size larger than the book to be made) midway down the right page of the old book, taking care to put the left-hand edge of the sheet well into the back of the book; then, from every down line in the old book, draw points on the plain sheet, taking care to distinguish any that are blue or peculiar in any way, or that stop short of the upper head line (in instances where

there are more than one head line), and making a mark on the sheet of paper at the front or fore edge to show the width of the book at the back; then place the same sheet midway from the back and fore edge, and draw off the points from the first half dozen faint lines at the head, counting the number on the whole page, and marking a point from the last faint line, and marking also, on the sheet of plain paper, the depth of the book, or the distance from head to tail; copy off the printing at the head of the book, if there be any printed head; afterwards, for the thickness, count the number of leaves throughout (unless it be paged or folioed, in which case it will speak for itself), taking care to observe if there be any other kind of ruling in the book, or if the right and left pages be different (both of which may sometimes be found to be the case), when they must, of course, each be taken in a similar way; if they are paged or folioed, and if having an index, its size, thickness, &c.; finally, on your sheet record all necessary working particulars of the binding, and you have the pattern, from which any book, however large or complicated, may be promptly and correctly made, and in exact uniformity with the one from which such pattern may have been taken.

The first step, on putting it in hand, is to draw a correct pattern sheet from the rough one taken, to have the paper ruled by; not necessarily the whole sheet; but the points of termination of the various lines—then the printed heading—if any—should be worked from a fair copy, to be furnished to the printer on your pattern sheet; after which, and while in a state of paper, the book should be paged or folioed, as the case may be; and then, lastly, on the pattern sheet place the instructions to the binder for its completion.

And, as regards the binding, subject to the rules mentioned before, as to the sort of binding suitable to the character of the book, any of the following may be adopted.

We place the styles of binding in order, commencing from the simplest and commonest to the most massive, durable and costly.

Quarter-bound, Cut Flush.
Quarter-bound, Edges Turned in.
Half-bound, Paper Sides.
Half-bound, Cloth Sides.
Three-quarters-bound, Spring Back.
Three-quarters-bound, Leather Back and Covers.

Full-bound, Rough Sheep.
Full-bound, Smooth Sheep.
Full-bound, Imitation Ends and Bands
Full-bound, Russia Ends and Bands.
Full-bound, Extra Russia Ends and Bands.
Full-bound, Full Russia.

Mr. Joseph Medill, the capable journalist, is evidently not nearly so black as he has endeavored to paint himself. The President and party managers seem to us very much in the dilemma of the surly miner out West who got a big dog to worry visitors to his cabin. He purchased a huge Newfoundland with a tremendous bark and awe-inspiring growl, but, unfortunately for the miner, with too much good nature to assail inoffensive people. This reprehensible lack of viciousness on the part of the dog led the miner to explain the situation in forcible language. Said he: "The d—d fool won't kill anything but game, when I bought him to chaw indiscriminate!" Such, it is to be presumed, is the sentiment in high places regarding Mr. Joseph Medill.—*St. Louis Republican*.



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Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
AND
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

62 Reade Street,
NEW YORK.

I have the largest and best assorted line of goods for fine retail trade in the city.

A Special Line for Jobbers.

Miscellaneous.

See the launch yesterday? Avalanche. Its snow joke.

A Californian puts in a good word for John Chinaman on the ground that he has never been known to become a book canvasser.

That was good advice which an old man gave to his sons: "Boys, don't you ever speculate or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go sit down on a stone in the middle of a medder with a pail 'twixt your legs and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

A great impetus was given to the production of note paper in this country during the war. Previously letter paper had been used almost exclusively for commercial purposes, while note paper was confined to ladies' use. The war stimulated the consumption of the latter very much, as it was largely used by soldiers. White, Sheffield & Co. were among the first to manufacture note paper on a large scale. They had been making about five thousand reams at a time, when Mr. Brautigan, one of the partners, astonished his associates by ordering fifty thousand reams in a single lot. His sagacity, however, was justified by the sale, not only of this lot, but of many thousand additional reams.

Last week, at Toronto, Canada, Alexander Belcher, of Montreal, was married to Miss A. L. Barnes, of Hamilton. Additional interest was lent to the marriage from the following circumstances: At an early hour on the morning of March 18, 1874, the St. James Hotel, Montreal, was nearly destroyed by fire. Mr. Belcher, commercial traveler, who was boarding at the hotel, attempted to escape by the stairway, but being baffled in this, he entered one of the bed-chambers on the fourth story and made a desperate effort to escape by fastening together six sheets and endeavoring to descend by these means. When he was suspended in mid-air, however, the sheets gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground with dreadful force, his arms and legs being broken by the fall. His life was despaired of, and the lady whom he has just wedded gave up her time to the task of nursing and attending him. Under such care the invalid was restored to health.

It has just been proposed to abolish the second-class carriages on the English railways, and the mere suggestion has excited a turmoil in public opinion which has given the artists and wits a golden opportunity. The comic newspapers are filled with jokes and pictures based upon the confusion of rank which would result from the distribution of the second-class passengers among the first and third. Du Maurier draws with his sharpest pencil a keen, sarcastic old peer, who tells his valet to buy two first-class and two third-class tickets. "Am I and Mrs. Harris expected to go Third-Class?" asks the indignant flunkey. "Gracious Heavens, no!" says the patrician; "the third-class tickets are for my lady and me." In another place a stout British matron exclaims in horror to the guard: "I can't afford First-Class, and I won't go Third. What am I to do?"—a question as far beyond his powers of divination as was the similar conundrum propounded by Webster beyond the grasp of a Boston audience.

SMITH'S Patent Adjustable Reading & Writing Desk FOR CHAIRS.



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LAROCHE FRERES'

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Boissac's French & Writing Inks.

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PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADE

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

NO. 40.

AN INDIANAPOLIS FIRM.

The house of Bowen, Stewart & Co. holds the first place in Indianapolis and the State of Indiana, not only in the magnitude of its business and the elegance of its building, but in its reputation for familiarity with the needs of the market and promptness in meeting them, for taste and intelligence in its selections of general stock, and its liberality in its dealings. To these, even more than to its necessary appropriation of a share of the rapid growth of Indianapolis, is due its great success. No doubt such an unusual development of energy and prosperity as that which has lifted nearly all well-conducted business houses in that city into permanence and unexpected volume would have done something towards this result if the house had done little for itself but kept its head above water, but the qualities that command as well as deserve success in this country constitute the prime element of it. The managers have known what to do and the time to do it, and have done it vigorously, honorably, and liberally. Mr. Bowen, who has long been the chief of the house, is an old school-teacher and superintendent, familiar with all the many requirements of schools, and has added to this valuable training in one important department of his business the experience of twenty years in the book trade. Only those who have tried know how indispensable such a knowledge as his must be in a trade where bad stock is so easy to get and so hard to get rid of, and how rapidly it accumulates to the ruin of profit on what is suitable and saleable. This, with the integrity, patience, and courteous conduct so essential in all mercantile pursuits, has put him in the first rank of Western book dealers. He entered the house in the fall of 1854, and was associated with Mr. Stewart during the life of the latter, and afterwards with one of his sons who retired recently on account of ill-health, but was always the active and directing manager. He is still in the prime of life and business powers, and will doubtless carry to a still higher level the name and success of his house. Its business largely exceeds a quarter of a million a year, and grows with such steadiness and rapidity that it received no perceptible check from a fire which would have prostrated a weaker establishment or a stronger one less judiciously conducted. A building but lately erected, and one of the handsomest in the city, was badly burned and the stock greatly damaged—the entire loss exceeding \$50,000, but partially covered by insurance,—but no stoppage occurred except during the day or two necessary to remove to a new room. The building was not only renewed but enlarged by another story, and the business seemed to get a new impulse

from the calamity. It is now not quite equally divided into three parts—school books, which it supplies to all parts of the State, and constitute the larger third; stationery and papers of all kinds; and general or literary stock. Though retailing has no trifling share of the whole trade, the greater is done in wholesaling, as is usually the case with extensive houses in the West. Though that department of trade is but little more than one decade old in Indianapolis, it is large enough to be the growth of one generation at least, and Bowen, Stewart & Co. keep the first place in it in their line.

BUSINESS IN DANVILLE, ILL.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Danville can boast of one of the most complete book and art stores, to be found in the West, that of Mr. H. A. Coffeen. It deserves special mention in this connection, because one may travel far, visit many more pretentious towns and not find its equal. During the past year Mr. J. H. McCorkle has gone out of business, and Mr. L. B. Abdill has started anew. The advent of the latter gentleman has been a great addition, not only to the book and stationery trade, but to society. He is a gentleman of taste in literary and art matters, and brings a culture finished by extensive travels in Great Britain and on the Continent, and long association with literary men and art critics. Notwithstanding the competition which he had to face, he will commence the new year on a paying basis. This business is fully represented by three houses, not including the wholesale stationery trade and blank book manufacture of the Illinois Printing Company. These three houses do a business amounting to \$55,000 yearly.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

This is a business new to the city, and was started by the Illinois Printing Company in September. This is a stock company organized with a paid-up capital of \$30,000. It is extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books, county records, legal books, together with all kinds of railroad, bank and commercial printing. The company also do a good business in the wholesale stationery trade, and are publishers of the Danville News. Since opening, the house has done a business of a little over \$3,000 per month. It employs thirty-five hands, and pays out in wages \$250 to \$300 per week, and sends its work to all parts of the State from Cairo to Minnesota, from the Mississippi to Indiana, and is penetrating more distant States.—Danville News.

Preferred Creditors—Those who don't press their bi is just now.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

A ONE-ARMED MAN'S VIEWS ABOUT TRADE.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I notice on page 16 of No. 39 that you request your readers to "lend a hand" towards making your paper in every respect the medium of the American stationery trade. I have, by the fate of war, but one hand to lend, and I do not see that you need any assistance; but I am in the habit of obeying orders and asking no questions, therefore this letter, and what can be of greater interest to editor, publisher, printer, and devil than for me to say at this time, please find enclosed two dollars to pay my subscription to THE STATIONER? And now, having performed that duty, I will also give my ideas about the stationery business. I have been in this trade only three years, and when I commenced the stationery part of my business it was very small; but I soon found that there was a demand for first-class stationery, and I added from time to time the best and latest novelties as well as a regular line of staple stationery goods, and now this is the best paying and most reliable part of my trade. I find in order to keep posted that it requires a continual study, and there is always something to be learned that is new and interesting, and it is right in this place that THE STATIONER comes in. I can fully endorse many of the ideas which have appeared from time to time in your columns. I say Amen to the idea of one of your correspondents relative to so many styles of fancy stationery. It requires much care and attention to keep a good line and at the same time guard against a stock of unsaleable goods.

I also think overstocking is a subject which requires much attention. I used to think I must keep all that I had called for, and also get in all the new styles of initial and fancy papers as they came out, but I soon found I was getting too big a load for my purse, or, in other words, as my capital was limited and all invested in my business, that I was getting more than I was able to carry. I then made up my mind to renew my stock often, keep it at all times fresh and placed in my show cases and on my shelves to show to the best possible advantage. I find this much better than a store full of goods which I have not the means to keep and not the room to display in a tasty manner. If a man has money to carry a heavy stock then it is well enough; but I think in business, as well as in family affairs, it is always best for one to live within his means.

It may be of interest to know something in regard to our location, trade, &c. Farmington is at the terminus of the Androscooggin Railroad, and is the shire town of Franklin County. Here are located the following popular schools: The State Normal, for training ladies and gentlemen for teachers; the Abbott Family School for Boys, at Little River. The grounds of this school are part outside the village and are laid out in a very tasty manner. The

Willows, a school for young ladies, with new and very fine school building, and a fine locality. The Wendal Institute, for boys and girls, which is fast growing in public favor. All these schools are well patronized. I think nearly every State in the Union is represented in these schools, as well as Canada, New Brunswick, Cuba, South America, and Spain. On account of the situation of Farmington, it is a business center for trade for all the back town for a distance of fifty miles. We have several wholesale stores in the grocery, flour, and grain trade, and I as well as others do quite a business jobbing stationery &c. to merchants in surrounding towns.

If you consider this last letter worthy of publication, I will write you again when I have something to say.

QUILL DRIVER.

STARTING ON ONE'S OWN ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

In a recent number of your invaluable paper—invaluable because its many friends have come to look upon it as a necessity—there appeared an editorial relating to "Starting in Business," which I, and with me many others, would like to have more fully discussed. It has always been an open question, whether with but a small capital and few friends, a young man can better himself by giving up a permanent situation at a fair salary, to take the risk of doing business on his own account. To be sure, independence, as far as responsibility to any higher authority in business matters is concerned, is gained; but is it not too often at the expense of confiding creditors, and the consequent dishonor of unpaid debts?

With those who have capital, on one hand, or can influence sufficient trade, on the other, the problem is readily solved, for, in the former case the party can wait while he works, and, in the latter, there is an excuse for, and plausibility in, entering business on borrowed money.

It is, therefore, not in either of these cases that we invite discussion, but where, as we have stated above, a small capital and few friends combine to throw an almost insurmountable obstacle in the path of the aspirant for starting in business on his own account.

F. O.

PLAIN WORDS.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

While we read your paper with interest, and consider it in the main a valuable one, the columns least interesting to us have been the personal descriptions which it has contained. We believe in advertising, and intend to make use of your columns from time to time, but we propose to advertise the goods we desire to sell, and not to advertise ourselves personally.

We have no handsome portraits to contribute; we did not come over from the "other side" with only pennies in our pockets; we are not the best judges of stationery in the world. We are only men striving to make our business a profitable one and to earn honorable names and a reputation which shall be the result of acknowledged worth and merit, and not personal and persistent "blow."

We take this opportunity of congratulating you upon having made your paper in other respects a success. Please continue to send it to us regularly, and notify us when our subscription falls due.

A WESTERN STATIONER.

A MEMPHIS EX-STATIONER VINDICATES HIS CHARACTER!!!

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 2, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

A brutal and unprovoked assault was made upon me last week in the hall of the Penobscot Hotel, Memphis, by a bankrupt ex-stationer, Samuel T. Carnes, armed with a heavy stick.

He took this means to express his disapproval of the decisive and successful steps which I adopted to realize my claim, and as a vindication (?) of his character from the consequences of his own mis-

statement of facts, made when his liability to me was incurred.

Ruffianism like this may pass current in some circles, but I doubt if it purges a dishonorable stain from a business name. What do you think?

Yours truly,

ALFRED A. ANDREWS.

(We print the above letter as an act of justice to a gentleman well known to the paper and stationery trades, and as an expression of our own utter contempt and disgust at such cowardly ruffianism.—E.D.)

WORDS OF CHEER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., January 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

We enclose money order for \$2 on our subscription to THE STATIONER. We are much pleased with the numbers we have seen, and trust you are receiving the encouragement and patronage which your enterprise deserves. We are looking forward to and expecting a fair spring trade.

Very truly yours,

BOYLE & CHAPMAN.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Enclosed please find advertisement, which insert and send us bill, with whatever else may be due from us. There are now six copies that come to us and different members of our staff. We must congratulate you on making a paper of great practical value to the trade. Yours,

S. & Co.

REVIEW OF THE ENGLISH TRADE.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

Eighteen hundred and seventy-four was not a year of general commercial prosperity, though the results were, for the most part, of a satisfactory character. Small paper-makers suffered from chronic shortness of cash, and, having to sell at buyers' prices for short payments, they find sad fault with their year's results. Large makers also grumble, but with less cause, as they were able both to purchase materials upon easier terms and to sell at better rates than their poorer rivals. Wholesale stationers, on the other hand, have done well, and their main complaint is, that, though they sold more paper than in 1873, their returns were less. They have no desire, however, to see prices go up. Manufacturing stationers of every description give favorable reports of their increased sales, but some admit the fact that by overmaking they reduced their profits, or, in other words, that some of the patterns they most preferred, and had made in large quantities, did not find favor with their customers. Bookbinders had a good year, but their operations and profits were somewhat marred by the restrictions that exist in respect to apprenticeship, and which restrictions have been laid down by the unionists. The wholesale fancy trade had a good year, though less than the customary bustle was experienced at any one period, a circumstance we attribute to the fact of our having advised our readers to give orders earlier than heretofore. By adopting this system retailers are better served, because wholesale warehousemen can attend to the requisitions of their customers with greater care. Die-sinkers, engravers, and stationers especially suffered by the operation of coöperative societies, as the directors of these institutions actually performed the work of stamping below trade price. Coöperation also materially injured the retail fancy trade, as more than £100,000 a year is received for these articles alone by only two metropolitan societies.

Having thus briefly summarized the results

of the year's trading as they affect the trades that more immediately concern us, we refer with more minuteness to various branches thereafter.

Easter cards have not yet become generally popular, though there are some districts in which many of the inhabitants appear unable to exist without them. Retailers are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the average sale to know how to order, and last Easter numerous tradesmen found their cards dead stock, while others could not supply the demand, and feared to purchase further supplies.

Almanac publishers have visibly decreased in numbers, a circumstance at which we are not surprised, as every printer who thought he could turn out better work than a neighboring rival issued some sort of calendar which he hawked about with for the most part ill-success.

Fire-stove ornaments continued to increase in popularity, but the supply last season exceeded the demand; in fact, there were too many makers, and too much pushing—a circumstance that we correctly prophesied. Respecting this trade, we were for several years under the impression that Mr. Elliot was the inventor and original introducer of satin ringlets, and felt that our opinion was correct, because that gentleman asserted such to be the case. When, however, we discovered that the merit was due to Mr. Howard, we admitted our error, feeling that the mantle of honor should be placed upon the proper shoulders.

Oleographs were imported in increased quantities, but the trade was injured in consequence of the ridiculous manner in which some have endeavored to undersell. The result was natural—buyers became shy, and before ordering waited to see what quotations Messrs. — would give for the same article. In this branch there needs more unanimity.

Out-door games and parlor games for the most part proved comparatively unsaleable, and a common feeling appears to exist among manufacturers, wholesale houses, retailers, and the public, that such goods are, for the present at least, not required. This circumstance is owing to the glut of kindred articles that occurred seven, eight, and nine years ago, when all the classes referred to overmade or overstocked themselves. In this result we have ample evidence of the folly of forcing unsaleable stock.

Playing cards continue to increase in demand at the rate of about 40,000 packs per annum for home use, if we may rely upon the official statistics. We have no means, however, of judging what is the increase for colonial use, but, if it be not still greater than that of the home demand, we really cannot see what opening there is for new makers. Messrs. Hunt, whose cards have during the last few years been well received, had the misfortune to have their new stock burnt out at the commencement of the season, and they were therefore entirely out of the market in 1874. Messrs. Woolley & Co., who for a long series of years had only made inferior qualities, presented themselves as caterers of high-class Moguls; while another new maker came forward with very questionable qualities, and yet another firm brought out a variety for quakers!

Valentine makers, year by year, become more numerous, and yet we are assured that the older houses do not suffer; indeed, two firms gave us undeniable testimony that their returns in the sales of valentines in 1874 were

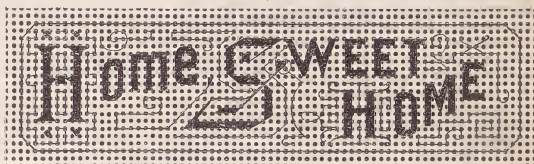
respectively 22 and 37 per cent. more than in any previous year.

Prayer book and church service bindings, during the last year became more gay-looking, and only very cheap varieties present the sedate appearance that was formerly considered necessary. Old-fashioned people object to the novelty, and seek without success for the strongly bound monastic-looking books of their youth. Such volumes, of course, are to be obtained at certain warehouses, but retailers, as a body, ignore them.

The new goods of the year were numerous, but few achieved any real success. The Magic Inkstand must, however, be taken as an exception, as probably no other article coming under the category of stationers' sundries ever achieved such marvellous success. The game of Badminton also created a small sensation, and completely put croquet into the shade, though in our opinion the exercise necessary to play it successfully is too violent for sultry weather. Crandall's Acrobats was, as we expected, the toy of the season, but in London it was variously marked in the shop-windows at from 5s. to 8s., a circumstance that properly told to the disadvantage of the higher-priced vendors. Dinner and Guest Cards were issued in such a variety of forms that we think the publishers of such articles may fairly rest for some little time. India-rubber Gum Brushes soon became favorites, and they may now be looked upon as stock articles, a merit that is rarely accorded in so short time to such a trifle. The new note papers comprised the Florentine, the Horrid, the Charta Aspera, the Children's, and the Antique Linear, while the only decidedly new envelope was Messrs. Millington's Comprehensive. In fancy goods one of the greatest successes was achieved in Japanese manufactures, in which some very good "lines" were offered.

The International Exhibition proved such a *fiasco* that the Commissioners decided not to hold any more exhibitions. This was a wise proceeding, and we may anticipate that fully another decade will pass before an attempt is made to follow in the wake of 1851 or 1862. The noticeable exhibits in connection with stationery, or its cognate branches were remarkably few. Bookbinding of an expensive character was fairly represented, but that of a commercial nature was totally devoid of novelty. Of fancy leather goods our manufacturers did not make any show whatever, and they left Germany to carry off whatever honor there might be in this class. Printing was confined to the exhibition by Messrs. Johnson, of Castle street, of Pabst's Polychrome Process for printing several colors at the same time from resinous cakes, instead of from types or stones. It, however, met with but little sympathy. Then there was an elaborate system of *logotypes*, exhibited by Colonel Tomline, late M. P., and in the preparation of which we hear more than £30,000 were expended. These, however, met with but little encouragement. The only other pertinent exhibit worthy of notice was the Papyrograph, for printing in fac-simile in an ordinary copying-press, and for which E. Wolff & Son are Zuccato & Co.'s agents. This apparatus attracted special attention, and there is no doubt that it is a great success, being already in use in a number of governmental departments. Moreover, several printers and stationers are using it to execute orders quickly, and several country firms are transacting very profitable business by selling it to local merchants and manufacturers.

All the Latest Novelties in the Market Introduced by



Mottos on Perforated Card Board, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, - - - \$30.00 per Gross.
Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, - - - 2.00 per Gross.
Perforated Card Board, $17 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, - - - 24.00 per Gross.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

- | PERFORATED MOTTOES. | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Jesus loves me. | 15. God Bless our Home. |
| 2. Thou art my Hope. | 16. Welcome. |
| 3. Simply to thy cross I cling. | 18. No cross, no crown. |
| 4. Remember me. | 19. Give us this Day our daily Bread. |
| 6. Nearer my God to thee | 20. Praise the Lord. |
| 7. Faith, Hope and Charity. | 22. In God we trust. |
| 8. Home, sweet Home. | 23. Learn to do good. |
| 9. Love one another. | 24. Glauze, Liebe, Hoffnung. |
| 11. God is our Refuge and Strength. | 25. Christ is Risen. |
| 12. He leadeth me. | 26. God is Love. |
| 13. The Lord will provide. | 27. Watch and Pray. |
| 14. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 28. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. |
| | 29. Pray without ceasing. |

- | BOOK MARKS. | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. There is no place like Home. | Packed up in elegant Boxes containing 1 Gross. |
| 2. Home, sweet Home. | 12. To my dear Mama. |
| 3. Thou art my Hope. | 13. To my Darling. |
| 4. Forget me not. | 14. Welcome. |
| 5. Remember me. | 15. In God we trust. |
| 6. Wisdom is Strength. | 16. God Bless our Home. |
| 7. Praise the Lord. | 17. God in Love. |
| 8. Nearer my God to thee. | 18. Give us this Day our daily Bread. |
| 9. Happy New Year. | 19. Love one another. |
| 10. Merry Christmas. | 20. Faith, Hope & Charity |
| 11. To my dear Papa. | 21. God Bless our School. |
| | 22. To my Sweet Heart. |

PHIL. HAKE,
No. 25 Frankfort Street, New York.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY
LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

CHARLES D. PRATT, Importer,
41 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES,

FINE FANS, OPERA GLASSES,

BAGS, PORTMONNAIES, DRESSING CASES.

Paris, London and Vienna Fancy Goods, Novelties, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

STATIONERS' FANCY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

FABER'S LEAD PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

The great lead pencil-manufactory of the Fabers was first established in 1761 by Casper Faber in the village of Stein, three miles from Nuremberg, in Bavaria. The use of that important graphic implement, the lead pencil, dates from the discovery of the celebrated black lead mines of Borrowdale, in Cumberland County, England, in the year 1564. The mines supply England down to the present time with the material of the best English pencils. The manufacture of the lead obtained was simple, the material, as soon as it came out of the mine, being cut to the proper size with a saw, and then without any further manipulation fastened into the wood. It is remarkable that the first pencils made in this manner are acknowledged to be decidedly the best, and down to the present day unsurpassed by any other manufacture in the softness and delicacy of the lead.

The Cumberland mine only remained open for six weeks in the year, and yet the black lead obtained in this short time is stated to have been of the value of £40,000 each time. The raw material was sent up to London just as it came from the mine, and there sold by auction in the black lead market, these sales taking place on the first Monday in every month. The price averaged 36 to 40 shillings per English pound, and the value of the good Cumberland black lead, according to Dufrenoy, was 400 francs per kilogramme.

The English Government prohibited the exportation of black lead in any other form than lead pencils. After about a century the mines began to show signs of diminishing their yield. New mines were sought everywhere in vain, and a means of purifying the refuse black lead was experimented upon. The process invented for this purpose consisted of first grinding the black lead to powder as soon as it came out of the mine, then purifying it as much as possible from foreign substances by chemical means, and finally compressing it by means of a press in such a manner that the mass could be just as easily cut as the pure Cumberland black lead used to be. However, notwithstanding all the appliances of art and science were brought to bear upon the subject, and in spite of every exertion to make this composition perfect, the English have not hitherto succeeded in producing any material capable of replacing the natural black lead as obtained from the Cumberland mines.

The idea of using clay for binding the black lead together originated in France in 1755, and a new era in the manufacture of pencils was commenced.

In Germany the first traces of the manufacture of pencils are to be found in the village of Stein. As far back as the year 1736 the church books mention marriages of pencil makers, subsequently also black led cutters, male and female. The Bavarian Government, however, soon devoted its attention to this branch of industry, and sought to advance it. In the year 1766 a Count von Kronsfeld received a concession for the erection of a lead pencil manufactory at Jettenbach.

The pencil manufactory established by Kaspar Faber commenced on a very humble scale. The first products of his skill were designated as English pencils. Nuremberg and Firth appear to have been the first to patronize the manufactory. To these places, as we know, the pencils finished in the course of the week were carried on Saturdays in a basket; but the

fact of their having been well paid for goes to prove that even then their excellence was acknowledged.

It was but slowly that the French process of mixing the led with clay gained ground, and many years after the adoption of this process the workmen, even in Fabers manufactory, were still employed in working the Spanish led in the old fashioned way by melting and cutting it with a saw.

The founder of the house was followed by his son, Anton Wilhelm Faber, whose name the firm still bears. In 1810 George Leonhard Faber assumed the direction of the company, who was succeeded in 1839 by his son John Lothar Faber, the present proprietor. Mr. Faber had received a thorough commercial education in Nuremberg and Paris. In his young and vigorous mind extensive schemes for the enlargement and development of the establishment were formed. When he took the direction of the business scarcely twenty men were employed and the annual business was not more than 13,000 florins. In 1840 he associated with himself his brother Johann Faber, who had carried on a hotel in Prague. In addition to the inferior sorts of pencils, to which the manufactory had hitherto been confined, higher classes of goods were made at proportionate prices. These improved manufactures, and especially his new so-called Poly-grade pencils, which have met with the greatest renown, especially among artists, were all marked with the name of the firm, and as they by reason of their increased price—the unavoidable consequence of improved quality—met with but little countenance among the Nuremberg merchants, the manufacturer traveled with them himself and opened business connections with all the chief cities of Europe.

In the interior of the manufactory, too, great improvements were undertaken, as nearly every year called for some new addition. In these new erections care was taken to build them as roomy and light as possible, thus taking into consideration the health of the workmen.

The countless departments of business in which pencils are used, by degrees rendered an extensive and systematic classification necessary, from the long easel pencil to the smallest pocketbook pencil. There are few architects and engineers who use any other but Faber's pencils, and the whole profession of artists has long since proclaimed A. W. Faber's pencil to be the very best for drawing purposes.

In the year 1849 a branch house for the American trade was established at New York, under the management of the youngest brother, Eberhard Faber. A house was also founded at Paris, and an agency was established at London in the year 1851, conducted by Mr. Heintzmann, now Heintzmann & Rochussen, No. 9 Friday street, City, E. C.

On the spot where the house stood in which Kaspar Faber commenced business the extensive factory premises are now erected on either side of the Rednitz, the water power of which river proving too insufficient and fluctuating, steam had to be called into requisition and a large engine erected. Gardens now inclose the factories on every side. The residences of Lothar and Johann Faber stand in the same grounds. The proprietor, while endeavoring in every way to advance all the ends of the manufactory in the most perfect manner, has not omitted to bear in mind at the same time the moral and material welfare of his work-

men. In their interest there were in the first place factory rules drawn up, which regulated the duties and rights of the individual in the most precise manner, and especially took cognizance of the moral conduct of the workmen. They also gave the most diligent workmen and such as were more advanced in years, opportunities of increasing their income by insuring them an increase of pay under certain conditions. In order to awaken and encourage a spirit of frugality in the men, and to render the future more comfortable and independent, a Workman's Savings Bank was instituted, with the following fundamental principles: Acceptance of the smallest deposit at any time; interest at four per cent. to commence as soon as the deposit reaches five florins; deposits to be withdrawn only on account of some notoriously pressing necessity. This institution found immediate recognition, and by degrees came into almost general favor, so that now many an individual, who formerly had to battle with economical cares, finds himself in the possession of a little property, and rejoices in his well regulated family affairs. There is likewise a special fund for sickness.

A library has also been founded by the master of the manufactory, accessible both to the workman and his family, and well used by them. At the same time, too, an infant school was started for the children of the workpeople. He likewise originated and supported with his own means the erection of a new school-house, and embraced every opportunity of advancing the education therein.

The social life of the workmen was also taken into consideration, and the taste for more elevating amusements, invigorating alike to soul and body, encouraged. Of an evening they would meet in two singing societies to indulge in the good German song, or on Sundays they would amuse themselves with the cross-bows in the free, fresh air of God's Nature in the neighboring forest, or again on festive occasions they would all meet together like one large united family for a sociable convivial repast.

Finally care was also taken that the workmen should mix with the world outside the factory, for which purpose a number of them were sent by the master of the factory to the Industrial Exhibition at Munich, in order that they might themselves see the fruit of their labor publicly exposed to view and honorably mentioned, and at the same time obtain a glimpse of other branches of industry.

Further, in order to provide new dwellings for the workmen, a large building was erected, of pleasing external proportions, and other buildings were converted into workmen's dwellings. The houses themselves contain separate apartments, which afford the families at a low rent a much pleasanter abode than could be obtained in most of the houses in the towns.

CASTING A DRUMMER'S SHADOW.

A drummer stopped at a foundry, where Some men were casting iron ware, And entering, said, "You all appear To be engaged in casting here."

"Yes," said the foreman, "that's our 'biz.'"
The drummer remarked, "I'm glad it is,
For I have sought, and found at last,
A place to get a shadow cast."

The iron man at once replied
That such a feat their skill defied,
But recommended him to pass
To a foundry where they worked in brass,

A CINCINNATI STATIONER.

The Cincinnati Gazette, in a late issue, says: We can not but note the enterprise and taste displayed by Messrs. Geo. E. Stevens & Co., the well-known book house of this city. Their store is on Fourth street, at the very center of life and trade, convenient to the leading hotels, and nearly opposite the Merchants, Exchange. It has been for seventeen years a well-known resort for book-buyers, and, recently enlarged and beautified, it will now be increasingly attractive.

The stock comprises the best goods of every class, including new publications, standard works in fine bindings, albums, pocket-books, blank books, chromos, gold pens, &c., &c.

Stevens & Co. deserve the attention and good will of those who appreciate books, and who look for their supply to Cincinnati. We know of no house whose facilities are better for giving a wide publicity to the merits of a good book, and none where purchasers can more profitably resort. Over 30,000 copies of their own publications have been sold.

To accommodate their wholesale trade, Messrs. Stevens & Co. occupy four floors, each 120 feet in length, at No. 134 Walnut street. Here is stored the bulk of their widely extended trade with wholesale buyers. No house has a better reputation for fair dealing, promptness, and accommodation to customers.

WHAT NEXT?

We have several times called attention to the manner in which blackmail is levied for subscriptions to bean-feasts by the employes of certain firms. We have never, however, until this season, seen demands made in a similar manner for Christmas-boxes. The following novelty, therefore, deserves publicity, and we doubt not that the trade will award it to the contempt it deserves:

MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, December 31, 1874.

From LEOPOLD MILLS,

Wholesale Fancy Stationer,

13 Goswell Road, Aldersgate.

DEAR SIR: The bearer calls upon you on behalf of the employes of Mr. L. R. Mills, for a Christmas gift, which you have hitherto kindly favored them with.

Wishing you the compliments of the season,
I remain, yours obediently,

J. HOOKER.

P.S.—Will you be good enough to put the amount on the back of this, and oblige.

How any wholesale trader could allow such a document to be issued with his sanction, and on his own memorandum paper, we cannot imagine.

THE LATEST TARIFF.—A calculation of the effect of a slight gratuity on a hotel or restaurant waiter comes something as follows:

Three cents: Slight bow; apt to inspect coin, as if expecting it to change into something larger.

Five cents: "Bliged."

Six cents: "Thank you."

Ten cents: "Thank you, Colonel."

Fifteen cents: "Thank you, General."

Twenty cents: Low bow; flourish of napkin; formula as above.

Quarter: Profound bow; alacrity to find hat; feint to brush it with the elbow; door held open.

Half dollar: Happiness.

Dollar: Bliss.

EDWARD TODD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD PENS,

Pencil Cases,

Tooth Picks, &c.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Factory, 29 and 31 South 11th Street, Brooklyn.

PAPER RULING FOR THE TRADE.

Cutting, Folding, and Stitching.

LOW PRICES FOR LONG RUNS OF WORK.

NEAT WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE MY SPECIALTIES. WHAT'S YOURS?

B. A. KISSAM, BAINBRIDGE B'LDG. 33 BEEKMAN ST., N. Y.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS,

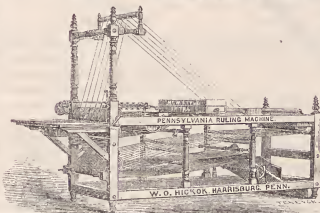
P. O. Box 890.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY COLORED, MARBLED, COPPER, SILVER & GOLD

Papers, Laces, Borders.

32 READE STREET, N. Y.



W. O. HICKOK,

Harrisburg, Pa.,

MANUFACTURER OF

RULING MACHINES

And Patent Strikers,

RULING PENS, AND

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE.

The HANDY PAMPHLET CASE.

With Index of Contents.

Useful to librarians and literary men for classifying pamphlets.
Useful to physicians for holding their journals previous to binding.
Useful to clergymen to keep their sermons in.
Useful to business men to keep price lists and catalogues in.
Useful to everyone who takes a magazine.
A neat, cheap and handy invention to preserve all kinds of paper-covered literature, that would otherwise be impaired or destroyed.

Large Size, Retail Price, 35c., or \$3.50 Per Dozen.

Samples sent by mail upon receipt of 25c

H. B. NIMS & CO., Manufacturers,

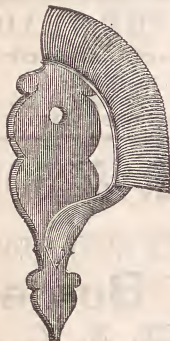
TROY, NEW YORK.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

READY REFERENCE CARD HOLDER.

This is a simple device for holding business cards, and for any other similar purpose for which it may be required in an office or place of business. It consists of annular wires placed



in a metal strap or band, the edges of which are turned over and the wires therein placed and fastened by means of solder. The strap is fastened upon a neatly scrolled bracket. It occupies only the space of 9 inches by 4 inches, and holds from 100 to 200 cards according as there is one or two cards placed between the wires. By passing the finger over the tops the cards can be readily referred to without displacing any card on the holder. It is for sale by Baker, Pratt & Co., 142 & 144 Grand street.

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

A combination traveling inkstand and candlestick, in Russia leather and neat gilding, is now being offered by Messrs. Dean & Son and other wholesale houses. It is an effective, useful, and well-made article.

Messrs. Dean & Son are now offering some really classically designed Urn Inkstands in bronze, and a variety of quarto albums in entirely novel bindings. These articles deserve praise, and may be safely ordered as good stock.

Mr. Noble, boxwood turner, has lately brought out a variety of cleverly contrived boxes for performing many kinds of tricks. Among other novelties is a barrel-shaped money box, which defies the efforts of the most expert tricksters to open.

Meade's Patent Ruling Machine is an ingenious apparatus, and will be found of great value in every stationer's store. The machine is contained in a mahogany box, with pens for ruling cash columns, faint lines, and music of various widths, as well as ink, pen cleaner, flannels, and all other necessary appliances. It is very simple and easy to use. The ruling machine complete costs \$3.75; extra bottles of ink, red,

blue or black, \$2.00 per dozen; extra sets of pens, 50 cents per set; special pens for ruling dollars and cents, &c., 25 cents each. Lettis, Son & Co. are the sole manufacturers.

The patent syphon stopper, brought out by Mr. Herbert, of Charterhouse Buildings, is clever, simple, and useful, and deserves special commendation. By its use funnels become needless, while oil, ink, and other objectional fluids can be poured through it without soiling the fingers. This stopper ought to meet with a large sale. It is offered to the trade in half dozens, carded.

The Audascript music ruling pen is an appreciable novelty that may be relied upon as permanently good stock. Such an article has been long needed, and, though numerous attempts have heretofore been made in the same direction, they have all proved failures. We unhesitatingly recommend this pen, and fully believe that it will be appreciated by every person who understands anything of music.

Herbert's complete office glue pot, is an improvement upon the now well-known hand glue pot of commerce. The improvement is, however, so simple that we marvel why it was not previously thought of, inasmuch as it only comprises a hole cut in the base to enable the pot to be placed over a gas burner. Of course wherever gas is available this novelty will be used in preference to others.

The ledger ink, introduced by F. Mordan, of 336 City Road, for commercial purposes, is an excellent fluid that deserves patronage. As it is limpid without being watery, it flows freely, and while being opaque, it is, when first applied, sufficiently dark for every ordinary purpose of business. It is contained in lip bottles and stopped with a ring-handled cork for the purpose of facilitating extraction. A well got up and appropriate show card is furnished to the venders of the ink.

VALENTINES.—Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of Chandos street, have submitted to us their sample book for the current season, and we have no hesitation in stating that a very large proportion of the designs contained in it bear the charm of novelty. The major portion is unquestionably of the greeting card type, and it remains to be seen whether the public will appreciate this style. There is in the trade great diversity of opinion upon the subject, though there is no doubt that retailers of all classes are prepared to give them the fairest possible trial. Among the patterns we notice several styles that were current for valentines more than thirty years ago, but which come out fresh with all the latest improvements of chromo-lithographs. In the series are full page quarto designs *à propos* to the new decorative style of art, while on the third page is given appropriate poetry. These are well executed, and may become popular. We have for many years urged valentine makers to be more sparing of tinsel, and more profuse with sentiment. Messrs. Ward have adopted our ideas in the most ultra practical manner, and we shall, therefore, watch the result of their enterprise with more than usual interest. As some of the patterns are of exceptional sizes, retailers should order the necessary sized envelopes. Messrs. Mead & Co., of Cheapside, have prepared valentines in the form of quilted satin handkerchiefs and glove wallets. These are ornamented in various designs, but we specially commend for delicate workmanship one decorated with flowers or ribbon,

ENVELOPES

At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

BLOEDE'S

INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1860.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO
McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Orders of Dancing &
Programme Covers,
Plain & Fancy Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Invitation Cards,
Ball Tassels,
Gold & Silver Cord,
Committee Badges,
Programme Pencils.

MONOGRAMS,

Crests and Emblems,

FURNISHED TO ORDER.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR
Balls, Parties, Masquerades, etc., etc.

362 BROADWAY,

P. O. BOX 3222.

Cor. Franklin St., N. Y.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER ORNAMENTS AND FANCY PAPER GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOK DISCOUNTS.

The following correspondence appears in the pages of the *Bookseller*:

MELBOURNE, October 21, 1874.

To Mr. George Robertson.

Sir: We, the undersigned booksellers and stationers of Melbourne, desire to bring under your notice the general dissatisfaction that prevails throughout the trade concerning your mode of conducting your business in reference to supplying teachers with school books and other materials.

To put such persons, who are not booksellers in the proper sense, on the same footing with the trade is a manifest injustice to us, and deprives us of our legitimate gains. By these means we are put in the false position of appearing extortionate, when we demand from schools a fair advance on your trade prices.

It often happens, however, that rather than let our customers leave our shops, we have to supply school books at the price we pay you, in order to prevent the disagreeable alternative of their leaving us to deal at your warehouse. A great injustice is done to us in this matter, our means of making an honest livelihood are here infringed upon; and persons who have means of living by a totally different profession are treated in every respect as members of our trade.

We admit that an allowance should be made to schools; but it should be such as would give the trade a margin of at least 10 per cent. to insure us from loss on this important branch of the bookselling business.

Hoping that these representations will induce you to revise your school terms and study the interest of those who, we believe, are your best supporters,

We are, sir, yours obediently,

(Signed) DUNN, CARTER & GOLLINS,
And 17 other firms.

ANSWER.

MESSES. DUNN, CARTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to a document addressed to me, dated 21st inst., and signed by you in the first place and subsequently by other booksellers of Melbourne, in which I am asked to make a change in the conduct of my business in a matter which has remained unchanged for more than 21 years, I beg to acknowledge the receipt, but regret that compliance with its request is utterly impracticable.

Please carry this answer to the other subscribers, and oblige,

Yours truly,
(Signed) GEORGE ROBERTSON.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 158,335. Store Stools.—August L. Bolo, New York, N. Y.—The bracket arm is pivoted in its supporting seats, so that it can be turned to the right or left under the counter, or out at right angles thereto, and it is locked in either position by the bevel wedge-shaped projections at the lower pivot of the bracket engaging with the bevel-notches in the lower pivot seat. The seat is attached to the outer end of the bracket by a hinged pivot, so constructed and arranged, that the seat can be rotated upon the pivot, or be folded down with its surface parallel to the face of the counter.

No. 158,360. Card Files.—Miles S. Prentice, Jacob Behel, and Wm. A. Talcott, Rockford, Ill.—A card file constructed with a back, on which the cards rest, a stud, on which they are strung, a flange on one side, against which they abut, the other side being open to allow the cards to be swung out laterally, and a clamping or pressure spring to retain the cards in place.

No. 2,156. Playing Cards.—Victor E. Manger, New York, N. Y.—"Grand Pachas."

Louise Chandler Moulton says that Boston has never been a safe place for the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby since he defined the Radical Club as being the "den of the unintelligible, where they talked about the unknowable."

DOTY & McFARLAN,

30 Reade St., New York.

Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.

Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.

SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.

Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

C. M. JELLIFF & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers and Jobbers.

ENVELOPES, WRITING PAPERS, & SHIPPING TAGS,

Goodall's Playing Cards and Papers,

Initial Stationery in Large Variety.

Also Agents for WORDEN'S Imperial Writing and Copying Inks.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

Please call on or address, C. M. JELLIFF & CO.,

107 DUANE ST., N. Y.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

DENNISON & Co

No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.

5 Suffolk Place, Boston.

632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

51 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.

150 S. Clark St., Chicago.

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Price Lists.

DENNISON & CO.

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TAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Gum Labels, Seals, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalothoscopes and Suitable
Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

NOTES OF NEW BOOKS.

The New York *Tribune* concludes a long review of Mr. Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy" by saying: "It would be difficult to give a more lucid or a more thorough analysis of a scientific system than Mr. Fiske has here presented of the theory of evolution. His work will accordingly be accepted as a significant contribution to the study of philosophy. Nor should the author be regarded merely in the position of interpreter to any previous inquirer. He recognizes Mr. Spencer, indeed, as his teacher and guide; but he has moulded the doctrines of his master into a popular form, surrounded them with fresh and vivid illustrations, pointed out their bearing upon great practical questions of the day, and amply supplied the reader with materials for forming an intelligent judgment with respect to their merits. Mr. Fiske is himself a thinker of rare acuteness and depth; his affluent store of knowledge is exhibited on every page, and his mastery of expression is equal to his subtlety of speculation."

"The Shakespeare Birthday Book." (Hatchards)—Introduced by a quotation from Hamlet:

"My blessing with thee,
And these few precepts in thy memory."

This elegant little volume will prove a delight to thousands. Its plan is very simple—merely a verse, a sentiment, or a phrase for each day in the year; but then the quotations—all taken from the Globe edition—are so apt and suitable that it is evident the compiler had not only a thorough knowledge but a loving appreciation of our great national poet. Printed on fine writing paper, the quotations on the left-hand pages and the blank spaces for names on the right, the "Shakespeare Birthday Book" is a unique specimen of well-applied ingenuity, for which we venture to predict a large measure of popularity.—*Bookseller.*

"Higginson's Child's History of the United States." Col. Higginson was well qualified to write such a history, for, in the first place he is a genuine American, by descent, education, habit and opinion; next, he has long been occupied with studies in American history, recent or remote; and thirdly, he is a genial, painstaking, accurate and picturesque writer, with a high conception of the work he had to do, and great practice in writing. The hardest part of his task, however, was not the writing, but the omitting; and even in writing the difficulty was to say the thing so as to please the young reader, and at the same time to condense so much that the volume would be small enough for a school book and for easy family reading. Between the Charybdis of dates and dullness and the Scylla of animated diffuseness was certainly very close sailing and steering; if anybody doubts this, let him try to do a little work of the sort himself. We do not think the success of the author is perfect, but it is certainly remarkable; for he has made a history that boys and girls will delight in, and that yet can be read with instruction and profit by men who have long been familiar with their country's annals.—*Springfield Republican.*

One by one are English inventions driven out of the market by our American manufacturers. Dixon's patent graphite pencils have almost displaced those of foreign manufacture, owing to excellence of material and thoroughness of manufacture.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

TO THE TRADE.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1875.

Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in informing you that I have this day resumed business upon my old premises, No. 77 JOHN STREET, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. REAY.

THE

HURLBUT PAPER COMPANY,

of SOUTH LEE, Mass.,

Manufacture SUPERIOR Writing Paper, and solicit orders for

FLAT LETTER,
FOLIO, CAP,
DEMY, ROYAL,
MEDIUM, SUPER ROYAL,
IMPERIAL.

Particular Attention given to orders for Flat Cap for Copy Books, First-class Card, Bristol, and Envelope Papers.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,
14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde,
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT

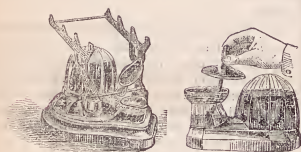
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FOR SPRING TRADE,

TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,

In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



THE
BAY STATE PAPER CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Draw the attention of the Trade to their desirable
lines of

Loft-Dried Ruled Papers,

In which their stock is UNSURPASSED for extent
and variety, and on which UNUSUAL & SPECIAL
inducements are offered to CLOSE BUYERS of
large lots.

Bay State Mills—First-Class.
Plymouth Rock Mills—Superfine.
Montana Mills—Fine.
ALL IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

BAY STATE FIRST-CLASS COVER PAPERS, Four-
teen Colors, 20x25—24 lbs. and 35 lbs., and
17½x28—35 lbs.

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Send for Samples and Quotations.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Packing for the Trade.

Arrangements can be made with the undersigned for the Packing of Books and Stationery for the Trade on the following terms:

One Case a week, not larger than a No. 10 (size 35x25x20) per year	-	\$50 00
Two Cases a week, per year	-	- 85 00
Three Cases a week, per year	-	- 112 00
Six Cases a week, per year	-	- 160 00

Special Shipments in excess of regular contracts will be made at 60c. a case.

Case, Carting and Strapping extra as follows:

No. 3 Case 25x13x12	-	-	40c.	No. 7 Case 35x19x14	-	-	88c.
No. 4 Case 25x16x12	-	-	56c.	No. 8 Case 35x19x16	-	-	\$1 00
No. 5 Case 30x16x12	-	-	65c.	No. 9 Case 35x21x18	-	-	1 05
No. 6 Case 35x17x14	-	-	80c.	No. 10 Case 35x25x20	-	-	1 20

Strapping, 15c. a case extra.

Carting one to four cases, 50c.

Four to six cases, \$1.

Goods Received for and Delivered as Received. Insurance on all Packages in Store.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTENTS OF PACKAGES.

ANDREW GEYER,
No. 28 Beekman St., N. Y.

Water-Proof Tags. 200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1875.

According to Philadelphia custom, all of our firms have been busily engaged for the last month taking account of stock, settling balances, and renewing whatever stock they find themselves short of, or waiting until the orders come from their customers elsewhere and then ordering. This is sometimes a wise plan, and the firms adopting it generally pay their bills, as they have a sure sale for what they order. Occasionally, however, they find too late that goods they wanted and could have obtained the day or week previous have been all absorbed and no more can be obtained at any price. A practical illustration of this occurred a few days ago, when a firm received an order for two gross of a peculiar pen which has been abundant in our market usually, but, to their sorrow, there was not a house in the city that had a full gross, although they all intended and have doubtless ordered them.

The Tingley Games, purchased several years since by Claxton, Reussen & Haffelinger, having proven very popular and profitable, they have entered largely into this line of business, and stationers will find it to their advantage to order, in addition to the above, their new and brilliant game of skill for two players, viz., Tilt and Tournament. The Beehive of Fun is well adapted for evening parties; Crispino is also attractive; Stella is entertaining; and Chancery decidedly exciting. Those who have been in chancery can appreciate and all others can find out what it means without the expense of lawyers and the anxious waiting on the uncertainty of court proceedings. (See Jarendice vs. Jarendice).

The stationery department of J. B. Lippincott & Co. is very full and complete, and there is scarcely an article of stationery in demand which cannot be obtained in unlimited quantities. About the only line of goods they run short on is your neighbor Raynor's envelopes, who apparently cannot make them fast enough for them. Perhaps, however, they only order 10,000 where they might as well order 100,000 of the popular grades.

The sale of diaries manufactured by Gladding & Son has been unprecedented, nearly all the most desirable styles being taken at once, and they have already begun manufacturing for 1876, and will largely increase their variety as well as quantity and add features with special reference to the Centennial.

Moss & Co. are importing many new lines of foreign stationery, as well as adding everything domestic likely to prove popular and saleable. The senior member has had many years of experience, but the junior members infuse new life in this old and wealthy concern, and their trade is rapidly on the increase.

Murphy's Sons are also crowding their shelves with full lines of commercial stationery, and even with their extensive facilities find some difficulty in filling pressing orders. I suggested to an old stationer who happened to be in when I called there the other day that he should establish a similar concern, as there was plenty of room for one more. His first objection ought to have been sufficient, viz., that he had not the capital, but he added another, and that was if he had he preferred for the occupation of his daily life the cutting off of coupons from bonds and the interest on

mortgages as decidedly more pleasant than selling stationery or bartering books.

There is a large line of stationery manufacturing done in this city which, for reasons best known to themselves, they choose to hide their light under the bushel, and, while injuring themselves by losing orders, imagine they are well enough known not to require any mention of their specialties. One of our wealthiest paper-makers was so little known in Boston that rather than sell them at thirty days the party took off five per cent. for cash in preference. This and another house not known outside of Philadelphia are cramping the enterprise of other houses who not only desire to live but are willing that others should enjoy the same blessing. I only mention this for their benefit. If they want to know who I mean, you can give them my name and address, and in so doing we can break up some of our old foggy ideas, the parties referred to will be benefited, and our trade generally prosper.

I presume you have noticed that our leading paper houses have been awarded the principal contracts for furnishing Government paper, but at surprisingly low prices. Of course we will keep our mills going regardless of profit, and our facilities are unsurpassed.

Yours, &c.,

H. C.

TRADE COSSIP.

Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co. solicit orders to import photograph albums.

A correspondent, under date of January 30, writes that trade in Columbus was looking up.

S. M. Fisher & Co. have moved from 102 to 139 Fulton street. They manufacture gold pens, pencils, &c.

At St. Louis, Mo., Scharr Bros., stationers, have admitted Mr. M. H. Saxton, and the firm is now Scharr Bros. & Saxton.

The Cornwell Manufacturing Company have opened an office at 32 Beekman street, where all orders for their goods should be addressed.

At San Francisco, Cal., the firm of Eaton & Edwards, stationers, have dissolved. Mr. Edwards has retired, and the business is continued by F. W. Eaton.

The three firms, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, and Scribner & Co., will soon move into more roomy quarters at 743 and 745 Broadway.

At Nashville, Tenn., the firm of Collier & Dunaway, dealers in books, stationery, &c., is dissolved, Mr. Dunaway retiring. The business is continued by W. C. Collier.

The Office Scratch Book, patented and sold by H. M. Hinsdell, Grand Rapids, Mich., is a very convenient article, and we understand it is used by "Old Scratch" himself as a record for his boarders.

The business of Nicholas Muller's Sons is increasing to such an extent that more room is necessary, and the firm are busy this week in tearing out the old office and store room and fitting it up as an office and sample room. They will have a fine place when repairs are completed.

The next meeting of the Central Booksellers' Association is to be held February 9, at which time the committee to procure signatures will make their report, and lay before the Associa-

tion the recent correspondence with Messrs. Lippincott. This meeting will be of exceptional importance in the history of reform.

F. B. Patterson, 32 Cedar street, N. Y., will publish during the year a panoramic history of old New York, consisting of fac similes of early maps, old advertisements, views of buildings, portraits of old New York, &c., &c.

As an evidence of the growth of the Western stationery trade, we may mention that Paine, Holden & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, are buying full lines of imported papers, as Whatman's and Fellows', to manufacture on special orders into ledgers for their customers.

A nice waterproof paper, transparent and impervious to grease, is obtained by soaking good paper in an aqueous solution of shellac in borax. It resembles parchment paper in some respects. If the aqueous solution is colored with aniline colors, very handsome paper for artificial flowers is procured.

The Whiting Paper Company, who have the Government contract for furnishing envelope papers, are now shipping three tons daily to the Plympton Envelope Company at Hartford. The Plympton Company are now in fine running order, and are turning out about 1,000,000 envelopes per day, which fully supplies the demand.

We learn upon good authority that E. L. Pendexter has reduced the price of Board Clips 10 per cent. from last year's prices, and we know from personal experience that his are decidedly the best pasteboard clips in the market, that he is determined not to be beaten either in quality or price, and we bespeak for him a very large increase in his sales.

The Buffalo Courier remarks: "With great pleasure to us we are permitted to say that our genial bibliophile, Martin Taylor, is not going to retire at present from the retail book trade, as he lately intended to do. A week or two ago it was quite generally known that negotiations to that effect were pending between Mr. Taylor and Mr. H. H. Otis, and that Mr. Taylor contemplated devoting himself entirely to his wholesale and publishing business. But he has reconsidered his determination and by mutual agreement the proposed arrangement has been abandoned. A great many people, we know, will be much gratified by this announcement, for Mr. Taylor's relations to the book trade in Buffalo are such that he could not be spared without conscious loss.

The prompt method pursued by the Dixon Crucible and Lead Pencil Company of Jersey City, N. J., in asserting their rights, is illustrated by a recent occurrence. It appears that the company lately received word of the appearance in the Chicago market of a counterfeit presentation of their well-known stove polish. Within three days after the sale of the imitation their agent was on the spot, making investigations and securing evidence for use in the courts. The offender was one Nathan Friedman, who has substituted on his labels the word "Joshua" for "Joseph," and "Steamboat avenue" for "Railroad avenue." The quality of the counterfeit article was exceedingly poor, and the least learned in the matter of stove polish could detect the difference between it and the real article. Friedman was heavily fined in the courts, and a permanent injunction put upon him to restrain him forever from a like crime. He was sentenced within a month after the first box was offered for

sale. The liberal way in which the jobbing trade is treated by this company makes them hosts of friends in every city in the country, and anything adverse to their interests comes to their knowledge at once. They have been engaged altogether in eighteen suits similar to the above, in each of which they have been triumphant.

Two new partners have been admitted into the well-known firm of L. B. Smith & Co., Detroit, from February 1, viz., Mr. Duane Doty and Mr. John McFarlane. The former (who has been superintendent of the public schools in Detroit for the last eight years) will take charge of the publishing and educational department. The other gentleman, Mr. McFarlane, is well-known to New Yorkers in the book trade as the polite and genial salesman, who for the last seven years has had full charge of the book department of the firm. The many friends of "Mac," here and elsewhere, will be glad to hear of his well-merited promotion. It is somewhat singular that the surnames of the new partners are identical with that of a well-known firm in the paper trade in this city.

FOREIGN NOTES.

[From the Paper and Printing Trades Journal.]

Blue Carbonic Papers are greatly reduced in price by Messrs. Field & Tuer, the Government contractors. Blue deny (23 by 17), both sides, of the best quality, hitherto charged 24 per ream, is now reduced to 22 10s.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s Historical Playing Cards are a novelty. All the court cards and aces have historical portraits embodied in them, but in such a manner that they do not interfere in any way with the play.

Messrs. Avril, of Castle street, Holborn, are the introducers here of a new foreign Linear Ribbed Paper, which is pleasant to write upon; it lacks also that highly-glazed greasy surface which is the characteristic of so many of the cheap linears.

Messrs. H. & A. Mulford have sent us a quality of lace paper, including a great number of new designs for the base-work of valentines. The material before us could, if skillfully handled, be worked up into an infinite variety of tasty valentines, and all those interested in such matters had better see specimens.

The "Authorized" invoice and book-post cover for half-penny postage, is a useful novelty, introduced by Messrs. Millington & Hutton. Each wrapper has a tongue or belt, which, being folded inside over the document, insures its safety in passing through the post. The prices are reasonable, and we have no doubt of the success of the "Authorized" wrapper.

Messrs. S. H. Levi & Son, of 66 Leadenhall street, London, have introduced a new all-round card game—"Humpty Dumpty"—which is of a character to cause endless amusement among the little folk. The game sells for one shilling, and the demand is so great that it is almost impossible to fill orders. Messrs. Field & Tuer have drawn the whole of the designs, of which there are about fifty, for the game.

Round games at cards, by "Cavendish." (London: Thomas De La Rue & Co.) This work gives simple practical instructions for playing the following round games: Loo, Vingt-et-un, Poker, Straight Poker, Whiskey

Poker, Stud Poker, and among the minor games, Snip-snap-shor'em, Pope Joan, Spin, Commerce, My Bird Sings, and Speculation. The name of "Cavendish" as author is sufficient guarantee for the general accuracy of the work.

It is a subject of annoyance among stationers that the widths of black borders vary considerably: one maker's "middle" being almost as wide as another's "broad," and so on. We have procured patterns from the principal makers, and have selected those of Messrs. Charles Goodall & Son, as being, in our opinion, the most satisfactory. It would be a great boon to the trade if makers would agree upon one standard.

Specimens of some of the latest productions in ball programmes, menus, and guest cards are to hand from Messrs. Howlett & Son. A few years ago such goods were little known, and now the makers seem hardly able to keep up with the demand. Among the novelties before us are the "Playing Card" Menu and Guest Cards, the conception of which is bold and effective; the "Leaf" pattern, chaste and graceful; the "Japanese" eccentric and grotesque; and many others too numerous to mention in detail.

We have heard stationers complain that they don't know where to send when repairs are required peculiar to their trade. Mr. J. T. Hellary, of 6 Red Lion Court, Fleet street, E. C., is a "general utility" man, who not only does repairs but makes excellent embossing screw and lever presses, suitable for office use, public companies' work, and for plain, cameo, and relief stamping; envelope and label cutters and punches to any pattern; endorsing machines, and, in fact, almost everything that is required by stationers and printers.

Messrs. Payne, Holden & Co., of Dayton, O., U. S. A., have sent us specimens of Adjustable Book Covers, made in one piece. Booksellers, and more especially dealers in school books, make a practice of covering books free, for the sake of their advertisements printed on the outside. The specimens sent are strong and inexpensive, and we should recommend some enterprising English firm to put themselves in communication with Messrs. Payne, Holden & Co., with a view to the introduction of the article into our markets; the sales would certainly be very large.

Judicious extravagance pays. Messrs. Nicholas Muller's complimentary illustrated catalogue (Courtlandt street, New York) of bronze inkstands, is to hand, and will, in point of paper, printing, engraving, and binding, compare with almost any drawing-room table-book published. Each design occupies the centre of a separate page, with a border in color, printed on one side of the paper only. The engravings, produced by Messrs. Redman and Kenny, are in the highest style of art, and the letter press, which is first-class, is from the Hutchings Printing House, Hartford, Conn. The binding is very stout, in solid Russia, tooled and ornamented.

CREDIT vs. CASH.

Printers and stationers are peculiarly liable to losses when the status and respectability of the customer are unknown. A casual customer walks in, gives an order for circulars, and arranges to call on a certain day, pay for them and take them away, but "casually" forgets

to do so, or something has arisen in the meantime which renders the circulars useless to him, and he purposely leaves them in the hands of the printer, thus entailing the total loss of the amount agreed upon. To a cheesemonger or a tea dealer, where the cheese or the tea could be put back into stock, the only loss would be the time wasted in taking the order, but to a printer or stationer, where the goods ordered are printed or made to order, the case is very different. In practice it is found that when a notice is conspicuously posted notifying that a deposit must be made at time of ordering, not one person in a hundred objects to pay it, if he is a respectable person, and if he is not, the printer is much better without his order, and the probability of a bad debt. The following notice has been suggested as suitable for having displayed in every stationer's office: "Where no ledger account is open, it is requested that goods be paid for in part at the time of ordering."

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A correspondent of the *Publishers' Weekly* writes to that paper from Nashville, Tenn.:

In the Associated Press telegrams from Washington, under date of the 15th ult., is the following significant dispatch.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY PROTESTING.
K. S. Sanford, of the Adams Express Company, was heard by the House Committee on Post Offices to-day, with reference to the law allowing packages weighing less than four pounds to pass through the mails at the rate of half a cent an ounce. Mr. Sanford claimed that the express company pays the railroad companies more than double this rate, and have notified them that if express matter continues to be put into the mails, the company can not continue to pay the railroad companies the rates now charged for its express packages. The present Post Office law, while injuring express companies, involves heavy loss to the Government. The express company asks that the evil shall be remedied. There will be a further hearing.

Hasten to call your attention to the question herein involved; for it is of vital importance to publishers, booksellers, and the public that the present law should remain in force, as it thus enables them to handle small packages through the mails at rates that are not ruinous to profits. The public good demands a continuance of present regulation; and the repeal of a law that conveys a universal benefit, that is promotive of literary culture, and meets the wants of the people of all conditions, and in all sections of the country—the repeal of this law, solely for the benefit of a wealthy and overgrown monopoly, while perhaps characteristic of the times, would be monstrous, and a direct insult to the intelligence of the American people. Are they to be made to believe that the loss to the Adams Express Company of a small portion of the bulk of packages in daily transit would involve loss to the Government? How so, when the Government is paid half a cent an ounce for carrying the same, with no increase of expense by the addition? As to how it will affect the railroad interest, I think the matter is entirely too small to bring the two monopolies into collision. But should it do so, and the express monopoly be entirely destroyed, would it not be a gain to the public, and especially to business men of every class? I venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the business men in every city of the union would rejoice at the change.

Attention! Booksellers & Stationers!

W. SCOTT GLORE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
 LOUISVILLE, K'Y.

General Agent

For the Sale of Public Library Tickets. Fifth and last Drawing positively February 27, 1875, or the money refunded.

Price of Tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenths or Coupons, \$5. Eleven whole Tickets, \$500. Discount of 5 per cent. to the Trade. Capital Prize, \$250,000.

ALSO, AGENT FOR THE

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

(ON THE HAVANNA PLAN.)

Price of Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50. Capital Prize, \$50,000.

Kentucky State Lottery draws last Saturday of every month. Circulars sent on application.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
 FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
 our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

22 Marien Str., Berlin. 133 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. 18 Rue Turbigo, Paris.

A. & C. KAUFMANN,
 No. 366 Broadway, New York,
 ESTABLISHED 1850,

Importers and Publishers of Chromos,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Orders of Dancing, Ball Tickets, Paper Ornaments,
 Pictures, Lace Papers, Paper Borders, Paper Suits,
 Cards, Favors of the "German,"*

Offer to Dealers and Printers their immense and highly varied assortment of above mentioned articles, defying all competition as to quantity, quality and price.

MASON & CO.,
 1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
 MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
WEDDING ENVELOPES.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Papers, &c.

NO CHARGE FOR IMPRINTING.

We guarantee our line of Wedding Envelopes to be superior to any in the market, and our prices as low as the lowest. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES. Address **MASON & CO.,**
 1202 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

W. C. WIGG,

MANUFACTURER OF

Work Boxes, Writing Desks

DRESSING CASES,

And all kinds of

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

104 Bartholomew Square,
 OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S,
 London, E. C.,
 ENGLAND.

Importers of the above goods liberally dealt with. Wholesale and Export only. Lists on application.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
 COPYING BOOKS.**

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

F. DIETRICH,

IMPORTERS OF

Chromos, Pictures, Paper Ornaments,

ORDERS OF DANCING,

Menus and Dinner Cards,

FANCY BOXES, SURPRISES,
 FRENCH CHOCOLATE BOXES, CHRISTMAS
 TREE ORNAMENTS, &c.,

**36 Beekman St.,
 NEW YORK.**

TALENT AND TACT.

Talent, it has been said, knows what to do, tact knows how to do it; talent is wealth, tact is ready money; talent has many compliments from the bench, tact touches the fees of the client; talent makes the world wonder that it gets on no faster, while tact excites astonishment that it gets on so fast. Tact makes no false step; it takes all hints, and, by keeping its eye on the weathercock, is able to take advantage of every wind. This promptness in seizing an opportunity, and diligence in following it up, is scarcely less valuable than industry. Instances might be given indefinitely of the results that have followed the immediate utilizing of an accidental discovery in mathematical demonstration, in chemical analysis, in mechanical invention, and in manufacturing operation.

A torpedo factory has been started at Gardiner, Me., by Theophilus Spear, who is likely to do a snapping business. He manufactures his own powder, and has a machine of his own invention which cuts the papers into the proper proportions, and fills them with the ingredients which go to make up the torpedo.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Ambergh's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping, Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.

Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Eversen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodhall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodhall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyedlets.
Eyelets—Machine.

F

Files—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deussau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Sylvestre, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.

Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.
Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartz.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Marble.
Pens—Gold, Glass.

Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Goulet, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D., Spencerian, Quill, Blanche, Pountney Co.

Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil-Cases.

Pencils, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—Faber's.

Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.

Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Slate.

Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Post Office Boxes, Seals.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.

Portfolio.

Porcelain Slates.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Point Protectors.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Paints.

Pastel Crayons.

Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.

Quill Pens.

Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber Bands.

Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.

Rubbers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

School Satchels.

Seals, Notarial.

Seals, Lawyer's.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.

Sponge Cups.

Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.

Styles.

Suspension Rings.

T

Tapes—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink.

Taste.

Tablets—Ivory.

Tin Goods.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper.

Tracing Wheels.

Twine.

Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.

Washing Lists.

Water Colors—Osborn's, German.

Water Bowls.

Waste Paper Baskets.

Whist-Markers.

IN TOWN.

...N. Neidegan, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ...Wesley Jones, Burlington, Iowa.
 ...Mr. Fannes, of Brown & Fannes, Toledo, O.
 ...Mr. Palmer, of Palmer & Bates, Athol, Mass.
 ...Mr. Avery, of Steel & Avery, Rochester, N. Y.
 ...Mr. Plimpton, of Plimpton Envelope Company, Hartford, Conn.

PERSONAL.

—W. B. Eckwell, of Cairo, Ill., sailed for Europe on special business.

—Messrs. McKoy Bros. succeed Kempton & Hyer at No. 1 Belmont street.

—Geo. F. O'Neil is back again at his old quarters, No. 28 Beekman street, as his many callers will be glad to learn.

—Mr. L. J. Powers, of the Powers Paper Company, has just suffered the loss of his wife, who died suddenly of inward hemorrhage.

—Sam. T. Turner, the present general manager of the Palmer House at Chicago, took charge of the Grand Pacific on February 1, in company with John B. Drake.

—We tender our respects to Mr. Cameron for information received. If all our friends would do likewise, it would help to make THE STATIONER more valuable.

—A. L. Bancroft, of A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, is in town, and his address, until about March 15, will be care of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway.

—Thomas Le Count, who has been for some years past with E. Kempton, on John street, will shortly leave for San Francisco, to enter the establishment of Le Count Bros. & Co.

—Will Horn, long and kindly known as traveler for Koch, Sons & Co., was admitted a member of that firm on January 1, which will be a subject of congratulation among all his friends.

—Charles S. Hobson, who has been connected with the book department of the Orange and Blue Company has succeeded to the position lately filled by Mr. Albert Cogswell as manager of the wholesale department.

—Mr. Jewett, whom the trade will remember as Willy Wallach's right-hand man for many years, and later in the firm of Jewett, St. John & Co., is open to an engagement. Mr. Jewett can be addressed care of this office.

—In the late *Scribner* Mr. Steadman gives the first part of an essay on the "Latter-Day British Poets," including Buchanan, Rossetti, Morris, and Swinburne. The most striking characterization in the paper, perhaps, is that of Rossetti, but they are all admirable.

—Frank Laurence, late of the firm of McDonald, Dillont & Co., No. 1 Park place, of whose return from Europe a short time since we gave notice having lost the best part of his money, is in want of a situation as in-door assistant. Address, Laurence, office of THE STATIONER.

INTERESTING TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

At the meeting of the Saratoga Freight Commissioners at Chicago, recently, the most conspicuous issue was that occasioned by a demand of the General Commissioners for the discharge of J. R. Meyers, General Ticket Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway. But Mr. Amasa Stone, Jr., of the Michigan Southern; Mr. Joy and Mr. Strong, of the Michigan Central; and Mr. Cox, of the Toledo and Wabash, who were apparently the most interested in this demand, were conspicuous by their absence.

The specific charge against Mr. Meyers is that about a month ago he issued lay-over tickets to a theatrical troupe traveling be-

tween Chicago and Pittsburg, which enabled them to stop at the leading cities along that line of 470 miles, and also put their baggage through without additional charge. This is in direct violation of the Saratoga compact, which stipulated that no lay-over tickets should be furnished to through passengers, and that all over 100 pounds of baggage to each adult should be paid for as extra freight. Mr. Meyers was on hand to show that his road is not a trunk line, not one of the parties in the Saratoga compact, and consequently his people do not conceive the demand a proper one. The Commissioners claim that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago is a part of the Pennsylvania Central, so understood by shippers and travelers, and so indicated by the guide books.

The case will be on at the next meeting. Its importance at this time grows out of the fact that commercial travelers are now arranging their spring trips, and are preparing their routes with reference to the facility of purchasing lay-over tickets and handling their trunks of samples without extra charge for over 100 pounds.

Some of the shoe manufacturers, who were favored with cheap tickets and commission benefits when started upon their drumming trips West, and who were put in the way of getting similar railroad favors at the West with which to travel through the States and to return home, are placing the knowledge of their orders and possible shipments in the favoring ticket agent's hands, and the desire to return a good favor will change the direction of a fair proportion of the boot and shoe shipments.

The dry goods, clothing, crockery, grocery, liquor, and tea houses who are now fitting out drummers should bear this point in mind. The ticket and freight agents ought to be able to secure some accommodation in the way of a lay-over ticket and extra baggage, especially as the competition for business is sharp, and there are lines not particular about following the Saratoga compact to the letter.

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 THERMOMETERS, TAR-
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Business Cards, Letter Headings, Checks, Drafts,
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VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c., AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JAN. 22, 1875.

[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	340	\$35,705
Newspapers.....	111	7,194
Engravings.....	42	13,817
Ink.....	212	3,836
Lead Pencils.....	21	3,990
Paper.....	103	22,850
Steel Pens.....	3	4,525
Stationery.....	30	2,988
Total.....		\$94,905

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS, FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING JAN. 26, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	9,654	\$2,427
Paper, pgs.....	354	4,933
Paper, cases.....	69	12,113
Books, cases.....	60	7,392
Stationery, cases.....	13	1,000
Total.....		\$27,865

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY 10 TO FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

Kaufmann & Jonas, Herman, Bremen, 1 cs.	G. Melor & Co, by same, 1 cs.
E. Heuermann, by same, 1 cs.	Sponner & Bauer, by same, 2 cs.
Dingelstedt & Co, by same, 2 cs.	G. J. Kraft, by same, 4 cs.
E. Kimpson, Farthing, Liverpool, 1 case.	Herter Bros., by same, 1 cs. hangings.
B. & P. Lawrence, France, Havre, 4 cs.	E. Meijer, Schieda, Hamburg, 2 cs.
G. Genert, by same, 1 cs.	C. B. Richard & Sons, by same, 2 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co, same, 1 cs.	Calthoun, Robbins & Co, by same, 3 cs.
L. Goetzmann, Hermann, Bremen, 4 cs.	Smith & Lupton, Italy, Liverpool, 5 lbs.
A. A. Van Tine & Co, S. G. Reed, Yokohama, 5 cs.	Fisher & Keller, France, Havre, 4 cs. hangings.
B. Hildebrand & Co, City of New York, Liverpool, 1 cs.	L. Dejonge & Co, Russia, 2 pgs.
L. Dejonge & Co, Hermann, Havre, 2 pgs.	E. Ester, Oceanic, Liverpool, 7 cs.
B. Hildebrand & Co, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 10 cs.	Chris. Gardner, by same, 1 cs.
Maria Gillet & Co, Colon, Aspinwall, 2 cs.	Coffin & Lyon, Canada, London, 5 bs.
B. Gledhill, Canada, London, 1 pgs. paper.	P. J. Keary & Bro., Hermann, Bremen, 1 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, Spain, Liverpool, 11 cs.	Edward Kimpson, Victoria, Glasgow, 2 cs.
Clark Tread Co, by same, 2 cs.	L. Marconi, Olber, Bremen, 1 cs. hangings.
Chas. Lichtenberg, by same, 2 cs.	Chas. Jorg, by same, 1 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 1 cs.	B. Hildebrand, by same, 2 cs.
L. Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.	J. C. Kohlsaat & Sons, by same, 2 cs.
A. Witmann, by same, 2 cs.	H. S. Senneels, Spain, Liverpool, 33 cs.
H. A. Ganes' Sons & Co, Holsatia, Hamburg, 9 cs.	G. J. Kraft, by same, 2 cs.
A. Boldtrossen, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.	L. Dejonge & Co, Klopstock, Hamburg, 3 pgs.
Lieberholz, Von Anw & Co, by same, 10 cs.	W. Heuermann, Bue., Liverpool, 9 bs.
Bannat Bros., Deutschland, Bremen, 1 cs.	Barnat Bros., Holzengoltern, Bremen, 2 cs.
H. E. Reinhold & Co, G. F. P. Funch, Antwerp, 8 cs.]	H. A. Ganes' Sons & Co, by same, 5 cs.
Pat. Farrelly, by same, 2 cs.	G. J. Kraft, Europe, Bremen, 22 bs. pasteboard.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM JANUARY 20 TO FEBRUARY 5, 1875.

Bremen, 1 cs paper, 1 cs st'y, 2 cs books.	Liverpool, 1 cs paper, 22 pgs paper, 11 cs st'y, 18 cs books.
British West Indies, 764 rms paper,	British Guiana, 1,000 rms paper,

British Australia, 6 cs books, 100 pgs prf.
Cuba, 2,550 rms paper, 94 pgs paper, 2 cs st'y, 100 pgs prf.
New Granada, 15 cs books, 95 cs paper, 88 pgs prf.
Venezuela, 2,000 rms paper, 9 cs books, 4 cs st'y, 1 pgs paper, 140 pgs prf.
Brazil, 1,000 rms paper, 21 cs paper, 2 cs books.
China, 500 pgs prf, 1 cs paper, 1 cs books.
Hankow, 6 cs books, 10 cs paper.
Glasgow, 2 cs books.
London, 71 cs paper.
Porto Rico, 2 cs books, 1,200 rms paper.
Hayti, 2 cs st'y, 206 rms paper.
Mexico, 13 cs books.

Advertisements.

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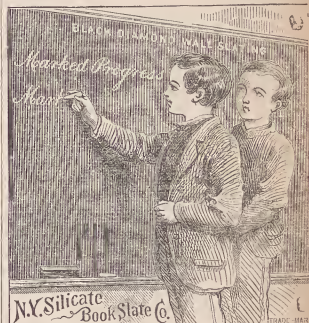
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CHAS. P. WINGATE, } Editors.
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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1875.

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This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Mr. C. MILBOURN, No. 5½ Arthur street, East, and 17 Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, E. C., is our Sole Agent for Great Britain. All subscriptions and advertisements must be sent directly to his office. Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
President American Stationery Association,
28 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

A TRADE NECESSITY.

One of the 'crying evils of our trade is the want of a gathering place where buyers and sellers may meet and transact their business. It is a well known fact that there does not exist in New York a single establishment of sufficient size to carry a complete line of stationery; hence it is necessary, in order to fill orders of any considerable variety, to purchase of several firms. This consumes time, and time is money to an out-of-town buyer, particularly with metropolitan hotel charges at their present high figure. This fact, it may be noted in passing, is one of the strongest reasons for the prevalence of shopping, yet the saving resulting from looking around is often balanced by the buyer's extra expenses from the delay thus caused. What we need in our trade, and what we must eventually have, is a stationers' sample room or exchange, where manufacturers can place their goods for inspection, and meet their customers under one roof. Such exchanges exist in all other trades, and are found indispensable for the successful and convenient

transaction of business. They are the result of the natural tendency of growth in all classes of mercantile operations. In early days merchants and dealers sought to isolate themselves from each other, and had their stores apart in out-of-the-way nooks and corners. Soon the folly of this course was discovered and segregation then took place in all lines of trade. Each class of merchants, brokers and bankers had their counting houses in one locality, and were not scattered about helter skelter as previously. Bye and bye it became customary for these merchants to meet daily at a certain hour at some central and convenient place, as the Rialto in Venice, where Shylock accepted Antonio's bond. Substantial buildings in time were erected to protect the merchants from the inclemency of the weather, and the final result we find in the London 'Change, the Paris Bourse, and the New York Board of Brokers. The stationers have passed the first step of progress, and are now to be found located together around John, William, and adjoining streets, but the second and third steps remain to be taken. Already a definite plan has been broached to rent part or all of a building which shall be fitted up with sample cases, and contain small rooms where parties may negotiate in private. An annual rent would be charged to each manufacturer or jobber who made use of the building to display samples, while all the rest of the trade would be admitted free. Such an enterprise might be carried out by private individuals, or by an association of the trade, which has been so much talked about, but which still hangs fire. It would become the natural gathering place of the whole trade. Stationers who now know each other only by name would then see each other face to face; a better feeling would be fostered in the trade; knowledge would be freely communicated which is now kept secret, while sales and other transactions would be made more expeditiously, more directly, and more profitably. There are many large manufacturing firms in the stationery trade who could afford to pay handsomely to see such an enterprise carried out, while every one in the trade would be benefited by it.

We invite communications upon the subject from any and all of our readers, and will be glad to hear either commendation or criticism of the project. Gentlemen, let us hear from you.

UNIFORMITY IN PRICES.

The communication from a Western correspondent, printed in a late issue, treating in the main of the subject of shopping, contains some sound suggestions on the subject of a greater uniformity in prices. This is a topic which deserves thorough ventilation. The lack of system or consistency in the regulation of prices is one of the prime evils of the stationery trade. As our correspondent intimates, it lies at the basis of the bad practice of shopping. Its basis may be found in the assumption that it is a judicious and prudent thing for a stationer to offer certain standard goods at a merely nominal price in order to attract customers, and in hopes that while

buying these goods they may be induced to order others at the same time. It is akin to the daily practice of such retail houses as Macy, who peddle out thirty cent magazines at twenty-eight cents, and the ten cent weekly periodicals at eight cents, and who also announce in the words of the circular of one of these establishments which was lately handed to us in the street, "All new books of merit for sale as soon as published, and sold at from ten to twenty per cent, less than publisher's prices." The policy of these firms according to their own setting forth is quick sales, light profits, and cash, and they quote the saying about "A penny saved is a penny gained." But it is a picaresque practice at best, and is manifestly hurtful upon its face. We shall leave this subject for the present without further comment, but at another time we may have more to say about it.

How much liberty should be allowed salesmen in selling goods? We know of one large firm whose policy is to require their salesmen to know just what is the cost of each article in stock, so that he can know when to cut prices and when to "stick." Their invoice book is open to every clerk's inspection, and each one is thus thoroughly posted. Other firms adopt a different course, and time to keep their clerks ignorant of everything but the selling price of their goods, and do not allow them any liberty in regard to prices. Which of these is the best plan? For our part, we prefer the first-named one as savoring of greater frankness and putting confidence in employees, though theoretically we don't believe in cutting prices at all, but excessive competition often forces this alternative.

The trade have already discovered the practical value of advertisements in THE STATIONER, but the notices of new goods which we give are no less useful and productive of immediate good results in the shape of orders. Lately a new class of stationery goods was noticed under the head of "Novelties" in one of our issues, and within a week orders began to come in for the article, though that edition of our paper could hardly have reached all of our subscribers by that time. We live and learn.

The correspondence in our last issue relative to packing goods has attracted considerable attention and elicited several communications on the subject. Further correspondence is solicited from persons who have anything of interest to write on the matter, especially from Western jobbers who are desirous of making an arrangement to have their goods packed.

TRADE is much better than at this time last year. Stationers and others have now got through taking stock and have begun to order goods. Orders are larger and more abundant than for several months past, and they are all for staple goods.

Our one-armed correspondent seems capable of writing quite as well as if he had all his limbs, and his observations are well worth reading.

GENERAL NOTES.

We desire to again commend the perforated card mottoes of Philip Hake, which make very beautiful ornaments for the home, as we have reason to know from experience.

The last batch of goods sold at the second sale of D. Appleton & Co.'s stationery stock has been delivered. The third and concluding sale will doubtless take place in March.

We would state for the information of "A Complaining Friend" that Mr. Willy Wallace is not the owner and manager of Wallack's Theater, and therefore it is no use writing to him for a dead-head pass.

It may seem incredible, yet it is true, that the president of a leading insurance company in New York does not draw any salary. Lately he was presented with an elegant punch bowl worth \$2,500 by the directors.

Booksellers and newsmen having a run of Catholic customers, will find it to their advantage to send their card and address to P. V. Hickey, office of the *Catholic Review*, P. O. Box 3160, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

Most of the out-of-town stationers coming to New York put up at the Grand Central and the St. Nicholas Hotels. H. S. Crocker stops at the Windsor. We cannot recall any one who habitually stays at the Metropolitan or Fifth Avenue.

Business is duller just now than it ought to be, because most stationers after reading the fourteen columns daily report of the Beecher-Tilton trial in the *Tribune* have no time left for other occupation. But they all read it with righteous regularity.

The Springfield *Republican* is the ablest edited and the most "newsy" paper of Massachusetts. It is a first-class journal in every respect. The promptness, fidelity, thoroughness, and impartiality with which it sets forth the news of the day have made it one of the most widely read and best papers in New England.

Going, Going, Gone! We hereby give full and explicit notice that no copies of *THE STATIONER* will be sent to gentlemen whose subscriptions are still due. Delinquents must pay up, or remain in that outer darkness, so to speak, which belongs to those who are not sufficiently enlightened to read their trade paper.

We would call attention to the store advertised for sale in this issue. To a man with \$5,000 there is chance to step into an established business as managing partner, in a Western city of ten thousand inhabitants, and no other book store in the place. The owner is a gentleman engaged in large mining interests, and will listen only to offers from first-class men.

The "Plain Words" from a correspondent may give offence to some of our readers, but there is no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed her cow, and, as Sam Patch said, some things may be done as well as others. Because a gentleman has his portrait in *THE STATIONER*, it does not follow that he is given to "blow." Biography is just as legitimate a portion of literature as any other department. It constitutes the main part of history, and personal references constitute half of the current conversation. It is perfectly proper that the lives of men prominent in different fields of effort should be made public, and this has been one of our objects in

presenting our series of portraits. We give our correspondent the benefit of publicity for his views, but think that he has not stated both sides of the matter.

We are looking out for new offices, and would like to hear of some having the following requisites: First—Plenty of room for out-of-town callers, who will always be welcome. Second—Quiet, so that ye editor may handle his shears and write thrilling editorials in serene silence. Third—A separate entrance for peddlars, beggars, apple-women, &c., which can be closed tightly. Fourth—A warehouse to store articles sent to be noticed. Fifth—A trap door in the floor, down which bores and nuisances may be dropped to get rid of them. Any one have such a place to rent will address the editor.

Mr. Henry Bergh lately arraigned Thomas Baker, coachman for Mr. George S. Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., on a charge of cruelty to animals. The charge was that Baker, who was waiting outside A. T. Stewart & Co.'s for Mrs. Appleton and daughters, they being in the store, left his horses uncovered and unprotected from the bitter breeze. Mr. Bergh charges that, as the horses had been but recently clipped, this was cruelty and came under the laws of his society. The coachman said the horses did not require covering as the day was not very cold and they did not remain in one position long. Judge Kasnir, in deciding the case said, that while he regarded the work done by Mr. Bergh's society as laudable in the extreme, he thought that this was an exceptional case, and would only require nominal bail from the coachman of \$100, to appear if called on. This will give Mr. Bergh the opportunity of testing the law of the case.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
MONDAY EVENING, February 1, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—We have still to report a continuance of the long existing ease in the money market in this city. Among the results flowing from this state of affairs is an increased demand for Government securities, which has even been great enough to attract them from foreign markets, thus causing a large outflow of specie to Europe, a full half million being shipped in two days last week. In a majority of cases loans on call on ordinary stock collaterals have been made at 3 per cent, but not higher than 2½ is paid in many cases. Mercantile discounts remain without special change.

The market on gold remains without material change, ranging from 111½ to 114½. The reports as to a combination to advance rates seem to have been unfounded.

The following are latest quotations on foreign exchange: Bankers' bills on London, prime at 60 days, \$4.89½ to \$4.91; good, \$4.89½ to \$4.91½; do. at short sight, prime \$4.90 to \$4.91; good, \$4.89 to \$4.90½; documentary bills, \$4.89½ to \$4.91½; commercial, \$4.85 to \$4.86.

There is nothing special to report in connection with the stock market, excepting the continued firmness in Governments, owing to the late increased demand.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There seems to be a feeling of disappointment among manufacturers and dealers as to the amount of business done last month. The volume of trade has certainly been very light, much less than during December, and under the aggregate for January 1874. Mills are not running on an average over twelve hours time, owing to a want of water as well as orders. There are sanguine people who look for a much better state of affairs soon, and who predict that the aggregate

of business for the whole of the coming year will go ahead of several years past.

GENERAL TRADE.—Business is improving, we hear said on every side, and are glad to find that the improvement is universal. There are no new goods in the market, and the sales have been on staple goods entirely. Two or three of the largest buyers in the trade have been or are in town, and they are in good spirits and more than satisfied with trade, and are buying liberally. The reduction made in the price of Ornate Inkstands has increased their sales very materially. Ennack has made an improvement in his Miller's Book Clamp which adds greatly to its usefulness.

NEW GOODS.—There are no new goods in the market at all, although several new designs are under way, and will be on the market shortly. The new line of memorandums made by Kiggins, Tooker & Co. are the finest in the market, and now they are making a very cheap line for jobbers. Prices remain as before, there being no difference perceptible to note.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.		
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10	\$2 00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	10	\$2 00
Square French Envelopes, No. 1.....	10	\$3 00

FANCY PATTERNS.		
No. 6 size, 10 k.....	10	\$2 70
No. 5 size, 10 k.....	10	\$2 90
Envelopes.....	10	\$4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.		
First Class.....	10	\$2 00
Second Class.....	10	\$2 00
Third Class.....	10	\$2 00

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.		
20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID.....	10	\$1 00

		Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	10	\$3 75	\$5 00
Commercial Note.....	10	\$2 75	\$3 00
Octavo Note.....	10	\$2 15	\$2 00
Billet.....	10	\$1 35	\$1 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID.....		Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	10	\$6 95	\$7 50
Commercial Note.....	10	\$3 35	\$3 00
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	10	\$2 75	\$3 00
Billet.....	10	\$2 00	\$1 15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID.....		Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	10	\$8 15	\$8 40
Commercial Note.....	10	\$3 85	\$4 20
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	10	\$3 35	\$3 00
Billet.....	10	\$2 75	\$2 00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID.....		Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	10	\$9 35	\$9 60
Commercial Note.....	10	\$4 35	\$4 80
Octavo Note, 32-lb. Small Post.....	10	\$3 45	\$4 00
Billet.....	10	\$2 85	\$2 25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	10	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$3 00
Baronial Style.....	10	9 00	8 00	7 00	6 00	5 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.		Price per lb.	Price per Ream
Demy.....	10 x 21	23	\$3 50
Medium.....	18 x 23	36	\$3 00
Medium.....	18 x 23	40	\$3 00
Royal.....	18 x 24	42	\$3 00
Super Royal.....	20 x 28	52	\$3 00
Elephant.....	23 x 28	68	\$3 00
Imperial.....	23 x 31	60	\$3 00
Columbia.....	23 x 34	80	\$3 00
Atlas.....	26 x 33	100	\$3 00
Double Elephant.....	27 x 40	120	\$3 00

Any other size or weight at a proportionate price.		
500 sheets.....	20 x 24	\$22 00
Quarto Letter.....	10	\$5 00
Commercial Note.....	10	\$5 00
Octavo.....	10	\$5 00
Envelopes to match.....	10	\$8 50, \$8 50, \$5 50.

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASHES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. from	22 50/45 50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.	\$3.00
3½ Inch Bronzed.	3.25
4 Inch Bronzed.	3.50
4½ Inch Bronzed.	3.75
Single Rack.	2.75
Double Rack.	3.75
Single Stand.	3.25
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6.25
No. 23 Double new.	3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Hair File.	1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.	3.50
Check Cancellers.	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

Bill Holder, 7x9.	\$1.00
Letter Holder, 9x11.	30.00
Letter Holder, 10x12.	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9x14.	30.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7x9, per doz.	\$5.00
Letter, 9x11, per doz.	\$4.20
Ex. Letter, 10x12, per doz.	\$4.20
Invoice, 9x14, per doz.	\$5.00

EXTRA—A is made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.

Boxes VHS (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	5.00
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	4.50
Tin Paper Cutters.	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	1.25
No. 2 Round.	1.75	1.50
No. 3 Round.	2.50	2.25
No. 4 Round.	2.00	1.75
No. 5 Oval.	2.50	2.25
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	3.00

Extra.

No. 7 Oval.	3.40
No. 8 Oval.	3.20
No. 9 Oval.	4.50
Dampening Bowls.	5.50
Dampening Bowls.	5.00
Enamelled Tubs.	10.00
Dampening Tubs.	6.75
Check Cancellers.	4.50

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inch Flat Inks.	1.50
For 5½ inch Flat Inks.	2.00
No. 1 King Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 2 King Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 3 King Bot. for Draper's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 4 King Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 5 Circular.	2.25
No. 6 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 17 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern.	2.75
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.	1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.20
No. 3 Extra, paper boxes.	1.50
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube.	1.68
No. 4 Harp.	57½
No. 5 Harp Small.	37½
Pin Cushions.	3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new.	1.50
No. 20 Vaghts.	1.50
Ink Wells.	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.	1.30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes.	1.35
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.	1.50
Nickle, 2½, 3 and 3½ only.	1.50
B B Check Cutter.	10.00
Iron Japanned.	3.50

CARD CLIPS.

	End or Side.	Gilt.	Nickle.
Cap.		\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter.		6.00	6.50
Note.		5.00	5.50
Trade discount.		15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 3, weighing 15 ounces, each.	\$4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.	\$7.00
10 x 12 Black Japanned.	8.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.	13.00

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen. \$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand. 6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.	7.50
Water Wellers.	6.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9x11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00
9x11, 500 leaves.	13.00
9x11, 700 leaves.	17.00
9x11, 900 leaves.	21.00
10x12, 300 leaves.	10.50
10x12, 500 leaves.	15.00
10x12, 700 leaves.	19.00
10x12, 900 leaves.	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9x11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.05
Mann's, 9x11, 500 leaves.	2.35
Mann's, 9x11, 700 leaves.	3.25
Mann's, 9x11, 900 leaves.	4.15
Mann's, 10x12, 300 leaves.	1.90
Mann's, 10x12, 500 leaves.	2.60
Mann's, 10x12, 700 leaves.	3.30
Mann's, 10x12, 900 leaves.	4.00
Trade discount.	

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 300 pages.	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages.	2.10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 750 pages.	2.80
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 1000 pages.	3.50
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 200 pages.	1.65
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 500 pages.	2.25
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 750 pages.	3.00
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 1000 pages.	3.75
Packet Post, 10x12, 300 pages.	1.90
Packet Post, 10x12, 500 pages.	2.60
Packet Post, 10x12, 750 pages.	3.30
Packet Post, 10x12, 1000 pages.	4.00
Cap, 10x14, 300 pages.	2.15
Cap, 10x14, 500 pages.	3.10
Cap, 10x14, 750 pages.	4.00
Cap, 10x14, 1000 pages.	4.95

COPY BRUSHES.

2½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
3½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Trade discount.	

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9x11 book wheel.	\$8.00 @ 8.00
To take 10x12 book wheel.	7.00 @ 9.00
To take 10x14 book wheel.	9.00 @ 10.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small.	\$1.42
Medium.	1.42
Large.	2.00
Trade discount.	

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	\$12.00
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	19.50
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.50
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.50
10 x 12.	250.	Path.	19.50
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	12.00
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19.50
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19.50
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	23.80
7 x 11.	250.	Bills Outgoing.	8.40
9 x 13.	250.	Bills Incoming.	8.40
12 x 17.	250.	Manifests.	23.80
12 x 17.	250.	Manifests.	32.50
9 x 13.	250.	Prices Current.	10.44
11 x 13.	250.	Prices Current.	24.00
6 x 9.	250.	Note Letters.	10.20
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	\$11.50
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	19.00
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	11.50
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.00
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	11.50
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19.00
Trade discount.			

TAGS AND LABELS.

With strings, according to size and quality.	Per 1,000.
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$1.00 @ 66 75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	30 @ 5.50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes. \$1.00

WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.	
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pks.	\$2.75 @ 51.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	1.00
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	1.00
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3.00
ENGRAVING.	
Monogram.	\$3.00 @ 51.00

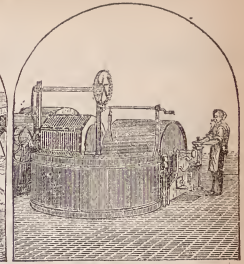
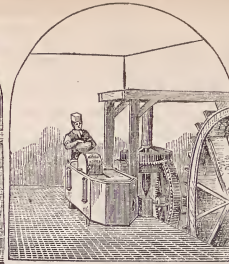
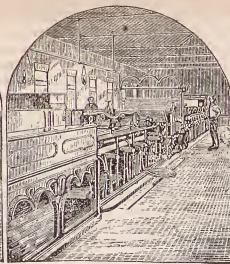
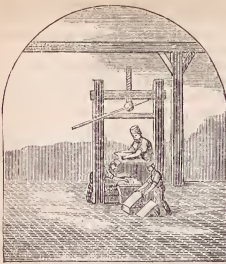
Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each.	7.00 @ 15.00
Reception Plate.	3.00 @ 12.00
Church Plate.	3.00 @ 12.00
Printing Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1.00
Illuminated Stamping on Billets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2.00

LETTER CLIPS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.

(Wholesale Prices.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
1/4 in.	\$2.00
3/4 in.	6.50
1 in.	7.00
1 1/4 in.	9.00
1 1/2 in.	13.00
2 in.	18.00
2 1/2 in.	19.00
3 in.	20.00
3 1/2 in.	21.00
4 in.	22.00
4 1/2 in.	23.00
5 in.	24.00
5 1/2 in.	25.00
6 in.	26.00
6 1/2 in.	27.00
7 in.	28.00
7 1/2 in.	29.00
8 in.	30.00
8 1/2 in.	31.00
9 in.	32.00
9 1/2 in.	33.00
10 in.	34.00
10 1/2 in.	35.00
11 in.	36.00
11 1/2 in.	37.00
12 in.	38.00
12 1/2 in.	39.00
13 in.	40.00
13 1/2 in.	41.00
14 in.	42.00
14 1/2 in.	43.00
15 in.	44.00
15 1/2 in.	45.00
16 in.	46.00
16 1/2 in.	47.00
17 in.	48.00
17 1/2 in.	49.00
18 in.	50.00
18 1/2 in.	51.00
19 in.	52.00
19 1/2 in.	53.00
20 in.	54.00
20 1/2 in.	55.00
21 in.	56.00
21 1/2 in.	57.00
22 in.	58.00
22 1/2 in.	59.00
23 in.	60.00
23 1/2 in.	61.00
24 in.	62.00
24 1/2 in.	63.00
25 in.	64.00
25 1/2 in.	65.00
26 in.	66.00
26 1/2 in.	67.00
27 in.	68.00
27 1/2 in.	69.00
28 in.	70.00
28 1/2 in.	71.00
29 in.	72.00
29 1/2 in.	73.00
30 in.	74.00
30 1/2 in.	75.00
31 in.	76.00
31 1/2 in.	77.00
32 in.	78.00
32 1/2 in.	79.00
33 in.	80.00
33 1/2 in.	81.00
34 in.	82.00
34 1/2 in.	83.00
35 in.	84.00
35 1/2 in.	85.00
36 in.	86.00
36 1/2 in.	87.00
37 in.	88.00
37 1/2 in.	89.00
38 in.	90.00
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40 1/2 in.	95.00
41 in.	96.00
41 1/2 in.	97.00
42 in.	98.00
42 1/2 in.	99.00
43 in.	100.00
43 1/2 in.	101.00
44 in.	102.00
44 1/2 in.	103.00
45 in.	104.00
45 1/2 in.	105.00
46 in.	106.00
46 1/2 in.	107.00
47 in.	108.00
47 1/2 in.	109.00
48 in.	110.00
48 1/2 in.	111.00
49 in.	112.00
49 1/2 in.	113.00
50 in.	114.00
50 1/2 in.	115.00
51 in.	116.00
51 1/2 in.	117.00
52 in.	118.00
52 1/2 in.	119.00
53 in.	120.00
53 1/2 in.	121.00
54 in.	122.00
54 1/2 in.	123.00
55 in.	124.00
55 1/2 in.	125.00
56 in.	126.00
56 1/2 in.	127.00
57 in.	128.00
57 1/2 in.	129.00
58 in.	130.00
58 1/2 in.	131.00
59 in.	132.00
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60 1/2 in.	135.00
61 in.	136.00
61 1/2 in.	137.00
62 in.	138.00
62 1/2 in.	139.00
63 in.	140.00
63 1/2 in.	141.00
64 in.	142.00
64 1/2 in.	143.00
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67 in.	148.00
67 1/2 in.	149.00
68 in.	150.00
68 1/2 in.	151.00
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73 in.	160.00
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It is questionable enough whether, with all our boasted modern systems of free schools and universal and would-be compulsory education, we have shaped the human head to a finer mould or touched the soul to finer issues than heads and souls had reached in the days of the Pharaohs and Cæsars. For one, I am entirely satisfied that we have not. But be that as it may, the printing press and the public school have made the modern bookseller possible. Everything that emanates from the printer's shop is not necessarily elevating and soul-saving. There are blockheads enough that can read and write with facility. But reading and writing have created a demand for paper, an appetite for books. They have multiplied human industries, or at all events given us new varieties. It is good, therefore, for trade. It is serving man and mammon, if not God, and we do not find these three uniting the higher or deeper we go. Our modern souls are tied up and chained with words in more senses than one. Some booksellers or publishers take the raw paper and control and direct all the various operations there referred to until the book is not only made but sold, as many of each book as can be sold. But there are, of course, various grades or scopes in the book business, as in every other calling and vocation. A house that controls all these various departments of the business is known, or rather the persons composing it are known and spoken of as publishers, booksellers, importers, printers, and stationers. There are, however, but few houses that control thus the complete range of the business. A great many of our book firms are booksellers simply, or booksellers and stationers who buy their books and stationery (though the latter is not always an accompaniment, and the two do not always go together by any means), simply as any other merchant or tradesman buys his wares at a wholesale figure to sell again the same goods at a retail price, and make a living off the profits. Again, numerous book houses are simply publishers and booksellers, that is, they purchase the written manuscript, but get the book made elsewhere, and then sell it. About two years ago the writer had occasion to consult, relative to the publication of a book, with the great London publishing house known as the Longmans, or the Messrs. Longman, Green & Co., one of the largest publishing houses in England, as certainly the heads of it are among the most cultivated gentlemen in any business establishment in the world, and was quite surprised to find that the estimate concerning the printing or getting up of a book had to be made outside the establishment of the Messrs. Longman. In other words, they did not do their own printing, but hired it done, as we say. The publisher and bookseller then buys the manuscript, hires a printing establishment to print the same; then, perhaps, a separate establishment to bind the same, and then he sells it if he can, which last part, by the way, is always the hardest part, and yet the most satisfactory part of the business. That is the last act, the crowning glory of this resurrection process, viz. the act of converting cast-off rags into the almighty dollar, you know.

Most of our American book houses are simply booksellers; quite a good many of them, however, especially in the larger cities, are publishers and booksellers, but very few do their own printing and binding. Again, some of our large houses sell only their own publications,

hence are not importers, and do not cover the entire field of the book business. Then, though the stationery business seems so intimately related to and connected with the book business, all booksellers and publishers are not stationers. The great New York house of the Messrs. Appleton & Co. closed out entirely, if I mistake not, their stationery department during the past year.

Indeed, I know of but one house in the country which now manages and controls all the various branches of the business under one roof, as it were, and that is our old and well-organized Philadelphia house of the Messrs. Lippincott & Co. It is not the intention of this writer to go into the biographies of this or any other publishing house. These papers are sketchy and reflective rather than historical, chronological, or detailed. Moreover, the newspapers have told us time and again how the Harpers started as two poor boys with nothing but their right hands and their industry, and the same might be told of almost any large business house in America to-day.

But the Lippincotts are publishers, booksellers, importers, printers, binders, and stationers, and in their own immense building on Market street, below Eighth, in Philadelphia, all the processes so imperfectly described in my last paper are very perfectly and successfully carried on; and the same head that decides on accepting or rejecting the divine outpourings of our supposed genius also decides on every single process hitherto referred to in these papers and in several other points yet to be mentioned.

The first of these is the fixing of the price of a book. This, of course, is modified or governed by the cost of the book, hence also by the quality and size of the book, and last, though not always least, upon the effect of a given price upon the sale of any given volume.

Now, having our book made and price fixed, the next matter is to proclaim the book and the merits of it and the price of it to all the world and to all the inhabitants thereof, or at least to those of them who will be likely to buy the same, the end of all this toil and trouble, as of all work and worship under the sun, being to convert the human soul into gold dust instead of the common dust and ashes to the favor of which we all of us and the whole of us, that is, both the body and soul or entire totality, or, as we call it, individuality of us, sooner or later, sure as the gods live, must come. But the finest atom has the breath of the Eternal in it, and let no coward be afraid. Books are proclaimed and advertised in two ways, through printed circulars sent direct to the trader and the buyer, or through the newspapers by advertising. In both cases, of course, the publisher says the best word he can of his new book, and gets the best word any editor has said about it and accompanies his advertisement with the editor's praises, but no legitimate advertiser or respectable publisher ever lies or misrepresents the books he has for sale or his facilities for selling them; so that while the world may know that the best word is always said in this connection it is well also to know at the same time that no untruth or overstatement is ever allowed to go from any first-class house in connection with proclaiming the bookseller's gospel. The gospel of Mammon it is, doubtless, but the gospel of truth notwithstanding, and in this special regard has an immense advantage over some other orthodox and heterodox gospels, say of Calvinism and modern dilettanteism and dark

rat-hole Katie Kingisms, and various other gospels known to this writer, and doubtless also known with more or less distinctness to many readers of these pages.

Having proclaimed our gospel of the books, if the books are good and the gospel well told the orders come flowing in, as all live preaching rents the pews, you know, and somehow or another souls get saved, or have a certain conceit that they are saved and that all things are well with them, and will be in this world or in any other worlds they may chance to be, some being saved one way, some another; some by Paul, some by the Pope, and some by Shakespeare, the theatre and the last novel, noisy preachers, the devil, or any other weak-headed, blustering gentlemen to the contrary notwithstanding. The season just past has been a harvest time for booksellers, and many a young lady who would a great deal rather have had a new bracelet, or a silk gown, or other trifling adornment of the flesh, has been treated to poetry and prose that she will never appreciate or understand. But our men of genius must be heard, and if they are above the reader's comprehension let the reader die in his or her sins. They will have lots of company, and, at all events, ideas must be scattered and money must change hands. The holiday book season has been a remarkably good one in Philadelphia—has illustrated the old, old principle of the more competition the more work done, the more goods sold, and the more money won.—*William Henry Thorne, in the Golden Age.*

THE COST OF PAPER.

We have received from Messrs. Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia, a valuable work prepared by Mr. Eugene H. Munday, entitled "The Cost of Paper," and containing an original, accurate, and therefore reliable series of tables, showing to a mill the cost of papers of all grades to printers.

The dedication of the work says: "This little book, delivered with unusual pains, is hopefully trusted to the mercy of printers and publishers, in the belief that it will be cared for by them because it will be useful to them."

The calculations for the tables have been made, proved, and revised with great care, and are believed to be absolutely correct. The form in which they are presented has been devised as the one best combining those essentials of tabulated matter—simplicity and clearness. A side index has been added to make the work perfect for ready reference.

These tables are compiled without making any allowance for waste or over copies. The figures give the exact cost of the paper for the number of copies stated—or within a half cent of it. In using the tables, the printer must add for waste, according to the character of the work in hand and the number of copies to be printed. If his business is to be prosperous, he must never forget also to add a reasonable profit to the cost of the paper he uses. An excellent plan is to add such profit (say ten per cent.) as soon as the paper is received.

The typographical appearance of this work is excellent, and it is creditable to both publisher and author.

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OBITUARY.

S. A. HULBERT.

Mr. Samuel Augustus Hulbert died at his residence on Saturday, January 23, aged seventy-eight years. He was born at Salisbury, Conn., and when about twenty-five years old moved to Lee Mass. In company with his brother, he started the carriage-making business, and for nearly thirty years carried it on successfully. He was twice sent to the lower branch of the Legislature and again to the Senate. He obtained a charter for the Stockbridge and Pittsfield branch of the Housatonic Railroad, and with his assistance the new road was soon in running order. The brothers dissolved partnership, when Mr. Hulbert formed a partnership with the late Alexander White, bought the "Crow Hollow," now the Columbia Paper Mill, and for nearly fifteen years made a good article of book and news paper. Then, as well as now, that trade had its ups and downs, and they suspended operations. Since then Mr. H. has retired from business. During his experience as a legislator he became acquainted with some of the most eminent men of the State, some of whom now hold high places in the councils of the nation. Mr. H. was twice married, his second wife (a sister of the Hon. T. F. Plunkett) survives him, with four sons and one daughter. Two sons are prosperous merchants in New York, and the youngest is engaged in paper manufacturing in South Adams. Mr. H. was high-minded and liberal, a friend of humanity and education, a noble specimen of an American citizen, a powerful man mentally and physically. His funeral took place from the Congregational Church, of which he had been a strict, faithful member for fifty-four years, twenty-two of the later as deacon. A large circle of friends conveyed the remains to their last resting place. Mr. H. was an uncle of Mr. H. C. Hulbert, the well-known paper merchant of this city.

CHAS. HULBERT.

Mr. Charles Hulbert, son of the above, was born in Lee, and was educated at the common schools and academies of his native town. He commenced his business life as a book-keeper with Platten & Smith, paper dealers. At nineteen years of age he became a partner in the dry goods business with T. F. Plunkett, a member of the present Legislature, at Pittsfield, under the title of Plunkett & Hulbert. In 1851 he came to Boston and became a partner in the house of James M. Beebe & Co., where he remained till the dissolution of the firm, some ten years since, when he retired with an ample fortune. He was a general partner with Hulbert, Way & Co., envelope makers of Boston, but has lately devoted himself to other business and to public duties in this city. The loss of his son, a very promising young man, while abroad for his health, seems to have touched him keenly, for he never rallied from the prostration which followed the affliction. In less than two years five members of the family have been removed by death—the father, Samuel, two sons, Charles and George, and a child of the latter.

CHARLES D. GOULD.

The trade loses one of its oldest and most honored members by the death of Deacon Charles D. Gould, as he was generally known, which occurred in Boston on Sunday, January 17. Some weeks since he was injured in getting on a street car, and his death resulted from this cause. He was born in New Ipswich, N. H., February 2, 1807. Coming to Boston in early life, he formed a connection with the publishing house then known as that of Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, who were the successors of Lincoln & Edwards. The firm became still better known as Gould & Lincoln, which name it has since retained, although the original firm was dissolved in April, 1871, by the retirement of Mr. Lincoln. It is curious to note that Mr. Gould entered into the book business (G. K. & L.) January 17, 1835, and died January 17, 1875, just forty years after. Deacon Gould was a leading member of the Baptist denomination in Boston, and did vast good by his manly and untiring service for religion. The twenty-five year old firm of Gould & Lincoln has always been

careful of its imprint, which has covered an excellent list, largely of Baptist works. Among the authors whose books it has published may be named those of Agassiz, Guyot, Hugh Miller, John Harris, Hare, Phelps, Adams, William H. Williams, Francis Wayland, Stow, Hague, and many others well-known to fame. Such a man as its senior partner is a great loss to any community, as was evidenced at the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th, from the Clarendon street Baptist church, which was attended by many of Boston's leading citizens.—*Publishers' Weekly.*

JESSE PARRY.

Mr. Jesse Parry, for many years in the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co., died at his residence in Philadelphia, after a short illness, on the 17th ult., aged 50 years. Mr. Parry was formerly the chief partner in the firm of Parry & MacMillan, and after its failure joined the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., which at that time had recently succeeded S. C. Griggs & Co. The deceased was a well-informed and capable bookseller, and an amiable and kind-hearted gentleman.

W. S. SCOVELL.

We regret to hear of the death of William S. Scovell, the bookseller and newsdealer, of Lockport, N. Y. He was well known and much respected by the citizens of Niagara County, and his loss is keenly felt by a large circle of personal friends.

W. S. H. WERRY.

W. S. H. Werry, superintendent of the printing department of D. Appleton & Co., and for many years one of the most valuable men in their employ, died lately of pneumonia. He was a faithful and excellent worker, and will not easily be replaced.

WM. JOYNSON.

We have already referred to the death of Mr. William Joynton, of St. Mary Cray, which took place on December 6th. It is scarcely necessary to say what a widely recognized reputation Mr. Joynton had achieved, both here and abroad, as a maker of the finest description of machine-made writing paper; no English manufacturer ever disputed his claims to be regarded as occupying the first rank, and foreigners constantly paid him the compliment of forging his name to their best works, knowing that the name of Joynton carried a direct of his writing paper was in itself so potent as to be taken for a guarantee of excellence. We can scarcely wonder that he had achieved such a position, for he had passed all his life in the midst of paper-making. Neither the father nor the grandfather of Mr. Joynton were paper-makers, but were lace merchants in Buckinghamshire, where he was born at Wycombe in 1803. His father died at the age of 31, when the late Mr. Joynton was only two years old, and his name was afterwards transferred to a gentleman engaged in the paper manufacture, at whose mill the lad was brought up till he was 21. At that time he inherited some comparatively small sum of money from his grandfather, which enabled him to enter business for himself, and he accordingly took a mill at Snodland, in Kent, in 1823, and remained there for ten years, after which he commenced at St. Mary Cray that successful career which very shortly made him a representative man in the trade to which he had devoted his remarkable energy and undoubted ability. Of the character and disposition which gained for the deceased gentleman the regard of his friends and the esteem of those who were only slightly acquainted with him it is not necessary to say more than that the impulsive and generous temper which was his well-known characteristic remained unaffected by the influences of business habits, and what is perhaps a rarer instance of high personal qualification continued after he had achieved a great success, and was constantly referred to as a man of considerable wealth and influence. It is not too much to say that Mr. Joynton's simplicity of character, no less than the integrity and consummate ability which had enabled him to attain to his honorable position, will keep his memory green in the regard of all who knew him.—*Paper-Makers' Monthly.*

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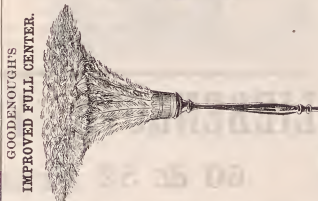
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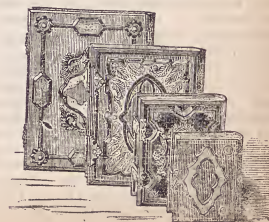
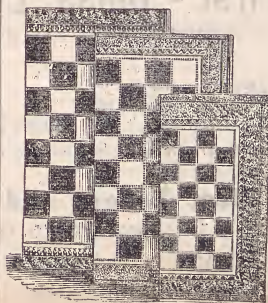
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ABOUT MANAGEMENT (CONCLUDED).

It is not judicious to take all work that is offered, even at a fair price. When one has to spend much more than the profit to be derived from a work in purchasing sorts for that work, it should be declined. It is clearly unpracticable for any printer to hope to excel in all departments. The tendency of the trade now is to the development of certain branches, which, if not practiced exclusively, are cultivated with great success as specialties. It is much better for the trade at large, as well as for the individual member, that there should be these special departments. Books, posters, show cards, railroad work, and many other branches are done better and cheaper for the public, and more profitably to the printer, when they are practised as specialties by a few printers, than when they are done in little quantities by all printers. Whoever undertakes to do every variety of work, must be prepared to mortgage all his profits, for years to come. Nor will any amount of personal activity prevent him from being surpassed by those who confine themselves to specialties.

Do not strive to get more work than you can do to advantage. To get more and more work appears to be the great object of many printers. It is a common belief that the amount of profit is always in proportion to the amount of business done. There is no greater delusion. To do work profitably, even at the highest ruling prices, the material, the capital, and the personal supervision of the proprietor must be in even ratio with the business. The personal supervision is probably the most essential. Much of this supervision of an office can be done only by the proprietor in person. It cannot be bought for money. Any attempt to evade this condition will be disastrous. When an office is crowded with more work than can be safely done with its capital of types, presses, and money, or when this work is too much for the control of the manager, it must be doing its work at cost or at a loss. The haste, with its consequent neglect and error and waste, must be more pernicious than the lowest prices. It is possible for a printer of but ordinary ability to prosper on a small business, while an abler man will fail in attempting to do an amount of work beyond his means.

Directions about the practical management of a printing office do not come within the scope of a book that is intended to treat of prices only. It may not be considered as overstepping the limit, to allude to one method of management which has a direct bearing on prices. There is a method of management that seems to be profitable, the end of which is ruinous. To work an office up to its highest capacity, with an insufficient number of workmen who are constantly spurred up to diligence; to neglect distribution of material, until the office is a chaos of pi; to refuse to purchase leads, or reglet or quadrats, or labor-saving material, or new type, so long as it is avoidable; to slight work by haste or neglect; to foist such work on customers against their protest; to disregard their requests for attention to little matters—all these are conducive to an increased performance of work. One may take work at low prices, with such methods, and still make business pay—for one year—perhaps for two or three. But no longer. For by this time the office is used up, and the customers are dispersed.—*De Vinne's Printers' Price List.*

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35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston.

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Writing Desks, &c.

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DRAWING PAPERS,

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FINE LEATHER GOODS.

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First - Class Linen Ledgers.

A SPECIALTY FOR ONE QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Demy, Medium, Royal, Super Royal.
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These Papers are now pronounced by the most prominent consumers and best judges, to be the

Best Ledger and Record Papers

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

STRONGEST, CLEANEST, AND BEST COLOR.

Compare, Purchase, and be Convinced.

FOREIGN NOTES.

By the sale of waste, percentage, &c., £23,813 5s. 8d. was produced in the stationery office during the past year.

The Austrian and the German Booksellers' Association have combined with the associations of the printers and paper-makers for the purpose of furthering the movement for the unification of weights and sizes in papers. The movement is going on with very fair hopes of success.

We have received a circular from Mr. Edward Brevinger, of Chemnitz, Saxony, printed with his own copying-ink, which may be had in light and dark blue, red, crimson, and scarlet, brown, yellow, orange, green, violet, and black. The introducer recommends his patent copying-papers as best adapted for the process. —London Stationer.

On the 1st ult., the new "mark" currency was adopted in the post offices of the German empire. On the same day the whole official apparatus—postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, money orders, and so forth—was changed, in accordance with the alteration in mode of reckoning. German economy permits, however, that certain of the old stamps of higher value shall be good so long as the present stock of them last.

The Board of Trade returns for the first eleven months of the past year show that our exports during that period amounted to 35,906 cwts. more than in the corresponding period of 1873, while the value was £259,080 less. Here is direct evidence of the decreased value of paper; but, if further proof were necessary, it is seen in the circumstance that, though the imports of writing and printing papers show an excess of 1,701 cwts., the value thereof exhibits a depreciation of £36,061! Our exports of stationery other than paper continues to improve, but the improvement is somewhat intermittent, inasmuch as of the £19,256 increase over the corresponding period of 1873 no less than £8,383 must be credited to the month of November last. Of paper-making materials we imported in the period before mentioned 1,010 tons of rags and 22,269 tons of fibres more than in 1873, while our exports show an increase of 1,730 tons of the former.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STIPPLING.—Mr. Mayall, of Brighton, has just introduced a new process by which the last artistic touch is given to sun-pictures. By means of this invention, due to the active brain of an American, the background of any photograph can be worked up in such a manner as to imitate the effect which is known as "stippling" in engraving. New lights and cloud-like shadows are easily and speedily filled in by the finger of the skilful artist, and the dull, monotonous background of ordinary photographs is thus done away with, while at the same time the attention of the spectator is not distracted by upholstery or other accessories from the figure which should be the sole object of attraction. We have seen a full-length of Sir Samuel Baker executed by this new process, so as to look exactly like a high-finished engraving. The methods employed are so simple that one wonders at nobody having thought of it before, but a considerable amount of practice is indispensable to an artistic handling of the process, and the invention is, we understand, patented. Mr. Mayall's studio is in other respects well worth a visit, especially for his

life-size copies in oil of ordinary *cartes de visite*. An image of the photograph is thrown by means of a lens of extraordinary power on the canvas, and on this similitude the artist applies his colors. A likeness is thus secured by the sun, and fixed by the painter's skill. Rare pictures can readily be copied by this method, and so successfully that the noble proprietor of the famous Carracci at Castle Howard was actually unable to distinguish his own original from the copy which had been made from it.

READER, IS THIS YOU?—A patron of a certain newspaper once said to the publisher: "How is it you have never called on me for pay for your paper?" "O! we never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed," replied the patron, "how do you manage to get along when they don't pay?" "Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that he is not a gentleman, and we ask him." "O! ah!—yes!—I see! Mr. Editor, please give me a receipt," and hands him a V. "Make my name all right on your books."

Where to go when short of money—Go to work.

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Patent Book Cover.

Adapted to Bind and Preserve Loose Sheets.



They give universal satisfaction for binding Music, Illustrated Papers, Letters, Invoices, Pamphlets, and all Papers of value.

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GRAPHOSCOPE }

All Sizes and Prices. Manufactured by

W. W. HARDING,

No. 630 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Sisson's Improved PATENT MAGIC BINDER.

Patented April 5, 1859, October 24, 1865, and Re-issued March 13, 1866.

FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY BINDING LETTERS AND PAPERS
IN BOOK-LIKE FORM.

This Binder, as improved under the last patent, is acknowledged to be the most perfect invention of its kind that has ever been introduced. It will instantaneously bind papers as securely as can be done at any book-binding, and in such a manner that deductions or additions may be made without lessening the security of the others.

WE CLAIM:

First, Its simple construction renders it more durable and easier to operate than any other.

Second, That it will bind a larger number of papers than any other of the same size and price.

Third, That while it has more available room than any other, it is less bulky.

THIS BINDER IS UNEQUALLED FOR BINDING INVOICE REPORTS.

BINDS SECURELY FROM FOUR HUNDRED TO FIVE HUNDRED PAPERS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INVOICE AND LETTER FILE IN THE COUNTRY.

SIZES MANUFACTURED AND ON HAND.

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| No. 0, Letter, | 9x11 inches, Half Cloth, Paper Sides. |
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| No. 2, Cap, | 9x13 inches, Half Leather, Cloth Sides. |
| No. 3, Note, | 6x 9 inches, Full Cloth. |
| No. 4, Note, | 6x 9 inches, Half Cloth, Paper Sides. |
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JOHN McBRIAN, Agent.

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**THE AMERICAN
MANIFOLD WRITING PAPER CO.,
SUPERIOR****Manifold & Carbon Papers,
STYLES, ETC.**

61 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST QUALITY

SCHOOL SLATE,
Including Coffin's Patent Moulded Edge and
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Blackboards and Roofing
Slate, Slate Pencils,
Chalk Crayons, Marble-
ized Mantels, Lamp Bases, &c.The only manufacturers of
First Quality "D" SLATES
in the City.**THE
Paper Trade Journal.**

ESTABLISHED 1872.

"The best paper (devoted to the Trade) in
the English Language."

—LONDON BOOKSELLER.

The JOURNAL is the organ of the American Paper Trade, and contains the latest information about this industry, including full descriptions of all inventions and processes for manufacturing paper, accounts of new fibres and other materials, a record of the operations of paper mills in all parts of the United States and Canada, besides communications, both of a practical and scientific character, by able and experienced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quotations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to make them. To manufacturers and dealers who wish to be informed about the progress of the paper business in this and other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indispensable, and every reader will be able to gain great benefit from its contents.

Communications on matters of interest to all branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

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to the most expensive. Send for lists to**W. W. HARDING.**
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PATENT SCRAP BOOK.**

A very large assortment. Send for price list.

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Mathematical Instruments.**All Kinds of Ink.**

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Pass Books,

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Full Bound Blanks,

Letter Books,

Invoice Books,

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And make to order any class of work in their line, at the lowest prices. Our Catalogues and Price List will be sent to any address on application. Orders respectfully solicited by

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Stationers' Purchasing Agent,**

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

AGENT,

Cornwell Mfg. Co.,
Hovey's Letter Presses.**Write him
at
Once.**

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK CITY.—Masonic Publishing Company dissolved; now Wm. T. Anderson.

Chas. Role & Co., pictures, &c., dissolved; now Chas. Role.

S. Benedict & Co., stationers, dissolved; now S. Benedict.

Messrs. Herman & Fred. W. Koch have withdrawn from Koch, Sons & Co., and Wm. C. Horn has been admitted as active partner. The style of the firm remains unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Stokes & Bailey, printers' wrapping paper, dissolved by death of John D. Bailey; now Frank Stokes.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Leon Boucher & Co., painters' materials, admit Wm. Walkewitz; old firm style.

George McCrea & Co., books, &c., dissolved; now George McCrea.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—S. H. Letroy has purchased all the interest of H. A. Reed in the book and stationery business carried on under the firm name of Reed & Letroy, and has assumed all the obligations of the late firm. All communications should be addressed to him.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Star Engraving and Printing Company, dissolved.

ATTIOL, MASS.—W. C. Wood, 99 cent store, sold to T. Otis Stockwell.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Parsons, Davenport & Co., 99 cent store, sold to E. D. Stocking.

CLAREMONT, N. H.—Taylor & Thorp, Claremont Stationery Company, dissolved; now Chas. Taylor.

LONDON, ENGLAND.—James Jackson, account-book maker, late of No. 6 Little Knight-riders street, E. C., has commenced business at 59, George street, Hastings, as a stationer, printer, and bookseller.

Joseph Mead, of No. 40 King street, Cheapside, trading as Mead & Co., has transferred his business to his second son, Mr. W. F. Mead, who will trade as a wholesale and manufacturing stationer.

A merchant once thought that he had hit a great idea, and was doing a good thing by going around to get all the merchants in his town to give up advertising and stop simultaneously. "Then," said he, "we will all be on a fair and even basis and save ourselves a heavy expense." But one wise old merchant nipped this enterprise in the bud. "Let us then," said he, "give up our signs, our store windows, our stock, stores and all—that will make us all the more even. But will it be better? No! I would rather be uneven and do more business and more advertising than you dare do."

Hepworth Dixon says: "The other day I saw a calculation by a clever hand in Pennsylvania showing that in twenty five years Philadelphia will have passed New York, as she has already overtaken Constantinople, and in twenty-five years more will have overtaken Paris; so that she will then be in a position face to face with London, owning no other rival on the earth.

Smiles, in one of his biographies, tells of an engineer who said that if you asked a man what he thought of a financial or political question he would give you an elaborate opinion without a moment's hesitation; but if the question referred to the best kind of cement, he would perhaps take a week to decide on his answer.

It is stated that the Meriden (Conn.) Britannia Company have just finished \$1,000 worth of goods for the artist, Thomas Nast, which he received from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

LINDENMEYR & BRO., PAPER WAREHOUSE,

15 and 17 Beekman Street,

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NEWS, BOOK, SUPER, EXTRA SUPERFINE BOOK
and PAMPHLET COVER Specialties.

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Byron Weston's First-Class Ledger and Record Papers.

ALSO DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF

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STAFFORD'S
Chemical Writing Fluid.

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SUBSTITUTES FOR FOREIGN INKS.

THEY FLOW FREELY,
Never Thicken or Mould.

STICKWELL & CO.'S
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S. S. STAFFORD,

218 Pearl Street, N. Y.,

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WILLIAM P. DANE,
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Glazed, Plated, Enameled, and Embossed Papers,

FOR PRINTERS', LITHOGRAPHERS', BOOK-BINDERS' & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.
We pay particular attention to the manufacture of papers for printing, and have constantly in stock a large assortment of desirable colors, in sizes that are calculated to cut to good advantage for label manufacturers, all of which are warranted for STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC, or LETTER PRESS WORK.
SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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BROILED CHOP AND STEAK HOUSE.

Finest Imported Wines and Liquors.

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Samples and Price List sent when requested.

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IMMORTELS, MOSS, FLOWER MATERIALS,
TOY BOXES, CONFECTIONERS'ARTICLES, CHRISTMAS TREE OR-
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ENGRAVER & PRINTER,**

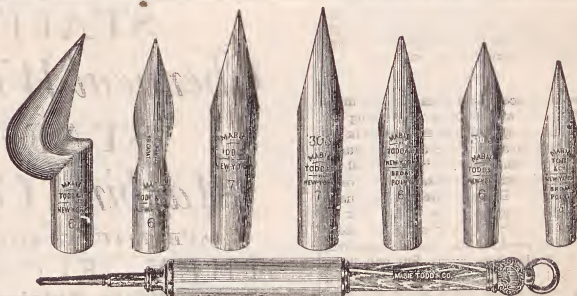
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LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
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SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.

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COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES,
With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SLATE PENCILS, CHALK CRAYONS.

And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



THE FIRST LONDON EXCHANGE.

Three hundred and seven years ago on November 13, 1573, there was first opened in London city an exchange for the meeting together of merchants. Before this time they had met twice a day, in the open air, on a street just out of Cheapside, still called Old "Change. But the extremes of weather made this very disagreeable, and Sir Thomas Gresham, the great merchant, "at his own cost and charges," built an exchange, and presented it to the city. It was a stately structure, with marble pillars and tessellated pavements, and its grasshopper-surmounted tower was visible to all the country around. Twice in the day, at 12 noon, and 6 in evening, the bell called the merchants together, and then were seen, jostling each other, men in trade from every known nation. But the great fire of 1666 consumed Gresham's princely gift, and it was not till September 23, 1669, that the new and more magnificent Exchange was dedicated. This too, after a period of one hundred and seventy years, was destroyed by fire, and the present Royal Exchange, which alone is of interest to us, came into existence, Prince Albert laying the corner-stone in January, 1842, and the Queen formally opening it October 28, 1844.

There is one place on "Change that is always looked for by a stranger. It was in the same part of the old Exchange when Nathan Rothschild took his place there daily, as it is now in the new Exchange since he has been succeeded by his son, Sir Anthony. The old man was a monarch, as he stood leaning against a pillar, which was just beyond the Cornhill entrance. From that pillar he never moved. In appearance there was not a man in London more unprepossessing. He looked clownish; he never smiled; he answered briefly. A short, thick, ill-dressed man, without presence or carriage, with a large flat face, thick lips, and corpulent build; standing in one position, addressing no one, and not passing even the time of day with those he knew—he seemed a fine illustration of the enjoyment of solitude in the midst of the busiest scene.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Out-of-town visitors to New York will be pained to learn that now there is no such hostelry as the Astor House. Last week the seedy old tavern was closed forever. The long corridors are dim and silent now, the banquet halls deserted;

"The lights are fled, the garlands dead."

Fond, sad memories and fitting ghosts of the past are the only tenants. When I was a boy, and far beyond that joyous era, this hotel was the first on the continent and the best building on Broadway. Statesmen, soldiers, ambassadors were its daily guests; all public dinners were given in the great dining-room. The type of pretence at that time was the man who ate at Sweeney's and picked his teeth on the steps of the Astor House. The parlors were full of brilliant women, and in those days of extra dignity the swell American citizen showed himself at breakfast in a black or blue claw-hammer coat and a "boiled satin" vest. Gilt buttons sometimes illumined the scene. The original hosts passed away before my time, finding, let us hope, that rest and repose that tavern-keeping can never afford, and they were succeeded by Coleman

& Stetson. Historic names, breathed with awe for a generation. In the heyday of their career I think there was more fame than money in the business. The house was ahead of the times until after California "broke out," and then it was too far down-town. Astor was probably a hard landlord, and both partners were like "The Generous Brooke," who delighted to trust and blushed to be paid. They fed and wine many improvident great men, among whom the most illustrious dead-head of the century, Daniel Webster, was especially conspicuous. Gallons of good brandy and "Old Particular" went to his unsettled account. Daniel had great receptive capacity; but he was Mr. Webster, orator, scholar, statesman, and it was an honor to entertain him. I will refrain here from making comparisons—the reader can make them for himself. Coleman was a handsome man of the old-fashioned, portly style; he had a brilliant rose complexion, and was the true type of the Boniface. A man who wore a mustache in those days could not have got a note discounted. Coleman left the house years ago; Stetson held on to the last. The building is very massive. It belongs to the frightful order of architecture, and reminds one of Boston before the fire. It will make a good quarry for a paving-stone contractor. It still belongs to the Astor property, of course, as they never sell, lose, nor give away, and no doubt it will be utilized.

The above is interesting, but open to one objection, that the hotel has not closed permanently.—[Ed.]

To please all his subscribers, an editor must be everything by turns and nothing long; for to succeed he must please the young and the old, the grave and the gay, the rich and the poor, the clever and the stupid. Everybody finds fault with him, do the best he may, while nobody was ever known to praise him. The advertiser who sends him a small advertisement occasionally also forwards with it at the same time a four page quarto circular, with half a dozen provincial newspapers, each containing the detail particulars of some new toy or invention of his own, all of which he expects to see in full in the next number, as being matter, in his opinion, of vital interest to the public. If this is not attended to, offence is taken at once, and out comes the advertisement.—*Press News.*

Holyoke manufacturers, whose business never suffers for want of water, are gainers by others' misfortunes, as they are receiving many orders which would otherwise be received by manufacturers on the line of smaller streams, who have temporarily suspended business owing to the short water supply. Several manufacturers attribute the recent increase in their business directly to this cause rather than to any general improvement in business affairs. At the Hadley thread mills business has increased quite perceptibly of late.

Every variety of glazed, plated, enameled and embossed papers, ticket, Bristol, printers' and general card board, &c., is turned out from the works of the Nashua (N. H.) Card and Glazed Paper Company. This company was organized in 1869 with a capital of \$100,000. The 150 hands now employed convert about 800 tons of raw material, annually.

The American Lithographic Company's building, Reade street, N. Y., was burned on the 14th inst. Loss \$30,000.



JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., Manufacturing Opticians,

601 Broadway, 924 Chestnut St.,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Continuous Profile Paper,
Cross Section Paper.

DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS IN CASES AND SEPARATE,
ALSO, ALL OPTICAL GOODS.

Send 10 cents for Catalogue of Mathematical
Instruments.

NATIONAL PAPER CO.,

HOLYOKE, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White and Tinted All Rag BLOTTING.

J. & T. A. RAISBECK,

Electrotypers & Stereotypers,

NO. 28 BEEKMAN STREET,

bet. William & Nassau Sts., NEW YORK,

Electrotypes Mounted on Wood or Metal.

MORRIS RUBENS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Pocket Books, Bill Books,

AND

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

62 Reade Street,

NEW YORK.

I have the largest and best assorted line of goods
for the retail trade in the city.

A Special Line for Jobbers.

Miscellaneous.

Trade wind—Business airs.

The evening post—The lamp post.

Leather board—Living at a shoemaker's.

The best throw of dice—To throw them away.

The best method of constructing a dam—Without an "n."

The Gardiner (Me.) *Journal* says that there is a store in that place in which a skull is kept, marked: "This man was a drummer. Beware!"

Silas Card was married the other day, and on his wedding notices were the words, "No cards." But he doesn't know what might happen.

A Baltimore girl, worth \$45,000, wants to marry a young man who has learned a trade. —*N. Y. Mail*. One thing is certain, she won't find a native American for a husband.

The *Scientific American* calls careful attention to the fact that inventors and manufacturers are careless about advertising, and cites in the same article eight or ten cases of recent occurrence where a lively inquiry had been created for articles, from the simple announcement of their existing, but in which merchants had to do without the goods, because they could not find them. This is a severe commentary upon those people who make things in order to sell them, but who fail to inform customers where they may be had. It is safe to say, as a rule, that anything that is worth patenting is worth advertising.

Of all advertisements there probably was never seen one more original and effectual than that invented by Morrison the Hygeist, and described in Dr. Granville's autobiography. Morrison, who was a millionaire, gave a magnificent ball in Paris, ended by a concert at which sang the very finest French and Italian operatic performers of that day. It was nearly daylight when the guests began to go away, and as they stepped into their carriages each received a splendid enameled card on which was to be read this interesting and ingenious reminder: "M. Morrison remercie and begs to recommend the never-failing vegetable pills," &c.

This story of a package of postal cards may seem to read like a romance, but it is literally and tetotally true. Mr. Springfield is the postmaster at Tyner, Tenn., and Mr. Tyner is the agent of the post office department at the postal card factory in Springfield, Mass. Mr. Springfield of Tyner, needing some postal cards, ordered them from the Post Office Department. The order from Mr. Springfield of Tyner was forwarded to Mr. Tyner of Springfield, and Mr. Tyner of Springfield sent the cards to Mr. Springfield of Tyner, but Mr. Springfield of Tyner, not getting the cards from Mr. Tyner of Springfield, Mr. Springfield of Tyner wrote to Mr. Tyner of Springfield, making inquiry regarding the cards sent by Mr. Tyner of Springfield to Mr. Springfield of Tyner, and this letter from Mr. Springfield of Tyner to Mr. Tyner of Springfield, inquiring about the cards sent to Mr. Springfield of Tyner by Mr. Tyner of Springfield, Mr. Tyner of Springfield now keeps to show to his friends, when telling the story of the postal cards ordered by Mr. Springfield of Tyner, and sent to Mr. Springfield of Tyner by Mr. Tyner of Springfield, and finally received by Mr. Springfield of Tyner.

CHAMPION

Violet Copying and Record Fluid.

THE ONLY INK THAT WILL COPY PERFECTLY
MONTHS AFTER IT IS WRITTEN.

Flows Freely,

Permanent in Color,

Will Not Corrode,

Duplicates Made at Any Time.

RELIABLE HOUSES WANTED TO ACT AS AGENTS IN EVERY CITY IN THE COUNTRY, WITH EXCEPTION OF ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & NEW YORK.
Address,

LEVISON & BLYTHE,

Manufacturing Stationers,

219 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1872, 1873 & 1874.
For Excellence and Utility.



Amberg's



Self-Indexing File and Binder.

THE MOST COMPLETE FILE EVER INVENTED,
PERPETUAL, THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST.

Supersedes All Others wherever Introduced.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Send for Price List and Circular to

W. F. ADAMS, General Agent,

59 Murray Street, N. Y.



VICTOR E. MAUGER,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer of the

Goodall Playing Cards

AND

BASKERVILLE PAPERS,

London and New York.

ALSO

LAROCHE FRERES'

Favorite Line of French Papers,
ANGOULEME, FRANCE.

Boissac's French & Writing Inks.

WATERSTON'S

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

106, 108, 110, 112 Reade St.,
NEW YORK.

SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

is too small potatoes to notice. We'll let him down easy. "We even wish he might die," so as to give us the pleasure of favoring the be-raved family with the following epitaph:

R. I. P.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
His clothes all tucked behind him;
Six depths of the spade this potato is laid,
Where nobody wishes to find him.

If this is not sauce enough, we hope they'll receive their desserts in the future—hot.

Yours, &c.,

GRUMBLER.

MODERN DIE-SINKING AND EMBOSGING.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Parkes & Co., 42 Fleet street, Dublin, a series of cartes containing family crests. This is quite a novelty, and one possessing practical use as well as a domestic and historic interest. During the last few years the public taste for heraldic die sculpture and colored embossing has been widely extended, and the collection of family crests has become a favorite and fashionable amusement. The presentation of this gallery of crests is likely to be attended with success; and, no doubt, selections from the series will find a place in many of the family albums of households where the ancestral badge of bravery, rank, genius, and legitimacy is held in honor. The cartes will also be appreciated by the virtuoso or collector, and form a reference and an authority for artists.

Mr. William Theodore Parkes has compiled a directory to accompany the cartes, and as a preface, makes some useful suggestions on the present state of the die-sinking and paper embossing business. He remarks that the beauty of most heraldic albums is marred by imperfect drawing, weak design, rude engraving, and gaudy coloring; and insists on the importance of graceful and correct sketching, chasteness of design, boldness and effectiveness of engraving, and clearness and transparency of embossing, which should leave only the film of color required to give the purest tone, without blurring or obliterating the model of the engraving.

"The popular taste," remarks the author, "requires to be directed to a more discriminating appreciation of what is really excellent and presentable in heraldic die sculpture. Hence we see so many sorry specimens displayed on our fashionable note paper, envelopes, ball programmes, &c., that we are tempted to seek for an explanation of the cause. Does the fault rest with the artist? We say not; but cheapness in this department of art has grown unaccountably to so great and potent an idea that excellence has become almost wholly subservient to cheapness. 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,' reads well as a golden legend cogent with precept for the heraldic die sculptor. A die artistically executed is a joy, for ever repeating itself in hundreds, perhaps thousands of impressions, that are broadcast, to be kept with their accompanying autographs as tokens of remembrance for years, by relations or friends. Hence, with these considerations before us, we deem it strange that public taste has not constituted itself more aesthetically a critical conservator of the true and pure in excellence of Heraldic and Monogrammatic Art.

"In every department of art, there is a certain standard of price that commands the energies of the competent artist, beneath which he cannot accept, without compromis-

ing his talents and making obsolete the long years of study that have moulded brain and hand to creative thought and finest cunning, capable of producing really a work of art. Let it be but a circle, if it be not round as Giotto's O, it is false and worthless in all, save in the aim expressed for an ultimate perfection; that once reached, the artist will not readily stoop to figures that can only command the file of his compeers. In this wise it is scarcely necessary to add that the die sculptor is not an exception; if he seeks for fame in his profession, he also expects the compensation his conscientious study has justly entitled him to. This we assert with a firm conviction in its practical truth, and we commend it to the stationers, that minimum charges are but a spurious inducement to the public. Hence, while other branches of art are pressing onward and upward, this popular die engraving falsifies our progress, and the untrue in heraldry and weak in art usurps the place of honor in the great machine of social and political intercourse, and intrudes upon the critical eye, crude as a trade mark of a grocer's label."

We cordially endorse these views, and commend them to all concerned. The evil pointed out is exactly that with which we have endeavored to deal in other classes of fancy stationery articles.

Referring to the heraldic album, the author is again compelled to speak critically. He says:

"Among all the many thousands that have been issued, we have not seen one that is properly designed to permanently serve its purpose. The most important feature that such a book should possess has been altogether overlooked—viz., raised edges to each leaf, that would serve as a wall of protection to the basso-relievo effect, so that with the lapse of years the impressions and colors would remain intact and perfect, as if just moulded by the stroke of the die. On the contrary, the heraldic album in its present form has all the elements of a quick decay. The flat leaves preclude the possibility of permanence either in color or the mould of the embossing. The heat, pressure, and friction tend to decompose the delicate colors and flatten the device, till all beauty of the engraving is lost."

Messrs. Parkes obviously have used every effort to make their cartes worthy of their ideal, as described in the above extract, and have succeeded in producing a very beautiful specimen of colored embossing work. We await with interest the issue of the next series. —Printing Times.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

It was the custom of the ancient pagan Roman youth to draw the names of the girls of their choice in honor of their goddess Februat-Junio, on the 15th of February. The pastors of the early Christian Church being solicitous to obliterate all possible pagan customs, and make them more conformable to the spirit of the newly taught Christian faith, changed the day from the 15th to the 14th, and substituted the names of some of the early Christian martyrs and saints for those of the pagan beauties in the billets which were to be drawn; and they also made St. Valentine (whose martyrdom was commemorated on that day, i. e., the 14th of February) the special patron of lovers. He was martyred in Rome by the pagans for professing Christianity, about the year 270.

This seems to be, from the best authorities,

the origin of this day, and certainly one of the most pleasant in the year to the young—consequent upon the pleasing method of its celebration, and the exchanges of hearts and darts, rhyme, sentiment and poetry in abundance.

Mission, a learned traveler, who died in England about 1721, informs us that on the eve of the 14th of February the young folks of England and Scotland, by a very ancient custom, celebrated St. Valentine's festival. An equal number of maids and bachelors get together, each write their true or some feigned name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots; the maids take the men's billets, and men the maids, so that each young man lighting upon a girl calls her his valentine, and the lady reciprocates the affectionate compliment.

A very singular custom prevailed many years since in the west of England. Three single young men went out together before daylight on St. Valentine's day, with a clap net to catch an old owl and two sparrows in a neighboring barn. If they were successful and brought the birds to the inn without injury, and before the females of the house had risen, they were rewarded by the hostess with three pots of puri in honor of St. Valentine, and they enjoyed the privilege of demanding at any other house in the locality a similar boon; This is supposed to have been done because the owl, being the bird of wisdom, could influence the feathery race to enter the net of love as mates on that day, and thus suggest an early example to single lads and lassies, who, in the olden times of strict observance of Valentine's day, were anxious to bind all in love's golden fetters as early in life as possible.

The earliest poetical Valentines are said to have emanated from Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and were written chiefly during his confinement in a large folio MS. in the British Museum. Mr. Pepys enters in his ever-important and valuable diary the fact that on the 22nd of February, 1661, his wife went to Sir W. Batten's and there sat awhile, he having the day before sent her half a dozen pairs of gloves and a pair of stockings and garters for her Valentines. Again, Pepys says, Valentine day, 1667, "This morning came up to my wife's bedside, I being up dressing myself, little Will Mercer to be her Valentine, and brought her a note written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, and we were both very pleased with it. But I am also this year my wife's Valentine, and it will cost me £5; but that I must have laid it out if we had not been Valentines!" Then the patient long-suffering Pepys adds: "I find that Mrs. Pierce's little girl is my Valentine, she having drawn me; which I am not sorry for, it easing me of something more that I must have given to others. (What a philosopher dear old Pepys was!) But here I do observe first, the fashion of drawing mottoes as well as names; so that Pierce who drew my wife, did draw also a motto, which was 'Most courteous and most fair.'" He also, in the same year, noticing Mrs. Stewart's jewels, says: "The Duke of York being once her Valentine did give her a jewel of about £800, and my Lord Mendeville, her Valentine this year, a ring of about £300."

H. Meimking, a Baltimore drummer, charged with selling goods by sample without license, was examined by a Richmond police justice recently and discharged.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 158,839. Temporary Binders.—Ferdinand Gulcheteau and Alex. Perin, New York, N. Y.—A wire swiveled at one end of book back passes through fold of sheet, and slips under ledge on other end. The wires are bent into loops or buckles.

Improved Toy Bubble Pipe.—F. Wright Pense, Matchen, N. J.—This invention consists in the combination, with a flexible stem and suitable mouth piece, of a bowl provided on the edges of its mouth with ledges, projections, or grooves, which, by retaining a portion of the soap solution, enable the operator to blow a much larger bubble.

No. 158,812. Paper Cutting Machines.—Saml. W. Soule, New York, N. Y.

The combination of the oval rod, block provided with oval opening, and gage, for the rapid adjustment of the gage.

The cams, shaft, and handle, in combination with the table.

No. 159,394. Processes of Producing Photo-Relief Plates for Printing, &c.—Louis E. Levy and David Bachrach, Jr., Baltimore, Md.—Electrotype casts from bichromatized gelatine films are prepared in the manner claimed.

No. 158,781. Automatic Toys.—Robt. J. Clay, Boston, Mass.—Represents a toy figure which appears to drive a sewing machine, but is driven by mechanism inside the machine instead.

No. 159,018. Paper Ruling Machines.—Tyrannus F. Collins, Boston, Mass.—The machine may be used as a single or double ruling machine. When used as a single the upper cylinder and tapes may be raised out of contact with first ruling device.

Improved Process of Coloring Photographs.—Jeremiah Gurney, New York city.—The photographs are retouched and colored on the front side in the usual manner, and then rendered transparent by the application of a suitable mixture of white wax and kerosene. The colors are thus already fastened to some extent to the front side of the picture. A thin coat of glycerine is then applied to the front side of the picture, for fixing the colors and protecting them completely against the action of the gelatin, into which the picture is immersed, and then, face downward, placed on the collodionized plate glass. The gelatin or binding surface forms the connection of the photograph and the collodionized surface. The excess of gelatin is then gently pressed out and the whole dried and hardened, being ready to receive the finishing coloring on the back of the picture. As the picture is transparent, it may be worked up with equal facility as on the front side, without the risk of losing the likeness, while the colors appear with an exquisite softness and delicate finish. One or more thicknesses of cardboard soaked in warm gelatin are next placed on the back of the picture and the whole dried again, to be then cut around the edges for taking it, with the enameled surface, of the glass plate, the enameled surface adhering firmly to the photograph and protecting the same.

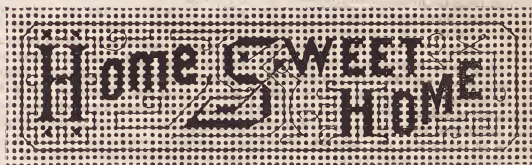
Improved Envelope.—Thomas H. Bomar, Spartanburg, S. C.—This envelope is made with two folding sides, one of which is pasted down to narrow flaps after they are turned inward on a central portion, thus forming a pocket for the letter, leaving one of the end flaps ready to be turned over on one side, upon which is written or printed the name and address of the sender of the letter. When the envelope is returned to the writer, the address portion with its flap is torn off, which still leaves a perfect envelope, having the name and address of the writer plainly written or printed on the outside.

No. 158,066. Inkstands.—Samuel Hall, Troy, N. Y.—The several detachable sections, which go to make up one stand, are held together upon a base by a coil spring, and a button at either end thereof.

In an inkstand, the combination with the detachable sections and base plate, of the buttons and spring for uniting the same.

No. 158,219. Manufacture of Ruled Paper.—Henry D. Cone, Stockbridge, Mass.—As a new article of manufacture, writing paper whereof the lines are embossed by or with an ogee pattern, which exposes a like face on opposite sides.

All the Latest Novelties in the Market Introduced by



Mottos on Perforated Card Board, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, - - - \$20.00 per Gross.
 Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, - - - 2.00 per Gross.
 Perforated Card Board, $17 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, - - - 24.00 per Gross.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PERFORATED MOTTOES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Jesus loves me. | 15. God Bless our Home. |
| 2. Thou art my Hope. | 17. Welcome. |
| 3. Simply to thy cross I cling. | 18. No cross, no crown. |
| 4. Remember me. | 19. Give us this Day our daily Bread. |
| 5. Neaver my God to thee | 20. Praise the Lord. |
| 7. Faith, Hope and Charity. | 22. In God we trust. |
| 8. Home, sweet Home. | 23. Learn to do good. |
| 9. Love one another. | 24. Glories, Hallel, Hallel. |
| 11. Give us this Refuge and Strength. | 25. Christ is Risen. |
| 12. He leadeth me. | 26. God is Love. |
| 13. The Lord will provide. | 27. Watch and Pray. |
| 14. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 28. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. |
| | 29. Pray without ceasing. |

BOOK MARKS.

- | |
|--|
| Packed up in elegant Boxes containing 1 Gross. |
| 1. There is no place like Home. |
| 2. Thou art my Hope. |
| 3. Remember me. |
| 4. Wisdom is Strength. |
| 5. Praise the Lord. |
| 6. Neaver my God to thee. |
| 7. Faith, Hope and Charity. |
| 8. Merry Christmas. |
| 9. To my dear Papa. |
| 10. To my Darling. |
| 11. Welcome. |
| 12. In God we trust. |
| 13. God Bless our Home. |
| 14. God in Love. |
| 15. Give us this Day our daily Bread. |
| 16. Love one another. |
| 17. Faith, Hope and Charity. |
| 18. God Bless our school. |
| 19. To my Sweet Heart. |

PHIL. HAKE,

No. 25 Frankfort Street, New York.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES D. PRATT, Importer,
41 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES,

FINE FANS, OPERA GLASSES,

BAGS, PORTMONNAIES, DRESSING CASES.

Paris, London and Vienna Fancy Goods, Novelties, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

STATIONERS' MANUFACTURE A SPECIALTY.

How They are Conducted---Their Peculiar
Features---Descriptions of the Buyers---
Class of Books Sold, &c.

It is unnecessary to cite many examples of the rates commonly paid, and it will be sufficient to say that standard authors, as well as

SELLING A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

"Mr. Button, I believe?" said Jacox, in a prompt and sharp, but good-natured voice,

"There is, though, and it uses up the general too. Tell ye what 'tis, it spends a man's life to put force into things like that. I've got that Jacox, but I'm tired. I've grown kinder shaky, nervous a woman would call it, I can't stan'

it as well as I could fifteen years ago. I feel a queer kind o' dizziness every once in a while, and sorter pains in the back o' my neck. I only wish my son Bill would take to the business; really, I'd a bought my own book o' Jacob if 't would a sot Bill on the right path," continued Mr. Button, with a queer painful smile,—"I couldn't help a thinkin' on't when he made them pints about a man's children. But it's too late now, I reckon. He must graduate at the law school, I s'pose, and travel, and be smethin' or other, I'm sure I do'n't what."

IMITATIONS OF LEATHER.

A process has recently been introduced by which paper and cloth, or either of these material separately, are prepared so as to answer in many cases as a valuable substitute for leather, not only possessing the color and appearance of the latter, but being proof, for all practical purposes, against injury from water, perspiration or moisture, the same as leather.

In this process the cloth or paper is first covered upon one or both of its surfaces with lithographic ink, corresponding in color to that of the leather intended to be imitated. The lithographic ink is applied to the surface of a stone, and the material to be prepared is placed upon this stone, and subjected to the ordinary transfer operations of a lithographic press. The material being now removed from the stone, and the ink surface allowed to dry, a coating of shellac varnish, or other effective water-proof substance is applied to both sides. A superior article is made by applying a series of coats of lithographic ink, one after another, waiting for each successive coat to dry. In this way, morocco or sheepskin, either green, blue, black or red, is almost perfectly imitated in external appearance.

HOW EXCELLENCE PAYS.

As soon as a man shows rare power of expression, like Chatham, Erskine, Webster, Patrick Henry, Phillips, all the great interests, whether of state or of property, seek him to be their spokesman, so that he is at once a potentate—a ruler of men. A worthy gentleman, Mr. Alexander, on listening to the debates in the Scottish kirk, and himself attempting to speak, failing in his first endeavor, and delighted by the talent of Dr. Hugh Blair, called on him and offered him £1,000 sterling if he would teach him to speak with propriety in public. It sounds like a simple proposition, and if it were kept by the scholar, and with equal earnestness by the master, it might be successful. In 1849 I was in England, and saw Mr. Austin, a barrister, who was said to receive £30,000 a year for services rendered railroad companies. He presented the desires of railroad companies to the Railroad Committee in Parliament, and such was his power that it was found to be well deserved. The great and growing interests at stake in this country must pay proportionate prices to their advocates and defenders.—*R. W. Emerson.*

It is a difficult thing to tint tracing cloth so that the tinted places will not wrinkle. Common tracing cloth will wrinkle at the first touch of moisture; but there is an oiled or varnished cloth that can be tinted with water color.

EDWARD TODD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD PENS,

Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks, &c.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Factory, 29 and 31 South 11th Street, Brooklyn.

PAPER RULING FOR THE TRADE.

Cutting, Folding, and Stitching.

LOW PRICES FOR LONG RUNS OF WORK.

NEAT WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE MY SPECIALTIES. WHAT'S YOURS?

B. A. KISSAM, RAINBRIDGE BLD'G. 33 BECKMAN ST., N. Y.

AUGUST RÖLKER & SONS,

P. O. Box 899.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY COLORED, MARBLED, COPPER, SILVER & GOLD

Papers, Laces, Borders.

32 READE STREET, N. Y.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

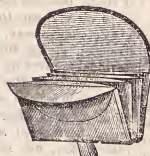
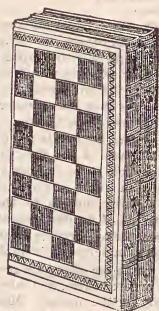
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS,

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.,

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York



The HANDY PAMPHLET CASE.

With Index of Contents.

Useful to librarians and literary men for classifying pamphlets.
Useful to physicians for holding their journals previous to binding.
Useful to clergymen to keep their sermons in.
Useful to business men to keep price lists and catalogues in.
Useful to everyone who takes a magazine.
A neat, cheap and handy invention to preserve all kinds of paper-covered literature, that would otherwise be impaired or destroyed.

Large 8vo. Retail Price, 35c., or \$3.50 Per Dozen.

Samples sent by mail upon receipt of 25c

H. B. NIMS & CO., Manufacturers,
TROY, NEW YORK.

ROBERT SNEIDER'S LATEST NOVELTIES.



Sneider, of 37 John street, introduced a new bow or tie for wedding cards, in place of the so long used ribbon. This bow is very easily attached, looks neat and elegant. Cards can be adjusted quicker and cleaner than before, also avoiding the troublesome labor of punching holes in the cards. This bow is made of silk, and the cut shows the correct size, although several sizes are made to order. They are packed one hundred in a box, at \$1.50 per hundred, net.

This cut represents a masonic emblem, and is printed and embossed in gold on "perfection cards," which are used for lodges.



SUPERB PAPER.

We have to acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of several samples of paper from the Keith Paper Co. at Turner's Falls. They comprise cream wove paper in note, letter, and wedding sizes, and they present a beautiful appearance. They are made of pure linen stock, which has been evidently worked in the best manner. The surface finish is excellent, and the result is a paper superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. The Plater & Porter Mfg Co., the Owen Paper Co., and the East Hartford Company must look to their laurels, or the prestige of making the finest writing paper in the market will have to be given to their new competitor.

STATIONERY IN THE STYLE.

The most fashionable note paper now used bears the name of Scotch granite. It is of average size, has a subdued bluish-gray tinge, displays no lines, and costs eighty cents a quire. This paper is of superior quality and is colored in the pulp. Envelopes may be had to match. The royal rep is a beautiful style, with wide lines represented by the reps themselves. It has an elegant satiny appearance, and comes in silver-gray, azure, violet, and other modish tints. Prices are the same as for the Scotch granite varieties. These two are now the most fashionable note papers in market, although there are many elegant specimens displaying such tints as pink, tearose, mauve, and pearl-gray. French and English letter papers have generally returned to the old style of fold, and the "legal," as well as other shapes lately patronized, has fallen into disuse, except when it is cut to order. Envelopes for letters are mostly square. Initial papers are not so prevalent as formerly, but may still be found in English script or in some elaborate lettering. Ornamental printing and address dies are not so popular as they have been, on account perhaps of the stringency of the times. The dies for addresses are prepared in any shades desired, and the plates being then designed are colored accordingly and impressed on each sheet. Prices per quire for paper thus embellished range from \$4 to \$12, according to the intricacy of the lettering and the quality of the pigments. Monograms, being always designed to order,

are simple or elaborate according to taste, but some of the neatest work in this line we ever inspected represented simple combinations in plain English script. The coloring is in mauve, pearl-gray, pink, or any modish tints.—*The Metropolitan.*

COLORED INKS.

The following recipes have been well tested, and are commended by good authorities as preferable to the solutions of aniline dyes which are now so extensively used as colored inks:

Green.—Two parts acetate of copper, one part carbonate of potash, and eight parts of water. Boil till half is evaporated and filter.

Blue.—Three parts Prussian blue, one part oxalic acid, and thirty parts of water. When dissolved, add one part of gum-arabic.

Yellow.—One part fine orpiment, well rubbed up with four parts thick gum water.

Red.—With the aid of a gentle heat, dissolve four grains of carmine in one ounce of aqua ammonia, and add six grains of gum-arabic.

Gold.—Rub gold leaf, such as is used by bookbinders, with honey, till it forms a uniform mixture. When the honey has been washed out with water, the gold powder will settle at the bottom, and must be mixed with gum water in sufficient quantity.

Silver.—Silver leaf treated in precisely the same manner gives a silver ink. Both these inks may, when dry, be polished with ivory.

Black.—Three ounces crushed gall-nuts, two ounces crystallized sulphate of iron, two ounces gum arabic, and twenty-four ounces water.

White.—Fine French zinc-white, or white lead, rubbed up with gum water to the proper consistency.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

FANCY PAPERS.

To produce gold or silver lace paper such as used by valentine makers and others, the card or paper first passes through the lithographic process, and one or other of these metals is impressed upon it. Then it is prepared so as to prevent it tarnishing; it is then placed under the powerful embossing press on a die, above which is the matrix—a youth sitting in a sort of room beneath the surface of the floor to place on the die the article to be embossed, a workman above, by an effort of physical strength, giving the striking motion to the formidable press by the aid of a rotary wheel. We have then the embossing process over. The article is then sent to undergo a veritable filing process, after which the sheets are produced perforated as we see them, and when folded, &c., are ready for the market. Most of the designs are very beautiful, but they are very costly in the production, one single die often costing from £50 to £60. Of this kind of lace paper goods, in note paper, letter paper, &c., one English firm has about three hundred designs. Some idea will therefore from this statement be formed of the great expense and capital necessary to produce and get up this class of goods for the market.

The following are the best treatises on electroplating: *Elements of Electro-Metallurgy*, by Alfred Smee; "A Manual of Electro-Metallurgy," by James Napier; Walker's "Electrotype Manipulation;" Sturgeon's "Art of Electrotyping;" and How's "Manual of Electro-

ENVELOPES

At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

BLOEDE'S

INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1860.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woollen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Orders of Dancing &
Programme Covers,
Plain & Fancy Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Invitation Cards,
Ball Tassels,
Gold & Silver Cord,
Committee Badges,
Programme Pencils.

MONOGRAMS,

Crests and Emblems,

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR

Balls, Parties, Masquerades, etc., etc.

362 BROADWAY,

P. O. BOX 3282.

Cor. Franklin St., N. Y.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER ORNAMENTS AND FANCY PAPER GOODS.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS AT BERNE.

What Rowland Hill has done for the United Kingdom by the introduction of the penny post, the Postal Congress, recently held at Berne, promises to do for Europe, by the establishment of a uniform and low rate of postage between the different countries represented at the Congress. It need scarcely be pointed out that at present the rates of postage to foreign countries are not only very numerous, but exceedingly conflicting, and, for the most part, very high. Unquestionably, the uncertainty which prevails in the public mind on the subject of foreign postage has the effect of restricting the number of letters sent abroad, and tends to retard the progress of many useful international reforms. The treaty concluded by the Postal Congress at Berne will not only remove much of the uncertainty which now exists on the subject of foreign postage, by establishing a uniform rate between all the States represented, but the rate will be so low that a large accession of international correspondence can hardly fail to be the immediate result of its introduction. For instance, a letter of half an ounce weight will be conveyed throughout the proposed Postal Union for 25 centimes, or 2½d. The only exception to this rate, as we understand it, will be in the case of letters addressed to the United States or to Egypt, on which a small additional charge will be made to cover the cost of sea conveyance. Unpaid letters will, as is the present practice, be charged with double postage; while post cards will be charged only half the rate applicable to prepaid letters—viz., 1½d. Newspapers up to the weight of four ounces will be charged one penny each; while printed matter other than newspapers, and trade patterns, will be allowed to circulate at the moderate charge of one penny for two ounces. Post cards can only be sent on condition of their being prepaid. The reduction, it will be seen, is twofold; for, as a matter of course, the increase in the minimum weight of a letter to half an ounce means a proportionate reduction in the postage. Practically, indeed, the rate may be said to be reduced by one-half. The treaty was signed on October 9, and it is hoped that other countries possessing a regular service which have not as yet joined the Union will speedily give in their adherence to the provisions of the treaty, which, subject to ratification, will come into operation on July 1, 1875.

The House Banking and Currency Committee have settled the bank note printing controversy. A vote to have one impression printed outside of the Treasury Department was lost by five yeas to six nays, and the proposition to have two impressions printed outside was agreed to. This is to apply not only to national bank notes, but to greenbacks. A majority of the committee—seven for and four against—favor a distinctive paper for government securities, and leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury what class of paper it shall be. The subject of the water-proofing of the notes was ordered to be referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to a skilled committee of three experts, who shall report as to whether it is available, and, if so, what is a fair equivalent. The committee took no action on the printing of post-office and revenue stamps and fractional currency, which will leave the printing where it now is, divided between the Treasury and private firms.—*Springfield Republican.*

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY
LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

HURLOCK'S
Send
FOR
Price Lists.
DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes and Suitable
Views.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

☞ The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

MONUMENT TO SENEFELDER.

Some three years ago, on the occasion of the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of Aloys Senefelder's natal day, it was resolved in Germany to erect a monument to his memory, and local committees for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds were formed at Leipsic, Dresden, Hamburg, &c., with a central committee at Berlin. The latter has just issued a brief report of its own and the various sub-committees' operations during the three years in question. The amount collected to the present time is only 3,467 thalers odd—a sum, it is stated, so thoroughly inadequate to the requirements of the object in view as not even to warrant the committee in commencing the work. Russia, we read, is the only foreign country which has evinced any interest in the undertaking, Moscow figuring in the balance-sheet with a contribution of 833 thalers. The Bavarian Government has generously placed a site in Munich (the town where lithography was invented) at the service of the committee, on condition that the monument be erected there within the term of six years, half of which has already expired. MM. Kessel and Röhl, of Berlin and Sweden, granite works proprietors, have presented the committee with a block of granite, measuring nearly 100 cubic feet, of extreme beauty and rare texture. This block is intended for the base. The committee, in their report, earnestly appeal to all who are in any way connected with lithography, to contribute to their laudable effort, remarking that there is probably no town in Europe but what has been, more or less, benefited by the invention of Senefelder, and that, while three monuments have been erected at Frankfurt, Mayence and Strasbourg, respectively, to commemorate the achievements of Guttenberg, the disciples of Senefelder have hitherto paid no such token of respect to the pioneer of lithography.

A SENSIBLE PLAN.

The directors of a large manufacturing company in Manchester have adopted the very sensible plan of stimulating the energies of those in their employ, by giving them a tangible interest in the prosperity of the concern, in the shape of a percentage added to their ordinary salaries, whenever the net profits exceed a certain amount. It seems the bonus granted to the Bank of England clerks amounts to about £23,000. In connection with this a little work has been privately circulated, "dedicated to the notice of all the firms of this great city, whether bankers, brokers, or others, who in their rise to wealth and affluence have not yet recognized the generous policy that their success is always partly due to the honesty and energy of their servants, and who, after taking to themselves all the honey in the hive, leave to the workers nothing but the lees." This production consists chiefly of a series of drawings illustrative of the difficulties attendant upon the life of clerks in general, and altogether it ought to serve its purpose well, only, unfortunately, the people for whom such things are intended too often suppose them to be meant for some one else.

"Point Lace and Diamonds" will be the title of the forthcoming volume of society poems, by Geo. A. Baker, Jr.; T. B. Patterson, publisher.

TO THE TRADE.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1875.

Gentlemen:

I take great pleasure in informing you that I have this day resumed business upon my old premises, No. 77 JOHN STREET, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors.

Yours truly,

GEORGE H. REAY.

THE

HURLBUT PAPER COMPANY,

of SOUTH LEE, Mass.,

Manufacture SUPERIOR Writing Paper, and solicit orders for

FLAT LETTER,
FOLIO, CAP,
DEMY, ROYAL,
MEDIUM, SUPER ROYAL,
IMPERIAL.

Particular Attention given to orders for Flat Cap for Copy Books, First-class Card, Bristol, and Envelope Papers.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,
14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Maconnell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,

TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,

In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,

NEW YORK.

TIN BOARD CLIPS,

Will not Warp,
Split, or Break.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Packing for the Trade.

Arrangements can be made with the undersigned for the Packing of Books and Stationery for the Trade on the following terms:

One Case a week, not larger than a No. 10 (size 35x25x20) per year	- \$50 00
Two Cases a week, per year	- 85 00
Three Cases a week, per year	- 112 00
Six Cases a week, per year	- 160 00

Special Shipments in excess of regular contracts will be made at 60c. a case.

Case, Carting and Strapping extra as follows:

No. 3 Case 25x13x12	- - - - 40c.	No. 7 Case 35x19x14	- - - - 88c.
No. 4 Case 25x16x12	- - - - 56c.	No. 8 Case 35x19x16	- - - - 1 00
No. 5 Case 30x16x12	- - - - 65c.	No. 9 Case 35x21x18	- - - - 1 05
No. 6 Case 35x17x14	- - - - 80c.	No. 10 Case 35x25x20	- - - - 1 20

Strapping, 15c. a case extra.

Carting one to four cases, 50c.

Four to six cases, \$1.

Goods Received for and Delivered as Received. Insurance on all Packages in Store.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTENTS OF PACKAGES.

ANDREW GEYER,
No. 28 Beekman St., N. Y.

Water-Proof Tags.

200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

TRADE GOSSIP.

There are but few novelties in the market.

Silver and gold perforated boards have advanced fifty cents per dozen.

Nicholas Muller's Sons have five or six new styles of designs for inkstands under way.

The Ring mullage bottle, owned by Green & Crosby, has been transferred to Quinan & Frost.

People are preparing to move to new quarters. We observe a placard to that effect on Quinan & Frost's store.

The standard pen rack described in Letts, Son & Co.'s last circular is a copy of the design of Birdsey & Miles.

Baker, Pratt & Co. are enlarging their stationery business, and now have the finest line of samples of inkstands in the city.

It is reported that Henry Levy & Sons and B. & P. Lawrence are both going to move. Change is the order of our existence.

Messrs. Speller & Preston have published a new series of metallic pocketbooks, with Russian leather covers and very broad gilt rims.

The price of the new double repp paper made by the Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., should read: In lots of 1,000 boxes, 25 cents; by the 100 boxes, 30 cents.

H. Lowe, formerly of Smith & Lowe, book-sellers, Ionia, Mich., has sold out his interest to D. G. Smith, a brother of K. R. Smith, and the firm style in future will be Smith & Smith.

L. T. Guernsey, Beloit, Wis., have issued a business card in four colors. As the first and unaided effort at color work of a 14 year old boy, it is an exceedingly creditable performance.

To show the present state of trade, we were lately shown a single order for four thousand reams of flat cap, given by a large blank book manufacturing firm. This is certainly ream-arkable.

E. & H. T. Anthony, since the rebuilding of their lately burned factory at Greenpoint, have reduced the prices on their albums and stereoscopes to compete with the Philadelphia manufacturers.

The mill at which Benjamin Franklin bought his printing paper was built in 1773 in Delaware county, Pa. It is known as the Ivy Mill, and is still in operation, under the proprietorship of the Messrs. Wilcox.

Chas. W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass., has for sale General Rules for Punctuation and for the use of Capital Letters, by Professor A. S. Hill, of Harvard College; price, 25 cents, which have been recommended by high authorities. We advise all our correspondents to get a copy of them.

All the traveling salesmen are now out and hard at work. Mr. Stevens was in Ohio at last accounts. Charlie Liebenroth was snowed up at Bloomington, Ill., but in view of the well-known hospitality of Gus Maxwell, the leading stationer of that place, he is to be envied rather than condoned with.

An English firm issue Date-Indicating Blotting Pad for 1875, published in three sizes: demy, 4to, 1 1/4; post folio, 1 1/2; demy folio, 2 1/4. The calendar and commercial and count-

ing-house memos are printed upon the blotting paper itself, and so arranged as to supply a daily indicator—week by week—throughout the year, while each sheet of blotting paper is calculated as sufficient for six days' use.

Lawrence & Allen, 20 Vesey street, are to be commended for a really elegant menu in colors for the first annual dinner of the New York Cheap Transportation Association, at Delmonico's, February 5, 1875.

Boyle & Chapman, blank book manufacturers, stationers and printers, 277 Main street, Memphis, have had the execution of the circulars, &c. for the Carnival celebration, which were executed in a praiseworthy manner.

Robert Schneider, of 37 John street, has issued a sample of a style of medallion for stamping envelopes containing his own lineaments. The execution is good, and the whole effect is much like a raised postage stamp. Cost, about sixty dollars.

Why don't somebody import some of Meade's patent ruling machines. The machine is contained in a mahogany box, with pens for ruling cash columns, faint lines, and music of various widths, as well as ink, pen-cleaner, flannels, and all other necessary appliances. It is very simple and easy to use, and ought to take well here.

H. Enderis, of Chicago, has sent us samples of several styles of German copy books for the school or house. They are neat and handsome in appearance, with good paper, and with copies adapted to different pupils, including small letters and words, single sentences, two-line sentences, and business forms, which strike us as particularly good for school pupils.

Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co. are making some of the finest paperetries which have yet been offered to the American trade. They are in a variety of new tints—ash, rose, Scotch granite, &c.—and are put up with gilt edge, and among the most saleable articles in their stock. This firm are also black bordering to order any of their new styles of either repp or wove papers.

We find in an old copy of the London Stationer the following notice of an invention which has long been needed:

LUND'S PHOTOGRAPHIC FORCES.—This instrument is constructed to facilitate the introduction or removal of Cartes de Visite from the ordinary album. If the lips of the forceps be pushed outward from the frame or "passe-partout" the aperture for the admission of the card will be easily found; the forceps may then be used to adjust the picture in any desired position.

[Can any one inform us where this article can be obtained?—Ed.]

FOREIGN NOTES.

[FROM THE BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL.]

Letts, Son & Co. are manufacturing scrap books with illuminated covers, in the same style as Marcus Ward.

The Bijou needle case, manufactured by the Park Wood Mills Company, of Birmingham, is a neat little article of its kind, in leather, containing one hundred egg-eyed needles of superior make. This case, while strongly made, is very taking in appearance, and should sell readily wherever introduced.

Herbert's complete office glue pot is a handy little form of glue pot, made so as to fit on a

ordinary gas burner. In this respect it is an improvement on the old article, and is well suited for use in the office, being on a conveniently small scale. It is introduced by Mr. H. Herbert, of Charterhouse Buildings, London.

The Witches' Cauldron, introduced by Messrs. Dean & Son, is an amusing trifle that may be introduced at evening parties with complete success. The object is to set a basin of water on fire, a result that can always be achieved by following the directions.

Of novelties in fancy stationery a great paucity is observable. We may mention, however, that a capital and attractive cribbage box has been issued by Messrs. H. W. Willis & Co., the playing card makers of Long Acre, London. It contains patent self-scoring markers, a dainty little book of rules, and a pack of good cards, the retail price of the box complete being half a crown.

A specimen of the syphon stopper has been received from the introducer, Mr. Herbert, of Charterhouse Buildings. It is simple and ingenious, and by its use funnels are dispensed with, while fluids of an objectionable nature as ink, oils, &c., may be poured through it without leaving any traces on the fingers. The stopper, which is supplied with an air-tight cap, is intended to retail at one shilling, and will doubtless, as it deserves, meet a large sale.

We have received a sample bottle of writing fluid, labeled Ledger Ink, from the makers, Messrs. F. Mordan & Co., City Road, London. It possesses great fluidity, and drying, as we find it does, an intense black, is well suited for commercial purposes, for which, indeed, it is specially prepared. As a black ink for use in hot climates we think it will give satisfaction, and may add that it is contained in stone bottles, with lips and ringed corks, the latter ensuring the easy opening of the bottles. An appropriate show card is issued to purchasers of the ink.

By a recent invention, Messrs. De la Rue & Co. have made a departure from custom in the manufacture of cards, and, while the general character of the court cards is still maintained, have attempted to give to them at least a passing interest by introducing in a modified form portraits of some of the leading kings and queens of Europe of our own day. They have at the same time avoided giving offence to any individual by attaching personality to the knave, and have therefore produced upon the knave card the emblem of a Scotch piper, a French commissioner, a Swiss guide, and a Spanish matadore. In designing these cards, which form part of the series of the "Summerly" art manufactures, the object aimed at has been to fix the time when they were made, and to give them some historical and international interest, while the traditional quaintness of playing cards is preserved in order that the card players' attention should not be distracted by the designs.

A very appreciable improvement in steel pens has been effected by Mr. C. Brandauer, of New John street, West Birmingham, one of the few actual manufacturers of steel pens. The improvement consists in the production of circular points, an apparently simple modification, but one, nevertheless, which has involved the expenditure of much time and the exercise of considerable ingenuity. The method by which the rounding off the points

is effected is of course known only to the inventor, and we are only able to speak as to the resulting productions. These are certainly very satisfactory, as in using the pens there is no scratching of the paper or spurring of ink—common enough annoyances with many brands of pens in the market. Twelve patterns of these circular pointed pens are issued as the Press Series, each presenting differences in degree of flexibility and width of points. They are sent out in the usual gross boxes; but attractive little sample boxes to retail at sixpence are also to be had. Where introduced, we believe these pens will not fail to make headway, and we may confidently recommend them to those of our foreign readers who deal in such articles.

STATIONERS' IMPROVED STOCK CABINET

Considerable attention was drawn to a description which we gave some time since of a new stationers' cabinet. Letts, Son & Co.'s last monthly circular contains a description of another cabinet of this kind, which we can easily believe would soon save its cost by keeping stock in nice order and secure from dust and flies. As the drawers open without either knobs or rings, there is nothing to get out of order. Covered cloth, with four drawers, outside measure 15½ by 11½ by 11½, \$3.75. Stationers' stock boxes are also sold at from \$2.50 to \$7 per dozen.

LETTER CASES OR RACKS.

The newest thing in this description of article resembles those in common use in this country, with the addition of a daily calendar above and drawers for stamps and wafers below. The last feature must seem needless to American stationers. Some of these racks have three pockets. We also note post card racks lettered "advices," "orders," "memorandums," and "post cards."

Another rather neat style of letter rack is made of japanned gauze, white and green, but our countrymen prefer the wire uprights in front, so that letters may be inserted between the bars.

AN ENGLISH LAW SUIT.

Mr. Bellan, of 4 and 5 George yard, Prince's street, was summoned before Mr. Knox for an alleged infringement of the Copyright act, the charge in the summons being that the defendant not being the proprietor of the copyright of a certain drawing called "A willow pattern guest card," did, without the consent of the proprietor, colorably imitate the said drawing, the copyright of the complainant. Mr. Wontner appeared for the complainant; Mr. Edward Lewis for the defence. Mr. Page, engraver, of 1 James street, Haymarket, proved that he registered a card called the willow pattern guest plate. A guest card bought at the defendant's place was a colorable imitation of his property. Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Page said the willow pattern plate itself had been known in England for the last 100 years. The guest card was an imitation of the design on the willow pattern plate itself, with the center blocked out for names. The blocking out idea originated in his own mind. He conceived the notion himself. He never saw it before, and should be very much surprised to learn that it had been in existence for half a century. He registered the card about March,

1874. Mr. Lewis here handed to the magistrate a couple of china cards containing the willow pattern design, and a portion of the center blocked out. Mr. Page admitted that the idea was similar to his own, but the article produced was in china; his card was of pasteboard. He considered it would be piracy of his idea to print the design on cardboard. Mr. Lewis contended that the case failed. There was no piracy of an original drawing, design or idea. The fact was that Mr. Mortlock, the china manufacturer of Oxford street, about eighteen months ago purchased a doll's dinner service, and from one of the plates he took the idea of having guest cards printed on delf. Mr. Mortlock never dreamt of registering his delf card, as he considered it would be preposterous to claim property in a drawing of a willow pattern plate. He contented himself with making the delf cards and supplying them to his customers. He further contended that the Copyright act was only intended to protect pictures, works of art, and photographs—certainly not the adaptation or alteration of another man's idea. The complainant might have some remedy under the Designs act, but certainly none under the Copyright act, and he therefore asked to have the summons dismissed. Mr. Plummer, ordering clerk to Mr. Mortlock, proved that the delf guest card was manufactured by Mr. Mortlock and sold about January last year. Mr. Wontner said his contention was that the imitation on another substance was an infringement of the complainant's property. Mr. Knox could not consider that the willow pattern guest card was a painting or drawing such as was contemplated by the Copyright act. Further, the question has been disposed of by the evidence of Mr. Mortlock's assistant, which showed that priority was not with the complainant. The summons must be dismissed.

PAPIER MACHE.

The papier maché trade is one which Birmingham may be said to have made its own. It has been attempted in France and Germany, but without success. The origin of the trade is said to be due to the genius of Mr. H. Clay, about the year 1772, who patented in that year the making in paper of panels for coaches, carriages, chimney-pieces, and many other useful articles. The best goods are made by attaching together sheets of a soft paper, resembling blotting paper, by a paste of flour and glue, on a metal body of some kind made so as to give the shape to the article required, between every sheet laid on this "core," which is the technical phrase for the metal foundation; it is then covered over, and exposed for some hours in a stove heated to 100 degrees to dry. It is then subjected to a rasping process and sheet after sheet of paper is thus added, until the required thickness has been attained. The articles are then immersed in linseed oil and spirit of tar, to make them resist moisture, and then they are placed in another hot drying stove, of not less than 200 degrees, and not above 260. Again the inequalities are carefully removed by plane and rasp, and the article is formed as required, when it is then transferred to the varnishing shop, where coat after coat of tar, varnish, and lamp black is repeated until the surfaces of the goods are as level as possible, when they are stored again for twelve hours. Any inequality being again removed, then the articles are introduced to the artist, who begins his more dignified operations upon

them. The final finishing course is that of coating the work with transparent copal varnish, and then with the human hand, and a little rotten-stone applied with water, the last polish is given to the article.

Pearl shell and gem inlaying on papier maché goods is said to be a patented invention of this firm, and a very interesting and ingenious process it is; the pearl is introduced in the stage where the lamp black and tar varnish is used; the pieces, cut into form, are arranged on the surface, and made to adhere by a little varnish; these pieces are then coated over indiscriminately with the pigment named; in the grinding down, to secure regularity of surface, the pearl is again revealed. We think the term inlaying would be more correct than inlaying. The artists engaged are many of them very clever in painting, and there are some of the works of the artists of a generation gone by, whose pictures, painted on tea trays and other goods of the period, would be bought up now, and are, when it is possible, in Birmingham at fabulous prices.

Anthony Trollope, in one of his novels, says, very cleverly, that nothing makes a man so cross as success, or so soon turns a pleasant friend into a capacious acquaintance.

An ambitious printer in Philadelphia has published a business card, in colors, on which are found the following mottoes:

"We mix our colors with brains."

"We work our presses with speed."

"We set our types with intelligence."

A critic, on examining the card, concludes that the brains have been reduced, or they are very light and of an inferior quality.

Since the London Exhibition of 1862, when caskets and other articles where shown from Queensland, and the remarkably property it possessed became generally known to European manufacturers, the wood has been in request for making glove, handkerchief, and other fancy boxes. As long as it remains unpolished, it preserves this peculiar fragrance of violets, which does not occur with such perfection in any other known substance.

A traveling salesman who represented a prominent Cincinnati house in a Southern trip last fall, states that in many parts of Texas he found it next to impossible to make the people believe that it is a manufacturing city, and they manifested no disposition to look at his samples until he named prices for his wares, referring to similar goods his anticipated customers had in stock as a basis for comparing figures. St. Louis and Chicago were talked of everywhere as the great manufacturing cities of the West, and they were represented by agents for every branch of trade. This is curious: and yet doubtless true.

The increased business activity which the manufacturers are looking for, about this time, is showing itself in a small degree. The paper manufacturers are generally receiving more orders than during the past year, and many of them are running their works on full time, though prices still rule very low, and with but slight prospect of improvement for the present. There has been much discussion among the paper-makers with a view to adopting some means for increasing the prices, but as yet no satisfactory solution of the difficulty has been offered, and it is feared that the present state of things must continue until certain national questions are settled.—*Springfield Republican*.

Attention! Booksellers & Stationers!

W. SCOTT GLORE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
 LOUISVILLE, K'Y.

General Agent

For the Sale of Public Library Tickets. Fifth and last Drawing positively February 27, 1875, or the money refunded.

Price of Tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenths or Coupons, \$5. Eleven whole Tickets, \$500. Discount of 5 per cent. to the Trade. Capital Prize, \$250,000.

ALSO, AGENT FOR THE

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

(ON THE HAVANNA PLAN.)

Price of Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50. Capital Prize, \$50,000.

Kentucky State Lottery draws last Saturday of every month. Circulars sent on application.

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Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
 FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN.

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

22 Marien Str., Berlin. 133 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. 18 Rue Turbigo, Paris.

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No. 866 Broadway, New York,

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Importers and Publishers of Chromos,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Orders of Dancing, Ball Tickets, Paper Ornaments,
 Pictures, Lace Papers, Paper Borders, Paper Suits,
 Cards, Favors of the "German,"*

Offer to Dealers and Printers their immense and highly varied assortment of above mentioned articles, defying all competition as to quantity, quality and price.

MASON & CO.,

1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

WEDDING ENVELOPES.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Papers, &c.

NO CHARGE FOR IMPRINTING.

We guarantee our line of Wedding Envelopes to be superior to any in the market, and our prices as low as the lowest. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES. Address **MASON & CO.,**
 1202 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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DRESSING CASES,

And all kinds of

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

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Importers of the above goods liberally dealt with. Wholesale and Export only. Lists on application.

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No. 509 Chestnut Street,

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**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
 COPYING BOOKS.**

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
 Files, Dampening Boxes,
 Bowls, Paper Weights,
 COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.**

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The enormous sum of nearly \$3,000,000 was put into the Sundry Appropriation bill by the House Committee for the Government offices for public printing. Thus far, no charges of the many made of corruption have been proved against Colonel Clapp, the Superintendent of Printing, but it is a well-known fact that he manages the office most extravagantly—its expenses increase every year. He pays 20 per cent. more for composition than is paid in Baltimore, forty miles distant, and similar extravagance in prices has driven most of the work of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury to New York, and it bids fair, in the next Congress, to drive the greater part of the public printing North, where it can be done cheaper, if not better, than in Washington.—*N. Y. World.*

It is stated that two books on naval architecture in the Putnam's Science Series, for which they supposed there would be scarcely any call on this side, have developed a demand which has twice exhausted the supply. American shipping must be looking up.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Ambergh's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping, Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Ogder, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everten, Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Binding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Woolley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancelers.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screens.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastels.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Union Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyelids.
Eyelids—Machine.

F

Files—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.
Flour Tries.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B." Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deussen's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.

India Ink.

Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.

Imperial Tracing Cloth.

Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohern's.

Letter Balances.

Letter Clips.

Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.

Merchandise Tags.

Moore's Blotters.

Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.

Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Plain Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whattman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.

Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.

Paper Cutters.

Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.

Paper-Folders.

Paper-Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickel.

Pens—Gold, Glass.

Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauz, Pour & Co.

Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil-Cases.

Pencils, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—Faber's.

Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.

Pencil-Sharpener—Lead, Slate.

Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.

Pine—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.

Portfolio.

Porcelain Slates.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Point Protectors.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Paints.

Paral Crayons.

Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.

Quill Pens.

Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber Bands.

Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tins.

Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

School Satchels.

Seals, Notarial.

Seals, Lawyer's.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.

Sponge Cups.

Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.

Styles.

Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink.

Taste.

Tablets—Ivory.

Tin Goods.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper.

Tracing Wheels.

Twine.

Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.

Washing Lists.

Water Colors—Osborn's, German.

Water Boxes.

Waste Paper Baskets.

Whist-Markers.

IN TOWN.

...J. W. Barrows, Hartford, Conn.
 ...J. H. Geer, Hartford, Conn.
 ...J. H. Brown, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
 ...Mr. Eauls, St. Louis, Mo.
 ...Mr. Congdon, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ...J. C. Hall, Providence, R. I.
 ...L. C. Barnett, Muscatine, Iowa.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. B. Hildfield intends going to Europe soon.
 —It is rumored that Qatnan & Frost are to move May 1.
 —William Graham is among his friends at Philadelphia.
 —Mr. Dinsmore, of Carter, Dinsmore & Co., starts on a Western journey on the 22nd inst.
 —T. R. Aldrich, poet and author, and his wife, go to Europe in March, to be gone till fall.
 —Charles Snaill, representing Tower, Gildersleeve & Co., was in New Orleans at last reports.
 —Mr. Muller has been down East among the glass-blowers looking after new molds, but not throwing stones.
 —We made a mistake in speaking about hotels. Mr. Hall, of Providence, always puts up at the Metropolitan.
 —The last London *Printing Times* is accompanied by a fine engraving portrait of Louis Prang, which seems to be a good likeness.
 —Mr. John Lovey, representative of the old established house of Mr. Henry Morrell, ink and sealing wax manufacturer, Fleet street, Manchester, died January 3, aged 65.
 —The trade who wish to make arrangements with Mr. Geyer for packing during the coming year, must attend to the matter at once, as he may have to increase his office accommodation.
 —Joe Stirling is out among the snow storms of the West. He has many warm friends who would take him in out of the cold in case he should suffer from the inclemency of the elements.

—Sarah Hackett Stevenson, who is the author of "Boys and Girls in Biology," now in the press of D. Appleton & Co., is a pupil of Prof. Huxley, and a woman of uncommon ability in certain lines.

—Mr. James Kent, for a long time the representative of Willy Wallach, on the road, and latterly superintendent of the latter's retail department, severed his connection with Mr. Wallach on January 1, and is now "going it alone."

—"Bishop" Bainbridge is in Chicago. We understand he is going for some of his rivals who have been circulating reports among the trade that Porter & Bainbridge were taking orders for goods they could not supply.

—The Springfield *Republican* says the board of stewards of the Eastern trotting circuit, of which L. J. Powers of that city is chairman, will meet in New York, the first week in March, at which time also, the board of appeals will be in session, and members of Western associations will be there, making, virtually, a convention of the turfmen of the country. Some modifications in the present rules governing entries and other preliminaries to annual meetings are likely to be made this year.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cohn, Latiblich & Co., paper hangings, dissolved; now L. H. Cohn & Co.
 S. B. Warner, paper boxes, now Warner & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Union Ink and Paper Co., admit O. M. Hamilton.

RICHMOND, VA.—Baughman Bros. & Co., stationers &c., L. J. Beall retires; now Baughman Bros.

PETERSBURG, VA.—The partnership of the firm of T. S. Beckwith & Co. has been dissolved by withdrawal Rev. C. V. Bingley. Mr. Beckwith assumes

all the assets and liabilities of the late concern, and will continue the business at the same place and under the same style as heretofore.

DETROIT, MICH.—E. B. Smith & Co., books, &c., admit John McFarlane and Duane Doty, old firm style.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Henry Nelms & Son, manufacturers of gold leaf, &c., dis.; Henry L. Nelms, Jr., retires; now Henry Nelms, old firm style.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Gildenfenny & Hess was dissolved by mutual consent, Jan. 6, G. E. Hess retiring. The business will be continued by W. A. Gildenfenny at the old stand, No. 69 Fifth avenue.

BOSTON, MASS.—Thomas, Carroll & Co., printers' machinists, dissolved; M. Wagner Brush retires; others continue, old firm style.

Cutter, Hyde & Co., importers of fancy goods, dissolved; Benj. F. Cutter retires; others continue, style Hyde & Dove.

J. W. Russell & Co., stationer, reported failed.

DETROIT, MICH.—Duane Doty and John MacFarlane have been admitted partners in the firm of E. B. Smith & Co. Mr. MacFarlane is an experienced book man, has been in the employ of E. B. S. & Co. for the past ten years as manager of their book department, and is well known to the trade. Mr. Doty has been for a number of years superintendent of the Detroit public schools, and we believe was at one time connected with the book trade.

LONDON, ENG.—Mr. Alexander Strahan, we hear, has entered into partnership with Mr. McCorquodale, the eminent printer, and will transfer his publishing department to No. 34 Paternoster Row, a portion of the premises belonging to Messrs. Nelson & Sons.

Mr. Augustine Marsh has been reappointed manager of the London establishment of Messrs. Duffy & Sons, Dublin.

Mr. Joseph Mead, of 40 King street, Cheapside, wholesale and manufacturing stationer, has transferred the business heretofore carried on under the name of Mead & Co. to his second son, Mr. W. F. Mead, who will conduct it as heretofore.

COPYING MANUSCRIPT.—According to the present state of knowledge in this line, the best process known is to write the manuscript with transfer ink, transfer it to stone, and print it on the lithographic press. This method answers all the requirements you mention: 1. The number of copies which can be taken is far above ten, and counts by hundreds. 2. The process itself is not expensive, when once in possession of the press. 3. The paper used for printing is not the thin copying paper, but any paper can be used. 4. The paper is not impregnated with any poisonous chemicals. If some other process were invented in which the expense of procuring a lithographic press could be dispensed with, as well as the practice and trouble required for successful lithographic transfer and printing, it would be worth thousands of dollars.

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SISSON'S BINDERS.

Cheap. Strong. Durable.

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 OFFICE
 57 JOHN ST. N. Y.—UP STAIRS

The best, most durable and
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ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
 10 Murray St., N. Y.



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 Warehouse of
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 Bay State " "
 Silver Spring " "
 Harvard " "

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Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
 Handle contains the
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 entirely under the
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 writes 20 hours
 and easily
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Just the
 thing for con-
 tinuous writers of
 every class, and has
 no equal as a pocket
 pen, always ready for use.

Prepaid to any address on re-
 ceipt of price, \$3. Discount to
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 7 Murray St., New York.

REDMAN & KENNY,

DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS
 ON WOOD & METAL
 52 JOHN ST. NEW YORK.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING FEB. 5, 1875.

(Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

Books.....	355	\$55,750
Newspapers.....	113	5,900
Engravings.....	34	8,273
Ink.....	70	5,752
Lead Pencils.....	9	2,542
Paper.....	140	16,702
Steel Pens.....	5	4,588
Stationery.....	23	1,831
Total.....		\$101,343

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING FEB. 9, 1875.

Paper, rums.....	18,685	\$3,116
Paper, pgs.....	158	2,373
Paper, cases.....	220	15,618
Books, cases.....	95	9,011
Stationery, cases.....	40	2,325
Total.....		\$31,443

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 6 TO FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

Victor E. Mauger, Oder, Southampton, 3 cs.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Oder, Bremen, 4 cs.
G. W. Lake, Colon, Aspinwall, 27 us.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Erin, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, by same, 12 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 7 cs.
F. H. Dickinson & Co., by same, 5 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Greece, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Geo. H. Ray, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 1 case
Fisher & Keller, Cimbria, Havre, 3 cs. hangings.
F. Farrelly, Sweden, Hamburg, 1 cs.
H. Hfelder & Co., Hansa, Bremen, 1 cs.
H. Hirsch & Co., by same, 4 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 3 cs.
G. S. Kraft, by same, 4 cs.
Regenhardt, Shevill & Co., by same, 9 cs.
L. V. Morris, Holstein, Hamburg, 3 cs.
The Seville Mfg Co., Oder, Bremen, 2 cs.
J. S. Brown & Sons, Republic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
J. Targues & Co., Cimbria, Hamburg, 1 cs.
F. J. Emmerlich, Cuba, Liverpool, 1 cs. hangings;
Abyssinia, 6 cs. do; Russia, 2 cs. do; Adriatic, 5 cs.
do; Oder, Bremen, 3 cs. do.
H. S. Samuels, Italy, Liverpool, 22 cs.
E. Kimpston, by same, 5 cs.
E. Hermann, Hatan, Bremen, 1 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, Belgie, Liverpool, 11 cs.
F. H. Dickinson & Co., by same, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Utopia, Warsaw, 3 cs.
A. & C. Kaufmann, Cuba, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Duncan, Sherman & Co., Baltic, Liverpool, 1 pkg.
Lawrence & Phipps, Penzance, Havre, 6 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony, Oder, Bremen, 8 cs. Neckar,
1 case.
E. Hermann, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 4 cs.
Baldwin & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
P. S. Schuster, by same, 1 cs.
Neuss & Hessel, City of Antwerp, L'pool, 20 cs.
Wells, Parizo & Co., City of Chester, L'pool, 2 cs.
H. Hfelder, by same, 2 cs.; Adriatic, 3 cs.
Mayer Bros. & Co., Hansa, Bremen, 1 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM FEBRUARY 3 TO FEBRUARY 16, 1875.

Bremen, 4 cs books, 2 cs paper.
Liverpool, 21 cs books, 5 cs sty.
London, 50 cs paper, 10 cs books.
Glasgow, 2 cs books, 1 cs sty.
British West Indies, 70 pgs perf, 700 reams paper,
1 cs books.
British Honduras, 200 rms paper, 133 pgs perf.
Havre, 2 cs books.
Cuba, 22 cs sty, 18,930 rms paper, 17 pgs perf, 323
pgs paper, 4 cs books.
Porto Rico, 4 cs sty, 2,600 rms paper, 166 pgs perf.
Haiti, 1 cs sty, 20 pgs perf, 18 pgs paper.
New Granada, 60 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 37 rms paper, 15 cs sty.
Brazil, 275 pgs perf, 1,732 rms paper.
Argentine Republic, 101 pgs perf, 35 cs books, 3 cs
sty, 50 pgs paper.

Danish West Indies, 3 cs books, 210 rms paper, 200
pgs perf.
Africa, 50 pgs perf.
Chili, 192 pgs perf.
Peru, 288 pgs perf.
Dutch West Indies, 4 cs books.
China, 500 pgs perf.

Advertisements.

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man having ten years' experience, a personal
acquaintance with the leading stationers through-
out the country, and commanding a first-class trade,
is open for an engagement. The best and most un-
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care "American Stationer," Jan 23-1c

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A
situation for a young man of good family,
about 16 years of age; can furnish high references
as to character and ability, and is ready to work at
a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCK-
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WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG
man who has had experience in the stationery
business; can refer to one or two of the best houses
in New York. Would like a connection with some
good house where there would be an opportunity
for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Ad-
dress M. H. care AMERICAN STATIONER.

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A half interest in a Book and Stationery Store in
a city of 10,000 inhabitants. The only Book Store
in the place. To a man competent to take charge
of the business a rare chance is offered.

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Pat. Scrap & Invoice Book.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,

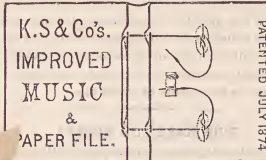
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Adapted to Bind and Preserve Loose Sheets.



They give universal satisfaction for binding Music,
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and all Papers of value.

No Family, Office or Reading Room should
be without them.

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE BROKERS,

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INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN
SOUND COMPANIES, ON ALL CLASSES OF
BUILDINGS.

Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and
Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.
PINT = \$1.00 HALF-GALLON = 3.75
QUART = .475 GALLON = 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1875.

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" " " twenty-four "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Mr. C. MILBOURN, No. 5½ Arthur Street, East, and 17 Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, E. C., is our Sole Agent for Great Britain. All subscriptions and advertisements must be sent directly to his office. Subscription and postage for Great Britain,

per annum..... 12s.
Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,
28 DEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

ODD OR EVEN.

Stationers constantly complain against paper manufacturers for their neglect to make a perfectly uniform quality of paper. Indeed, regularity is nearly the most important attribute in paper as far as the stationer is concerned, and every one must admit that the value of the finest grade of writing paper is often neutralized by its want of evenness in weight, finish, and general appearance. A customer, for example, goes to his stationer and selects a certain grade of flat cap or deny to make into a ledger or cash book. The order is executed and the work is done. The customer is satisfied, his bookkeeper likes the book, and when it is written up he orders another just like it. But in the meantime the paper manufacturer has grown careless, and has given less attention to his product. He has possibly introduced a new variety of stock or changed something about his machines, or his foremen or machine-tenders do not attend properly to their duties. The consequence is that the next lot of paper which the stationer receives is not equal to the last, and when he makes a second

ledger for his customer the latter is dissatisfied and insists that his orders have not been obeyed. He cannot be convinced that a duplicate blank book can so differ from its fellow. Yet such differences often occur, and as a consequence work is returned upon the stationer and payment refused while the fault lies quite beyond his province.

Not a thousand years ago the product of a certain prominent writing paper manufacturer's mills, which had previously had a high reputation in the market, began to decline in quality. One notable defect, it was found, was in the ruling, which would take readily upon one side, whereas the other side would not take the ink at all. This went on for some time: consumers of the paper grumbled, but the manufacturers were rich and did not trouble themselves very much about the matter, not deeming it of great importance.

In the meantime a rival manufacturer had entered the field, and by availing himself of the falling off in the quality of the other firm's product, gained for the time the cream of the business. Matters then became too serious to be longer ignored, and the first-named manufacturers bestirred themselves, and by careful attention restored their product to its original standard, which has since been regularly maintained.

The lesson of this episode in the history of paper-making is one that should be taken to heart by everyone. It is not enough to gain success in any line of effort, but it must be kept. No less energetic effort is needed to do this than to accomplish the first result, though the relative results are far greater proportionately. A business grows like a flourishing tree, whose every branch throws out new twigs and buds, and which, with due cultivation, flourishes apace. But if the owner does not water and manure; that is, advertise and push, as well as prune and clear from bugs and insects; that is, extra and needless expenses such as eat up half the profits of most firms, his tree will neither bring forth rich increase nor live at all, but it will die, as so many seemingly successful mercantile concerns have failed and gone to seed in the experience of every one.

WHO MAKE THE MONEY?

The other day, in a conversation with one of the largest jobbing stationers in New York, the gentleman spoke of the difficulty of making money in that line of business, and asked, "Where are there any men who have retired with a fortune acquired in it?" The question was a pertinent one, and of course could have but one answer—there are no such individuals and no fortunes made in that way. It may not unreasonably be asked, in the language of A. Ward, "Why is this thus?" and we are forced to conclude that the explanation is to be found in the circumstance, first, that it takes an immense capital to carry on the jobbing stationery trade, and, secondly, that owing to excessive competition prices are cut under and profits reduced to the lowest figure.

It is with regret that we have had our attention called to the current rumors on the street

relative to certain transactions of a criminal nature which are reported in the paper trade. Two of these are defalcations by confidential clerks of more or less serious character, the amounts involved being large, though much under the figures reported. The other circumstance is the arrest and temporary imprisonment of an individual for alleged disposing of goods at less than cost. We have no desire to give further publicity to these painful facts. The sufferers by the two first named performances are wealthy firms and were well able to bear their losses, while the fact that the latter case has been compromised and the culprit released takes it out of the province of newspaper comment. We cannot, however, but lament that such occurrences should have taken place. They do incalculable injury, both directly and indirectly. Not to mention the loss of character, the sense of disgrace, the shame of friends, there is still greater harm done to the confidence reposed in clerks and employes generally. It makes every employer suspicious, and subjects every clerk to an espionage which is as painful as it is necessary. "The evil that men do lives after them," &c.

A GENTLEMAN of large experience in the stationery trade, in conversing on matters relating to business, gave what in his opinion was one of the secrets of success in business. He said: "It is not of so much importance what is the price of goods nor the state of the market, but the ability of a manufacturer or dealer to attract and hold customers. When a firm advertises for a salesman it will be noticed that it is always asked for a man having a connection in certain lines of trade or an acquaintance in certain special localities. Thus, the vital thing is ability to dispose of goods to customers." This expresses an important truth; but one principal element in selling goods is their quality and cheapness, and the most silver-tongued salesman cannot induce people to buy goods known to be of inferior quality or to pay a price above the ruling market rate.

AN excellent illustration was lately afforded us of the soundness of the principle which we have so frequently inculcated, that the best quality is always the cheapest in stationery as in other goods, in the remark of a prominent manufacturer of blank books in this city to the effect that not only was there no economy in using cheap materials in making up his stock, but that irreparable injury was often done in this way. For example, he said, by using binders' boards or glue costing perhaps ten cents less than what had been previously employed he had ruined valuable ledgers or other first-class blank books, and consequently he had strictly forbidden the employment of any but the best obtainable materials. It is the old adage of "penny wise and pound foolish" illustrated in a new way.

The superior inventive talent of Americans over Europeans is shown by the report of a committee of English artisans appointed to examine and compare the contributions of the various nations at the Vienna Exhibition;

"The rough and ready way in which they cast aside old theories, the boldness with which they start out on a new and untrodden path, the entire confidence they have in themselves, and their sagacity in finding out what is to be done and doing it—all find expression in their work. . . . Many a good thing rough-hewn by them is destined to live and influence the future of the world."

This is the era of trade journalism. As Herbert Spencer says, the line of progress in the homogeneous to the heterogeneous. The old newspaper was like an old country store which kept an assortment of all kinds of goods, from a jew's-harp to a breaking-up plough, constantly on hand. The history of journalism is marked by division and subdivision, till each sect and interest has its own special organ. And so each trade has its representative, and, like others, the stationery trade.

GENERAL NOTES.

The coolness, not to say cheek, of some persons who ask editorial favors of us, is simply amazing. We say no more at present, but the shoe may fit.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the samples of paperies sent by the Morgan Envelope Company, but the letter containing prices was delayed. They have other paperies in preparation.

We have to thank a Western friend for the gift of a bottle of ink, which, however, was frozen by the way, and hence nearly spoiled our elegant office Turkey carpet. Please do so some more.

The editor of the Great Barrington Courier announced, recently: "We've stopped retailing white paper in less quantities than half a quire. Life is too short to be frittered away in filling orders for 'two cents' worth of paper."

We have a decided preference for violet ink, and especially for Dovell's combined violet perfumed writing and copying inks, manufactured by R. B. Dovell's Son, London and New York, which we may recommend to others who like that colored ink.

A sensible man condemns the prejudice which many business men have against selling goods which bear the maker's name. As a result of this omission, they are able to claim that certain articles are of their own manufacture, and thus strut in borrowed plumes.

There are certain individuals in the stationery trade that make one feel inclined to quote Col. Sellers: "Something that will astound the world—mules!" but we may add in the sage words of Josh Billings: "There is one thing lucky about it; those people who get snubbed the most are the ones who can stand it the best."

How many stationers are there who have similar experiences like the following one to bad "copy?" "An Episcopal church lately employed one of its members to order a bell to be cast in Toronto, with the motto upon it, 'Merry Christmas.' In due time the article was made and delivered; but imagine the chaff which dashed the benignity of that committee when it was uncovered, and the inscription,

which had been given to the agent verbally, was seen to read, 'Merry Christinast.' The best nerve among them broke the spell of silence by refusing to accept the job. Whereupon the other party produced a written order in the agent's hand to prove that he had 'followed copy.' The committee concluded to hush up the affair of the bell.

In a late address by Elliot C. Goodwin, in favor of an enlargement of the sphere of the Court of Arbitration, organized by the Chamber of Commerce, he said that since its opening in October last it has heard and decided numerous litigated cases, among them partnership cases, claims for salaries, for goods sold, for breaches of contract, for freight, cases arising on bills of lading, on shipments of goods from abroad, on marine insurance, &c. But by far the greater part of the business is of a kind that leads to no public judgment or public trials, and is of a conciliatory character. Partners who have disagreed have sought the arbitrator, who has heard them and given his decision, which has been accepted and acted on without a public trial or any record of the decision, to the evident satisfaction of both parties. The position of arbitrator has suggested to litigants the advantage of withdrawing their actions and referring the questions at issue to him. He is almost daily engaged in hearing such references.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 23, 1876.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The situation remains essentially the same. Prime commercial paper is exceedingly scarce, and sells at very low rates, and we learn of single name paper having six and eight months to run selling as low as 5 per cent. There is no change in call loans, the rate standing as low as 2 per cent, on pledge of Government collateral, and 2½ to 3 on stocks. The market rate for first-class commercial paper rules at four months 4½ to 5; short indorsed 4, and other paper not quite so good, 3 to 5.

The rise in the price of gold indicated in our last has continued during the past two weeks, and the market closes from 1½ to 1½ per cent. higher than January quotations. The figures ranged from 114½ to 114½.

The foreign exchange market is about the same, closing somewhat weaker, the pressure of bills causing the leading bankers to reduce their rates to \$4.84 for 60-day and \$4.87 for demand. Quotations are: \$4.33 to \$4.34 for 60 days, and \$4.86 for sight; cable transfers, nominal; commercial sterling, \$4½; Paris at 60 days, \$5.18½ net, and sight, \$5.15 net.

The stock market presents no change of consequence. Business is at times active on the leading shares, and transactions in this way aggregate largely.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Trade remains without special change. The chief feature demanding comment is the late awards of Government printing paper. The prices at which these contracts were made forms almost startling evidence of the great stress manufacturers seem to be in for want of orders. There certainly can be no profit in such business, and the only inducement they offer is, in a measure, to assist in keeping the machinery to work. It will be noticed that New York houses have been under-bid in every case; and that prices range from two to three cents lower than last year. There is a fair amount of business doing in a small way. The ice embargo at the mills is having its effect on some grades.

GENERAL TRADE.—Business is very quiet. Nearly all the trade being done is transacted by

commercial travelers, all of whom are on the war-path, and their employers report fair sales. There are no large buyers in town at present, and none are reported on the way. Manufacturers are busy, and importers are forwarding orders abroad in anticipation of a brisk spring business. Every one is feeling that the stationery trade is on a sound healthy basis, with every prospect of increased prosperity for both jobber and retailer during the coming season.

NEW GOODS.—No new goods have as yet been brought to our notice. We wish every importer or manufacturer would make essential efforts to send us word about new goods, so that we can notice them in our columns. If they would once make the attempt to bring their goods to the attention of the trade in that way, they would be surprised at the excellent result....The Ring Mucilage Bottle has changed hands, and will hereafter be on the list of specialties of Quinlan & Frost....Nicholas Muller's Sons have five new designs of Bronze Inkstands under way, although they will not be ready until July....Asa L. Shipman & Sons have ready a full line of Scrap Books and Newspaper Cuttings, with embossed covers, same style as Marcus Ward & Co.'s of London.

There have been several changes in price of goods, which our friends will perceive notice in their proper place.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.	
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$ 10.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	\$ 2.00
Square French Envelopes, 7 1/2 x 10.....	\$ 3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10.00.....	\$ 2.70
No. 5 size, 10.00.....	\$ 2.00
Envelopes.....	\$ 4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

	Plain.	Rule.
First Class.....	20c.	35c.
Second Class.....	20c.	30c.
Third Class.....	17c.	25c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$18.00.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 6.00
Commercial Note.....	3.75	6.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$18.20.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 6.00
Commercial Note.....	3.75	6.00
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$ 3.15	\$ 5.40
Commercial Note.....	3.15	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	2.35	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$ 3.35	\$ 5.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3.00	3.25
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	9 00	8 00	7 00	6 00
Baronial Style.....	9 00	8 00	7 00	6 00

CRANE BROS' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	P.	M.
Flat Cap.....	14 1/2	36c.	25c.	25c.
Folio.....	17 1/2	36c.	25c.	25c.

	Price	Per
Demy.....	16 1/2	28
Medium.....	18 1/2	36
Medium.....	18 1/2	40
Boyal.....	18 1/2	44
Super Royal.....	20 1/2	52
Elephant.....	23 1/2	68
Imperial.....	23 1/2	68
Columbia.....	23 1/2	80
Atlas.....	26 1/2	100
Double Elephant.....	27 1/2	120

Any other size or weight at a proportionate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 30 x 21	
500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	5.00
Royal Note.....	5.00
Commercial Note.....	5.00
Octavo.....	4.50
Envelopes to each box.....	\$9.50.

DRAWING PAPERS.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c.
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	50c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., gold.....	25c.
WHATMAN'S.	
Cap, 14 x 17.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Quire.
Demy, 15 x 20.....	75c.
Medium, 18 x 22.....	1.00
Royal, 19 x 24.....	1.30
Super-royal, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17.....	1.75
Imperial, 22 x 30.....	2.25
D. Elephant, 27 x 40.....	3.25
Elephant, 25 x 35.....	3.25
Manilla, in rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	\$1.00 @ 2.00
German Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	2.25
English White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	2.15
English Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	4.60
German Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	4.00
American White and Blue White.....	3.00
TRACING PAPER.	
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	\$1.25
Demy, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds., gold.....	\$7.40
36 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds., gold.....	8.10
42 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds., gold.....	11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.

30 inch wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7.40
36 inch ditto.....	8.10
42 inch ditto.....	11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
Cap, 3 sheets.....	50
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1.00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1.25
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1.65
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1.15
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1.75
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2.25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium and Fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2.25
Gold and Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8.50

TREASURY BLOTTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs to	
the ream, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	23c.
Eng. Blotting, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	18c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 18.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ream.
Plain, 16 x 19.....	\$2.50
Figured, 16 x 19.....	25.00
Burnished, 17 x 22.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Quire.

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Good Marble Paper, German.....	15.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	15.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	15.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8 x 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9 x 12, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10 x 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	7.50

SUNNYSIDE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.....	2.25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1.80
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.00
Reporters and Student's Manuscript.....	1.00
Sermon Note.....	2.50
Sermon Hith.....	2.50
Sermon Octavo.....	2.50
Sermon Letter.....	3.30

Plain White.....	12c.
Crystal Lake.....	15c.
Declaration.....	18c.
Cleopatra.....	20c.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes range in price from \$1.00 per 1,000 for	
manilla, to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per 1,000 for the best 70-lb. White.	

SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.	
In neat boxes of 100 each, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000.	
Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Price.....	\$1.00 @ 75.00 3.25 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 75.00
LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDYKE EDGES.	
In neat boxes.....	2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00
Lawyer's Seals, plain edge, in boxes of 100.....	\$1.25

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 4s, 8s, 10s, 16s, 20s, 40s.	
LETTER WAX.	
Exhibit Prize Red.....	\$2.50
Royal Scarlet.....	2.50
No. 1 Red.....	1.50
No. 2 Red.....	1.25
No. 4 Red.....	1.12
No. 5 Red.....	1.00
No. 8 Red.....	.90
Exhibition Black.....	1.75
No. 3 Black.....	2.50
Indel Letter Wax.....	2.50
Forest fancy dyes, assorted colors.....	2.75
Perfumed white wadding.....	3.75
No. 1 Green Drug.....	75
20s and 40s.....	75
Best Red 4s and 8s.....	1.25
Best Blue 1s.....	1.25
Unpolished Red 4s.....	80
Brown B 6s.....	80
Amer. Engine 4s.....	80

INKS, INKSTANDS, ETC.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.....	3.00
Copying Ink, Pint, stone bottles.....	6.00
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.....	2.90
Arnold's Writing Fluid, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints, gold.....	2.00
Arnold's Writing Fluid, stands, gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	6.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold.....	9.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold.....	6.00

DAVID'S WRITING INK.

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Do do do do, 4 oz. bottles.....	1.25
Do do do do, 8 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 1 pint bottles.....	3.00
Do do do do, 2 quart bottles.....	6.00
Do do do do, 1 Gal. bottles.....	12.00
Do do do do, 1 Gal. bottles.....	24.00

DAVID'S CARMINÉ.

Carminé Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.....	2.50
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	2.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	5.00
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	5.00
No. 3, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	10.00
No. 4, 8 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	15.00
No. 5, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	24.00
Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	49.00

DAVID'S RED INK.

Red Writing Ink, 1 oz.....	1.00
Red Writing Ink, 2 oz.....	2.00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.....	1.25
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz.....	2.00
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz.....	3.00
Violet Writing Ink, Pints.....	3.00
Violet Writing Ink, Quarts.....	6.00
Violet Writing Ink, 1 Pint, Rich Flint Glass, 1 oz.....	1.00
Trade discount, 20 per cent.	
Maynard & Noyes' Ink same price as David's.	

STEPHENS' INK.

Imperial, quarts.....	8.50
Imperial, pints.....	5.50
Imperial, half-pints.....	2.50
Imperial, 4 oz.....	1.20

TAYLORS' QUARTZ COMBINED WRITING

AND COPYING BLACK INK.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pts. 1 oz. 2 doz. in a box, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	3.00
Pints, 1 dozen in a box.....	5.00
Qts, 1 dozen in a box.....	8.00

SOUTHWARK JET BLACK INK.

Quarts, Black, per dozen.....	86.00
Pints, Black, per dozen.....	3.50
Half Pints, Black, per dozen.....	2.50
Blue Glass, Black, per dozen.....	3.50
Four-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1.75
Two-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1.30
Divis (stone), per gross.....	3.00
Half Pints, Violet, (extra), per dozen.....	3.50
Half Pints, Red, per dozen.....	3.50
Half Pints, Blue, per dozen.....	3.50
Dwarf, Violet, glass, per gross.....	5.50
Dwarf, Blue, glass, per gross.....	5.50
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 3, per dozen.....	3.50
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 3, per dozen.....	4.50

TRADE DISCOUNT, 25 PER CENT.

VIOLETTE, A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ n 67.80	
2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), glazed stone bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ n 67.80	
A. B. COMMUNICATIVE EXTRA VIOLET COPYING	
No. 1. Ink.....	Per Doz.
17. Ex. qts. (litres), w. s. bott. 133, b. w. cork. 48.75	
18. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), w. s. bott. 133, b. w. cork. 48.75	
EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET BASE).	
No. 1. Ink.....	Per Doz.
5. Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.....	\$5.00
6. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.....	3.00
Per Gross.	
29. Elegant glass, 2 oz. metal-topped corks.....	\$13.50
30. Elegant glass, 2 oz. metal-topped corks.....	13.50
33. Elegant glass, 2 oz. metal-topped escargot.....	29.50

DOVELL'S INKS.

Jet black, 2 oz. cones, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	\$7.00
Writing ink, pints.....	4.50
do. quarts.....	5.75
Writing fluid, pints, with pat. metal stopper.....	7.00
do. quarts, do. do.....	8.50
Copying fluid, pints, do. do.....	6.50
do. quarts, do. do.....	8.00
Carminé Ink, 1-oz. flint cork.....	2.50
do. 2-oz. do.....	3.50
do. 1-oz. glass stopper.....	3.50
do. 2-oz. do.....	5.50

For special discounts send for price list.

CARTER'S WRITING FLUID.

Cones, white stone bottles, 3 dozen in a box.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
8 oz. do.....	2.00
Pints, do.....	6.00
Quarts, do.....	6.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTER'S JET BLACK RECORD INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
4 oz. 2 do.....	1.12
8 oz. 3 do.....	1.75
Pints 1 do.....	5.00
Quarts 1 do.....	5.50
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTER'S COPYING INK.

8 oz. white stone bottles, 2 dozen in a box.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Pints, do.....	5.00
Quarts, do.....	8.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	30.00
On draught, per gallon.....	2.00

CARTER'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPY-

ING INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
4 oz. 2 do.....	1.12
8 oz. 3 do.....	1.75
Pints, 1 do.....	5.00
Quarts 1 do.....	5.50
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00

CARTER'S CARMINÉ INK.

1 oz Office Stands, Flint Glass, Cork Stop, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	1.87
2 oz do do do do do do do do.....	2.62
1 oz do do do do do do do do.....	2.62
2 oz do do do do do do do do.....	3.75
4 oz do do do do do do do do.....	6.00
8 oz do do do do do do do do.....	11.00
Pints, 1 do.....	11.00
Quarts, do do do do do do do do.....	36.00
On draught, per gallon.....	5.00
Trade discount.....	

FRENCH INK.

B Copying Ink, quarts.....	\$5.50
Ditto, pints.....	3.25
Ditto, half pints.....	1.65
Yeave, Adrien, Maunier & Tole's Ink.....	\$6.75
La Syrienne, Copying, quarts.....	4.50
Ditto, pints.....	4.50
La Pécane, Black Fluid, quarts.....	4.50
Ditto, pints.....	4.50

INKSTANDS.

Cocoa Pocket Inks, No. 3.....	\$1.35
Cocoa Pocket Inks, No. 2.....	1.50
Flat glass, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1.25
Flat glass, 3 inch.....	1.35
Flat glass, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	1.65
Flat glass, 4 inch.....	2.10

BANKERS' INKS.

No. 1 Double Bankers.....	\$12.00
No. 2 do.....	15.00
No. 3 do.....	15.00
No. 1 Bankers' Inks.....	\$30.00
No. 2 do.....	30.00
No. 3 do.....	40.50
No. 4 do.....	30.00
No. 10 do.....	30.00
No. 20 do.....	30.00
No. 40 do.....	6.00
No. 50 do.....	15.00
No. 60 do.....	15.00
No. 100 do.....	7.50
No. 500 do.....	9.00
Discount, 25 per cent.....	

LIBRARY INKS.

Bronze, each.....	\$1.00 @ 50.00
Wood, each.....	1.00 @ 15.00

SAFETY INKSTAND.

No. 1, 2 inches diam.....	\$1.00
No. 2, 3 inches diam.....	1.50
No. 3, 3 inches diam, square bottom.....	8.00
No. 4, 4 inches diam, fluted round bottom.....	10.00

THE NON-SPILLING PRESSURE INKSTAND.

3 in. round glass, bronze top.....	\$6.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hexagon glass, gilt top.....	7.50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hexagon glass, gilt pen rack.....	9.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. hexagon glass, silver-plated pen rack.....	12.00

FRENCH COMMON SENSE INKSTANDS.

Bronze Metal, double screw top.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, per dozen.....	\$6.00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ditto.....	6.00
3 inches, ditto.....	9.00

CARTER'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 dozen in a box.....	1.33
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.33

3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush.	1 60
1 doz. in a box.....	1 60
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush.	4 00
1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
½ Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 50
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

DAVID'S MUGILLAGE.

Muellage, Putr.....	\$ 6 00
Muellage, Quart.....	1 00
Muellage, Gallon Jug.....	45 00
Muellage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.....	5 00
Muellage, No. 2, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.....	5 00
Muellage, No. 3, 8 oz. do.....	2 00
Muellage, No. 4, 8 oz. do.....	1 75
Muellage, 8 oz. do.....	1 00
Muellage, Bill Stickers, 3 oz. do.....	1 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELL'S MUGILLAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20 00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	22 00
Pints, per doz.....	8 00
Quarts, per doz.....	14 00
For special discounts send for price list.	

LOMBARD'S MUGILLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	35
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	3 00
1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
½ Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 50
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 60
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 80
XX Bristol, 4.....	2 00
XX Bristol, 5.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 6.....	2 50
XX Bristol, 7.....	2 75
XX Bristol, 8.....	3 00
XX Bristol, 9.....	3 25
XX Bristol, 10.....	3 50
XX Bristol, 11.....	3 75
XX Bristol, 12.....	4 00
XX Bristol, 13.....	4 25
XX Bristol, 14.....	4 50
XX Bristol, 15.....	4 75
XX Bristol, 16.....	5 00
XX Bristol, 17.....	5 25
XX Bristol, 18.....	5 50
XX Bristol, 19.....	5 75
XX Bristol, 20.....	6 00
XX Bristol, 21.....	6 25
XX Bristol, 22.....	6 50
XX Bristol, 23.....	6 75
XX Bristol, 24.....	7 00
XX Bristol, 25.....	7 25
XX Bristol, 26.....	7 50
XX Bristol, 27.....	7 75
XX Bristol, 28.....	8 00
XX Bristol, 29.....	8 25
XX Bristol, 30.....	8 50
XX Bristol, 31.....	8 75
XX Bristol, 32.....	9 00
XX Bristol, 33.....	9 25
XX Bristol, 34.....	9 50
XX Bristol, 35.....	9 75
XX Bristol, 36.....	10 00
XX Bristol, 37.....	10 25
XX Bristol, 38.....	10 50
XX Bristol, 39.....	10 75
XX Bristol, 40.....	11 00
XX Bristol, 41.....	11 25
XX Bristol, 42.....	11 50
XX Bristol, 43.....	11 75
XX Bristol, 44.....	12 00
XX Bristol, 45.....	12 25
XX Bristol, 46.....	12 50
XX Bristol, 47.....	12 75
XX Bristol, 48.....	13 00
XX Bristol, 49.....	13 25
XX Bristol, 50.....	13 50
XX Bristol, 51.....	13 75
XX Bristol, 52.....	14 00
XX Bristol, 53.....	14 25
XX Bristol, 54.....	14 50
XX Bristol, 55.....	14 75
XX Bristol, 56.....	15 00
XX Bristol, 57.....	15 25
XX Bristol, 58.....	15 50
XX Bristol, 59.....	15 75
XX Bristol, 60.....	16 00
XX Bristol, 61.....	16 25
XX Bristol, 62.....	16 50
XX Bristol, 63.....	16 75
XX Bristol, 64.....	17 00
XX Bristol, 65.....	17 25
XX Bristol, 66.....	17 50
XX Bristol, 67.....	17 75
XX Bristol, 68.....	18 00
XX Bristol, 69.....	18 25
XX Bristol, 70.....	18 50
XX Bristol, 71.....	18 75
XX Bristol, 72.....	19 00
XX Bristol, 73.....	19 25
XX Bristol, 74.....	19 50
XX Bristol, 75.....	19 75
XX Bristol, 76.....	20 00
XX Bristol, 77.....	20 25
XX Bristol, 78.....	20 50
XX Bristol, 79.....	20 75
XX Bristol, 80.....	21 00
XX Bristol, 81.....	21 25
XX Bristol, 82.....	21 50
XX Bristol, 83.....	21 75
XX Bristol, 84.....	22 00
XX Bristol, 85.....	22 25
XX Bristol, 86.....	22 50
XX Bristol, 87.....	22 75
XX Bristol, 88.....	23 00
XX Bristol, 89.....	23 25
XX Bristol, 90.....	23 50
XX Bristol, 91.....	23 75
XX Bristol, 92.....	24 00
XX Bristol, 93.....	24 25
XX Bristol, 94.....	24 50
XX Bristol, 95.....	24 75
XX Bristol, 96.....	25 00
XX Bristol, 97.....	25 25
XX Bristol, 98.....	25 50
XX Bristol, 99.....	25 75
XX Bristol, 100.....	26 00

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40 50
Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40 50
French tip, per gross.....	60 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	2 00 00
One holder, per gross.....	2 00 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	60 00
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	60 00

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY.

Black Round Gilt.....	\$5 00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	7 50
do. do. do. bone tipped.....	7 75
do. do. do. rubber tipped.....	8 00
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	7 50
do. do. do. bone tipped.....	7 75
do. do. do. rubber tipped.....	8 00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1 75
Universal Round, R. L.....	1 75
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1 30
Charpentier's Pencils.....	2 25 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Round Gilt.....	\$4 80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6 00
Red Hex.....	6 00
Hex. Gilt.....	6 00
Hex. Tipped.....	6 00
Stobran, 11 grades.....	8 00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9 00
English, 10 grades.....	4 80
English Drawing, 7 in box.....	4 50
English Drawing, 5 in box.....	4 50
English Drawing, 5 in box, N. & R. & doz.....	5 25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5 25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6 00
Red and Blue, 5 in box.....	4 00
Red and Blue, 7 in box.....	8 00
Red and Blue, 9 in box.....	9 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	6 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2 00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 60

PENS.

Gillett's, No. 303.....	\$1 00
Gillett's, No. 404.....	80
Gillett's, No. 170.....	80
Gillett's, No. 351.....	80
American, Falcon.....	45
American, Hawk.....	45
American, No. 333.....	55
American, No. 444.....	55
American, Schooler.....	1 00
Spencerian.....	1 00
Spencerian, & gross.....	1 10
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 110.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 223.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$5 00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	6 00
Quills, per dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$1 to \$15, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOARD SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.	
Pocket, inter-v'd, with standard 3 3/8 x 3 3/8, per doz.....	\$1 82
Common, inter-v'd, gilt tip, per doz.....	2 50
Tablet, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Tablet, 1 surface, 5 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Mineral, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 1 1/2, per doz.....	2 16

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter-v'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	1 80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Every Day, gilt tip, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, per doz.....	2 32
Minute, gilt, gilt tip, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, per doz.....	2 32
Common, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
5 1/2 in., per doz.....	3 60
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 in., per doz.....	3 60

"D" SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices	per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
4 x 6.....	\$1 20	24		\$31 20
6 x 8.....	1 20	18		27 00
6 x 9.....	1 10	12		25 00
6 x 10.....	2 20	12		29 40
8 x 10.....	2 40	12		28 80
8 x 12.....	2 00	8		25 00
9 x 13.....	3 50	6		21 00
9 x 14.....	4 30	6		24 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 7 x 9 x 6 1/2 x 11 x 8 1/2 x 9 x 12	
No. 1 1/2.....	2 32
No. 2.....	2 32
No. 3.....	2 32
No. 4.....	2 32
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No. 98.....	2 32
No. 99.....	2 32
No. 100.....	2 32

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices	per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
6 x 12.....	\$1 20	12		\$48 00
7 x 11.....	1 20	12		42 00
8 x 12.....	1 20	8		36 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes..... 6x9	7x11	8x12	Doz.	7½	Case
Case..... 3½	3	2½	9		\$36 4
Discount, 60 per cent.					

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 51, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.50
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., from	22.50 to 45.50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 inch Bronzed.	\$3.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bronzed.	3.25
4 inch Bronzed.	3.50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bronzed.	3.75
Single Rack.	2.75
Double Rack.	3.75
Single Stand.	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6.25
No. 23 Double new.	5.50

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.	1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.	3.50
Check Cancellers.	2.75

AMBER'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & INDEX.

Bill Holder, 7 x 9.	\$2.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.	\$2.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.	3.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 11.	3.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$1.25. Ex. Letter, 9 x 12, per doz., \$1.50. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz., \$6.00.	
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EXTRAS—A-1s made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BIONIZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
10 inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.25
12 inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.50
Tin Paper Cutters.	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	1.25
No. 2 Round.	1.50	1.25
No. 3 Round.	2.50	2.25
No. 4 Oval.	2.00	1.75
No. 5 Oval.	2.25	1.75
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	3.00
No. 7 Oval.	4.25	4.00
No. 8 Oval.	4.50	4.25
No. 9 Oval.	4.50	4.25

Dampening Boxes.	5.50
Dampening Bowls.	10.00
Enamelled Tubes.	6.75
Dampening Tubes.	2.00
Check Cancellers.	4.50

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Flat Inks.	1.50
For 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Flat Inks.	2.00
No. 1 King Hot, for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 2 King Hot, for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 3 King Hot, for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 4 King Hot, for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 5 Circular.	2.25
No. 6 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 7 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 8 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 9 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 10 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 11 New French Pattern.	2.25
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No. 93 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 94 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 95 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 96 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 97 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 98 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 99 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 100 New French Pattern.	2.25

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 3 Extra, paper boxes.	1.25
No. 4 Side with Brass Tube.	1.68
4 Harp.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5 Harp Small.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pin Cushions.	3.00
12 Inkstands.	4.00
50 Weights.	4.00
Ink Wells.	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanese Tin, assorted sizes.	1.50
Japanese Iron, assorted sizes.	1.75
Japanese Steel, assorted sizes.	4.00
Nickle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ only.	6.00
12 Check Cutters.	10.00
Iron Japanese.	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side.	Gilt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap.	\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter.	6.00	6.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.	5.00	5.50

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.	\$5.00
6 x 9 Black Japanned.	5.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.	10.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand.	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.	7.50
Water Wells.	6.00

FILING COPYING BOOKS.

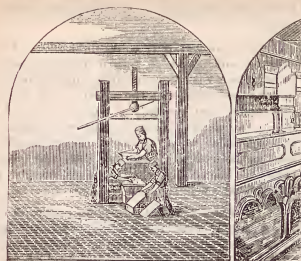
9 x 11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves.	13.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves.	17.00
9 x 11, 900 leaves.	21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	10.50
10 x 12, 500 leaves.	15.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	19.00
10 x 12, 900 leaves.	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.	3.05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 900 leaves.	3.75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.	2.50
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Half bound, cloth sides.	
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Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	23.50 to 45.50
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Bill Holder, 7-9.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
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Letter Holder, 10-12.	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9-14.	35.00

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KLARAS—As made expressly for this purpose, \$5.00 per doz.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

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12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.50
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	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	1.25
No. 2 Round.	1.75	1.50
No. 3 Round.	2.00	1.75
No. 4 Oval.	2.00	1.75
No. 5 Oval.	2.50	2.25
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	3.00
	Extra.	
No. 7 Oval.	2.40	
No. 8 Oval.	2.30	
No. 9 Oval.	1.50	
Dampening Boxes.	5.50	
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Enamelled Bowls.	10.00	
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For 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Flat Inks.	1.50
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Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.	1.30
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Nickle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ only.	6.00
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BOARD CLIPS.

	End or Side.	Gilt.	Nickle.
Cap.		\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter.		6.00	6.50
Note.		5.00	5.50
Trade discount.		15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 3, weighing 12 ounces, each.	4.00

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	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
6 x 9 Black Japanned.	\$8.00
10 x 12 Black Japanned.	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.	12.00

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Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand.	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.	6.00
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9 x 11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	10.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	17.00
10 x 12, 900 leaves.	21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	15.00
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Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.05
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Letter, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 300 pages.	\$1.40
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Commercial Post, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pages.	3.00
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To take 9 x 11 book wheel.	\$5.00 to \$8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel.	9.00 to 15.00

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Small.	\$1.42
Medium.	1.75
Large.	2.00
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SHIPMAN FILES.

	Size.	No. of Leaves.	For Letters.	Cloth Sides $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	312.00	
9 x 11.	500.	Letters.	19.50	
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	12.00	
10 x 12.	500.	Letters.	19.50	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.	250.	Baths.	10.44	
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19.50	
9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	15.00	
7 x 11.	250.	Bills Oblong.	8.40	
7 x 11.	500.	Bills Oblong.	15.00	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.	250.	Manifests.	23.00	
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$.	500.	Manifests.	36.00	
11 x 15.	250.	Prices Current.	15.00	
11 x 15.	500.	Prices Current.	24.00	
6 x 9.	250.	Note Letters.	10.20	

6	× 9.....	250....	Note Letters.....	10 20
			Paper Sides, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	
9	× 11.....	250....	For Letters.....	\$11 50
9	× 11.....	500....	Letters.....	19 00
10	× 12.....	250....	Letters.....	11 50
10	× 12.....	500....	Letters.....	19 00
9	× 13.....	250....	Invoices.....	11 50
9	× 13.....	500....	Invoices.....	19 00
Trade discount.....				

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and qual.	\$1.00 to \$5.75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000.	300 to 5.50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

	Wedding Cards.
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pkts.	\$3.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	19.00
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.	4.50
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.	3.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram.	\$3.00 to \$10.00
-----------	-------------------

Via
Vint
ments, but which have never been fully developed.
Chr
Per
ill

Here is some advice to business men. The impulse and effort to return to the old basis must obtain with the capitalist, quite as much, if not more, than with the laborer, and without doubt are much less embarrassing to him. The active business man will perhaps experience as much difficulty in making the shift as the working class, but with the large class of inactive capitalists it is merely a question of a reduction of rents and interest.

At the date of the Librarian's last report, December 1, 1874, the National Library at Washington contained 244,157 volumes and 53,000 pamphlets. The receipts under the Copyright law, which requires that two copies of every American publication shall be deposited in the library, were 6,540 copies of books and 6,436 periodicals. The total number of single copies of books received was 3,424, which is the number of American books published during the year. Mr. Spofford predicts that in twenty years the library will comprise half a million volumes.

Card-levying is one of the trials of the ladies of high officials at Washington. It is said that the wife of one of the secretaries had, at the beginning of last week, a list of over six hundred ladies upon whom it was obligatory for her to leave cards, and she attended to the task with a shudder. Some of the wives and daughters of Congressmen from the interior have scrap-books in which they carefully gum these pasteboard tokens of acquaintance with the upper ten, and a few days since one of them, a bright Western miss, asked a book-seller if he could not get her the cards of the foreign ministers, for which she would pay liberally.

Joaquin Miller, in one of his letters to the Independent, thus describes Murray, the famous London publisher: "The great Murray came down—a tall, lean man, bald, with one bad eye, and a habit of taking sight at you behind his long, thin forefingers, which he holds up as he talks excitedly and shakes all the time, either in his face or your own, and I was afraid of him from the first, and wanted to get away. I drew forth my first love and laid it timidly in his hand. He held his head to one side, flipped the leaves, looked in, jerked his head back, looked in again, twisted his head like a giraffe, and lifted his long finger. 'Aye, now, don't you know poetry won't do, please you know?' 'But will you not read it, please?' 'No, no, no! No use, no use, don't you know?'"

Many years ago a rich man foreclosed a mortgage on a poor man, and with contemptuous words and gestures turned the poor man into the street. The poor man came to Chicago and became a millionaire; the rich man went to St. Louis and bought a newspaper. Time at last made all things even, and the St. Louis journalist came to Chicago last week with a linen duster, and by accident met his debtor of many years ago. The latter recognized his heartless creditor, but did not jeer at his misery or refuse to help him. "Smith," he said kindly, "let bygones be bygones. I will do what I can for you. Take this note to Mr. Webb, and he will find you a berth on the Van Buren street cars as driver." And Mr. Webb did, and Smith rose nine toes, eight fingers, two thumbs, his nose, and all two cheeks that night. The debtor was avenged.—Chicago Tribune.

BRISTOL BOARD.*First Quality.***Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.**

By my process of making Bristol, each sheet is composed of three sheets united while in the wet or pulpy state, thus giving it the solidity of machine-gird card without its liability to divide.

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the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the durability and neatness of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

Horace Holt,

NO. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBE MFG. CO.,

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NUMBERING MACHINES,

HAND STAMPS,

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TRIER & WOLFF,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in**Ten Colors our Specialty.**

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

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Which are offered to the Trade at the Most

Favorable Rates.

It would be advantageous to call and examine our stock before making your Spring purchases. Catalogues and quotations furnished on application.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

That there exists an abundance of lithographic stone in America is beyond dispute. It has already been found in Canada, in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, and other States. We have several specimens of the Kentucky stone in daily use, and for certain kinds of work we perceive no difference between them and the German. These stones are of a very dark color, somewhat objectionable on that account. They were, we understand, picked from the surface of the rock. We had once in our possession a very fine piece of Kentucky stone, of a warm buffish color, that was in appearance equal to the German.

Persons in search of lithographic stone have only to provide themselves with a small bottle of nitric acid, and when they find a whitish stone, apply a little of the acid, and if an effervescence takes place it is undoubtedly lithographic stone. They may be found on hills and in valleys, of course their value depending upon their quality and their quantity. The best that have as yet been discovered break with a conchoidal fracture and are of a fine homogeneous texture. In color they range from a yellowish to a beautiful pearly gray, somewhat resembling a hone-stone, absorbing quite freely both grease and water; when breathed upon, they emit a slight aluminous odor. Lying before us now as we write is a beautiful vignette engraved upon the Kentucky stone, showing the stone as it lies in slabs all exposed to view, patiently waiting to be taken and devoted to its legitimate uses. The quarry from which this stone was taken is situated on the eastern bank of the Licking River, about sixty-three miles east of Lexington. It embraces a ridge surface of at least one hundred acres, and lies on the top of the sandstone formation without shipping, and shows for more than a mile on the face of the cliffs, each side of the ridge being from fifty to sixty feet in depth, varying in the thickness of its ledges from three inches to ten feet, the thinner on top and increasing in thickness toward the base. There being no other perceptible from top to bottom, the uppermost ledges are of the buff color, changing to amber lower down, and finally becoming bluish and dark neutral tints as they descend. The face of the cliff has been exposed for ages, yet there is no evidence whatever of crumbling on the part of the stone. This remarkable lithographic cliff is located on the Licking River, about eight miles above where the Elizabethtown, Lexington, and Big Sandy Railroad will cross it; the river being navigable for light draft boats all the year round to this point, and for three months in the year is navigable down to the Ohio River.

The deposit of lithographic stone is situated on the top of the sandstone formation, and is covered by only one or two feet of earth. There is, adjoining this quarry, a dense forest of more than a thousand acres of large poplar and cedar trees, for boxing, &c. This property can be purchased right out or worked on shares, on accommodating terms.

We are in correspondence with other parties relating to deposits of lithographic stone, and expect to give further information in our next. We have been too long dependent upon foreign countries for our supply of lithographic stones, and it is time we declared our independence of these lords of the quarries. There is no reason, save our own indifference, why we should longer submit to the exactions of these self-

styled monopolists. It is notorious that so confident have the proprietors of the foreign quarries become of their absolute monopoly that they scarcely deign to notice our orders. Lithographic stone is as plentiful as coal in America, and the time will come when we shall import no more of the one than we do of the other.—*Lithographer.*

HOW DR. LIVINGSTONE WROTE HIS JOURNAL.

It is an interesting fact that the preservation of the unbroken records of those seven years during which Livingstone was buried in the heart of the continent is owing to the rare faithfulness of the doctor's two negro servants Chuma and Susi. Not a single entry is lacking from the time of Livingstone's departure from Zanzibar in 1866 to the last scrawl made by his dying hand. These journals of the explorer have a touching interest from the many marks they bear of the arduous and trying conditions under which they were prepared. In the earlier period of his travels it was his custom to keep a remarkably full and well arranged set of records, for which his preparations were complete. But during the last three or four years of his life these habits had to give way to the toils of travel and the exhaustion of the most distressing illness. Finally he ran completely out of note books, ink and pencils, and had to resort to shifts which at first made it a very debatable point whether the most diligent efforts at decipherment would succeed at all. Such pocket books as remained at this period were utilized to the last inch of paper. In some of them we find lunar observations, the names of rivers, and the heights of hills advancing toward the middle of the book from one end, while from the other the itinerary grows backward, and the middle part is filled up with calculations, private memoranda, words for African vocabularies, while here and there the stain of a pressed flower causes indistinctness. Nothing but his invincible habit of constantly repeating the day of the month and year prevents hopeless confusion.

Finally, pocket books of all kinds gave out, and old newspapers, yellow with African damp, were sewn together, and the notes written across the type with a substitute for ink, made from the juice of a tree. Some fac-similes of this odd sort of palimpsest form a curious feature of the book, together with fac-similes of the last entries made by the doctor. His very last words were "Knocked up quite and remain—recover—sent to buy milk goats. We are on the banks of the Mollamo." This mass of material was considerably increased by emendations from the records entrusted by Livingstone to Stanley, and the result is a volume of 500 pages. But the number of pages gives no idea of the amount of matter. It may be doubted if ever there was such condensed writing as this. Obligated to use the utmost economy in paper, every sentence contains a fact and not a word is wasted. The journals are printed just as they were deciphered, and make the most heterogeneous reading possible, even more so than diaries generally. Every observation upon the people, their languages, customs, country, its geography, botany and zoology and ornithology, with moral reflections, anecdotes, figures and all sorts of data, are set down just as they occurred to the writer. There is probably no more interesting way of writing a book than just this.

GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Books Stationery and School Supplies, Cincinnati, have best facilities for sales of all kinds of desirable goods. Samples of all Novelties wanted; correspondence invited.

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SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

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OF THE

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This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

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LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only standard authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

It must, therefore, be evident that it will pay any one wishing to reach the Trade, to announce themselves by means of an advertisement in this Directory.

A SMALL card is better than NONE at ALL, as all advertisers are classified in a very thorough manner in front of the book, and this alone constitutes a very valuable index to first hands, and every manufacturer should be represented.

An interesting feature will be the cards of a number of our Leading Manufacturers, printed on special paper of their Own Manufacture, and inserted in the volume.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE QUARTER PAGE.....	\$15.00
ONE HALF PAGE.....	25.00
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Book, without Advertisement, \$5.00.

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Patent Adhesive Letter & Invoice File

& PATENT SCRAP BOOK.

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FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

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COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COMPILED BY

ANDREW GEYER,

EDITOR OF THE

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The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. **PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.**

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THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST RATES

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PAPER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. **SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

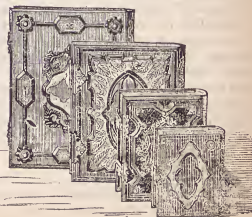
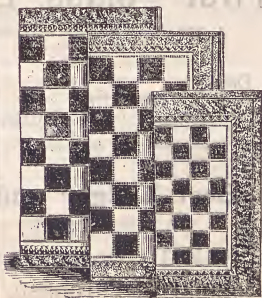
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Descriptive Price List.

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KOCH SONS & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



HINTS ON TAKING ORDERS.

(Concluded.)

ABOUT NUMBERS.

Take special pains to give full numbers on all work. Be very exacting with all workmen who are neglectful in this matter, for they are tampering with your reputation. Two or three copies short on an order for one thousand copies is no trifle in the damaging effect it is likely to produce. Dishonesty may not be inferred, but the most lenient critic will say you are careless, and a reputation for carelessness is especially bad for a printer. If a customer leaves you because your prices are too high, you may not regret it. You may be sure you are right. If he leaves you for bad workmanship, you may excuse yourself on the ground that the fault was an accident or a misfortune. But if he leaves you for a short count, it is a mortification for which there is no relief. Never allow a ream to be rated as five hundred. Even when you print work by the ream, notify your customer distinctly that to a certain amount the risk of waste is his. Never give a short, or a stationer's quire, so called, in making up an order for cheap blank books, without explaining the usage. In all cases let the customer know precisely what he may expect, and see that he gets it.

COMMISSIONS.

A discount of five to ten per cent. may be allowed to any house in business that guarantees the responsibility of, and acts as broker for, a third party at a distance. Such commission is fairly earned when such broker gives positive orders, attends to the correspondence, oversees work, reads proof, and pays bills. But no person, ignorant of the details of the business, who has to go to the printer to get information as to how the work in hand can be judiciously done, and who consumes more time, and is more troublesome every way in making explanations and requisitions, than would the customer direct—no journeyman printer out of work, nor any other person in any kindred business, who does no more than introduce a customer—has any right to discount or commission. Such persons have done nothing to earn it. It is unjust for the printer to pay it out of his profits; it is unjust to charge the expense indirectly to the customer. Nor is it to the interest of the trade to aid in making a class of middle-men who do it a positive injury.

STATIONERS' WORK.

When a stationer of experience and intelligence offers work in proper manner and in large quantities, relieving the printer from the trouble of listening to the tedious explanation of the customer, when he buys the paper, has it ruled, when he attends to many of the petty details that make printing expensive, he is entitled to a reduction on these prices. The discount granted varies with the style as well as the quantity of work. On some work, but five per cent. is allowed; on other kinds, ten per cent. Those who do most work for stationers make special prices therefor. The usage is variable. Many large firms make no exceptions in favor of stationers, but adhere inflexibly to one price for every class of custom.

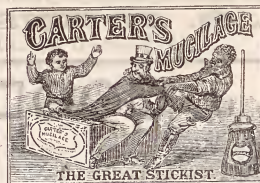
—De Vinne's Printers' Price List.

Mem. to salesmen—Always offer "Scottish granite" note to stonecutters or masons, and to engineers and firemen show the new "ash" tint.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

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STRONGEST, CLEANEST, AND BEST COLOR.
Compare, Purchase, and be Convinced.

FASHIONS IN VALENTINES.

Some Account of the World's Business in Connection with the Fourteenth of February.

There was a time when valentines were simply love-letters written on very fancy note-paper, with some poetry and a bunch of forget-me-nots at the head. Years ago my dear old grandmother made me happy by sending one of these, which I have still, and very pretty it is, although the ink is faded to a yellow. The poetry is especially nice, but the punctuation marks are let out, as they didn't care about these troublesome little things in the good old days. I think it said:

When the sunshine is around thee
In the dark and silent night
In the cottage and the palace
May the way be always bright!

Of course I couldn't imagine who sent it—nobody that gets a valentine can—but I strongly suspected Sally Lawton, and she had a bite out of all my apples until I found out my mistake. Tommy Jones was her valentine, and I gave him a punching for it, too, as he was mean, and pretended all the while that he didn't like her.

However, the old fashion has passed away, and valentines are now very elaborate things, employing thousands of skillful workmen in their manufacture. They serve as the covers of all sorts of costly presents, and some of them are real works of art. Clever designers are constantly employed in the invention of new combinations, pleasing effects of grouping or color, and whimsical surprises. The most careful labors of draughtsmen, lithographers, wood engravers, painters, color printers, card board, artificial flowers and feather makers are spent upon them, to say nothing of the assistance given by workers in silk, silver and glass. Even the tropical forests of Brazil and the depths of the sea are ransacked for fresh materials.

There is one firm in London which has 468 different kinds of valentines. The cheapest are two cents each, and the finest cost nearly sixty dollars.

All are pretty, and some are magnificent. One is called "Love's Photograph." A tiny mirror is hidden beneath a bunch of flowers, and some dear girl finds that the reflection of her face is your love's photograph. There are true lovers' knots painted on the softest satin; birds of bright plumage under gauze; girls in silver frames; paper flowers which bloom when the valentine is opened, and close when it is shut; more paper flowers hidden behind screens of silver and in little wicker baskets with exotic flowers painted by hand on the finest silk and framed in silver lace.

No florist ever succeeded better than the modern valentine maker does in putting together the prettiest roses. Blush roses and forget-me-nots; camellias with rich dark green leaves; lilies of the valley, water lilies, ferns and pansies are combined with a wondrous degree of taste and skill. Sometimes the valentine is the miniature of a transformation scene in a theater. It is folded and unfolded by an ingenious arrangement which reveals a garden, with a flock of birds flying over it, and a lake of mirror glass, with a swan upon its shining surface.

Sometimes, too, the flowers are neither painted, nor made of paper or muslin.

Far away in Brazil there is a large convent in which the sedate nuns make gay artificial

flowers entirely out of the feathers of the gorgeous birds that haunt the forests of South America. I cannot give you an idea of how rich and lustrous they are. More than this, marine flowers gathered from the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea, are used in valentines, and real birds are quite common. As Lucy opens the box that comes for her, with a whole string of postage stamps, it is possible that she will find the cunningest of humming birds in a little nest holding a message in its beak. Not the picture of one, mind you, but a real one, that has been caught and stuffed for the valentine maker.

The latest fashion in valentines is to combine them with useful articles. A lace or pearl handled fan, costing sixty dollars, is secreted beneath flowers and mottoes and cupids. A fine silk necktie for a gentleman or boy, is wrapped in white gauze, with the tender sentiments: "Through cloud and sunshine I am thine." Articles of dress or jewelry often are inclosed. Sometimes a smoking cap or a pair of embroidered slippers. The descriptive catalogue of Mr. Rimmel, the London perfumer, includes valentines containing Japanese ornamental hairpins, cravats, pin cushions, chateau brooches, gold watch trinkets, lockets, turquoise and garnet rings, silver filigrée brooches, ear rings and bracelets, head dresses and double smelling bottles. There, too, are musical valentines in the form of glove and handkerchief or jewel cases. One magnificent affair costs forty dollars. It is made of pale blue silk, and trimmed with gilt. At one side is a compartment for gloves, and at the other a place for handkerchiefs, with two beautiful smelling bottles in the middle. As the lid is raised a musical box, hidden underneath, plays a favorite air, such as "Then You'll Remember Me," or an air from an opera.

I am not sure that the new custom of making expensive presents is better than the old one of writing a love letter, and it certainly is not a proof of greater affection in the senders.

—Alexander Wainwright, in *St. Nicholas* for February.

The practice of transferring passes on the Pennsylvania Railroad has become so prevalent that a device has at last been resorted to to prevent it. Every member of both houses of the Legislature in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is furnished with a yearly pass. Many of these passes are transferred to friends and acquaintances, who travel on them as if they were bona fide possessors, and thus the railroad company has been constantly defrauded. To obviate this a happy thought struck a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature at its last session. He suggested that a photograph of the person to whom the pass was granted should be attached to the back of the ticket. The idea at first seemed ludicrous, but nevertheless it is to be carried out during the coming year. Every person desiring to renew a pass must send forward a photograph, which will be copied and the copy pasted on the ticket. Lest the arrangement might embarrass legislation, a railroad photographer will be sent to Trenton and another to Harrisburg to take photographs without charge.

Mr. Bohn has disposed of his copyrights, engraved wood and steel plates, and other properties, to Messrs. Chatto and Windus. Rumor says that this young and enterprising firm has paid £20,000 for the purchase. Mr. Bohn does not altogether retire, but will be found in his old quarters for awhile.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST QUALITY

SCHOOL SLATE,

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Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

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—LONDON BOOKSELLER.

The JOURNAL is the organ of the American Paper Trade, and contains the latest information about this industry, including full descriptions of new inventions and processes for manufacturing paper, accounts of new fibres and other materials, a record of the operations of paper mills in all parts of the United States and Canada, besides communications, both of a practical and scientific character, by able and experienced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quotations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to make them. To manufacturers and dealers who wish to be informed about the progress of the paper business in this and other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indispensable, and every reader will be able to gain great benefit from its contents.

Communications on matters of interest to all branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

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Sample copies sent free upon application.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

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XEROGRAPHY, A MANIFOLD WRITING AND PRINTING PROCESS.

By the following process, devised by Hansen, it is said, about 100, or even 200, copies of a manuscript may be taken in 10 minutes. In manipulation it is similar to that with oiled paper saturated with a pigment, except that in this case the colored paper is placed beneath, with the colored side uppermost, and upon it, instead of writing paper, a sheet of firm, very dry oiled paper is laid that will take up the color without absorbing it. There may be a pile of five, or even ten, such layers, of alternate colored and oiled paper, and when it is written upon with a pencil or stylus, a copy in reverse will be formed on the lower side of each leaf of oiled paper. From each of these about 20 impressions can be taken, by placing writing paper in contact with each one, and subjecting the whole to the pressure of a rolling machine, then removing the impressions, renewing the writing paper, and subjecting the whole to somewhat greater pressure than at first; repeating the operation with increased pressure for each impression up to the twentieth. It is only the blue paper that will afford so many impressions, and it must be thin, and the color must be much more finely ground than it is usually found in the trade. The paper on which the impressions are taken must not be rough, nor should it be too smooth, and the first impressions should be made with the least possible pressure. The printing, copying, or even lithographic press is not well adapted to this work. If only 20 copies are desired, an ordinary pen will answer in writing.

The New York firm of R. Hoe & Co., famous for the invention of the wonderful Hoe press, have led off in an admirable educational enterprise well worthy of imitation. Convinced that their interests would be directly favored by the increased intelligence of their employees, they established a year ago a technical school for their apprentices. The course of study embraces grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, reading, writing, drawing, composition, the ten science primers, and Overman's mechanics. The classes in these various branches recite once a week, the recitation being an hour in length. The lessons given are long, but the apprentices have ample time out of work hours not only to prepare them but to reflect upon and study their practical applications. All the apprentices, numbering upward of a hundred, are compelled to go through this course of study, and as the term of apprenticeship ranges from five to seven years, they have time to become proficient in every branch taught, so that when their apprenticeship is over they have a thorough English and technical education so far as mechanics is concerned. Everything is furnished gratuitously, the best of instruction, text-books, and drawing materials; and the annual outlay required is, Mr. Hoe says, very trivial, compared with the valuable results attained.

A Western man adds an item to the humors of the trade: "Soon after I hung my showcard for diaries in the front window it attracted the attention of an old gentleman who, after contemplating it very earnestly some time, stepped inside and remarked, 'I don't know whether I am right, but I see something about *Dairies* in the the window; I thought maybe I could get some remnets here.'—*Publishers' Weekly*.

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MANUFACTURED BY

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 PROVIDENCE, R. I.
SHIPMAN'S PATENT SCRAP BOOK.

A very large assortment. Send for price list.

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PIRIE'S, JOYNSON'S, TURNER'S, AND WARD'S PAPERS — ENGLISH.

Laroche's, Legrand's and Blanchet Freres' Papers --- French.

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Pass Books,

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Writing Books,

Full Bound Blanks,

Letter Books,

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Memorandum Books,

Scrap Books, etc.

And make to order any class of work in their line, at the lowest prices. Our Catalogues and Price List will be sent to any address on application. Orders respectfully solicited by

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Our Specialty the Paragon Gold Quill-Pen, a perfect Substitute for the Quill.

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ANDREW GEYER,
Stationers' Purchasing Agent,
No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

AGENT,

 Cornwell Mfg. Co.,
 Hovey's Letter Presses.

Write him
at
Once.

GRIT WANTED IN POSTAL CARDS.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes: "Little things in universal use, like the American postal card, are of great importance. A small portion of silica or alumina, or any other grit, added to the sizing, would convert our cards into tablets which could be written upon with a metallic point, and from which no ordinary friction will erase the writing. The writing with the metallic point would also be more legible than the writing with most inks or pencils.

"The addition of the small amount of grit required does not injure the surface for writing with a pen, and could not add appreciably to the expense of their manufacture. The government furnishes the cards. Let it furnish also miniature metallic-pointed pencils for the vest pocket at one cent a piece. The government would make money by doing so, and a single pencil would carry on an ordinary citizen's card correspondence for a year.

"These metallic points should be made of lead with a small percentage of bismuth. There are two ways of making such pencils. A cylinder of the alloy two inches long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter can be wound with fancy paper until the diameter equals one-sixth of an inch; the paper might be put on wet, compressed in a mold (*nach*) and varnished. Or a polished wooden cylinder, two and a half inches long and one-fifth of an inch in diameter, can have a metallic point inserted at one end in the common way.

"The present postal card can be written on with a soft metal point, but not with an alloy hard enough to give a fine black, permanent mark."

THE LEIPSI BOOK TRADE.

The entire book business of Germany is centered in Leipzig, where each publisher and retailer is represented by a commissioner, who performs the functions of the American jobber, but carries no books, simply distributing orders to the agents of the respective publishers, and seeing that these orders are filled. The slips which contain the orders are sent through the Booksellers' Post Office, which is in the building known as the Booksellers' Exchange. The publisher makes the charge, not against the commissioner, but against the retailer directly, and all the business is done on credit. At the fairs, at Easter-tide and in October, the dealers come together from all parts of Germany and compare, balance and settle accounts. The exchange is managed by a committee, and any bookseller is admitted to membership on complying with certain specified conditions and giving assurances of good standing. Under this system no one who is not a member of the exchange can do business, since he can have no credit. The morning is used for this settlement of accounts, the publishers having fixed desks to which their customers go. The afternoon they devote to making and renewing acquaintanceships in the trade and looking over the publications of the year, which are all exhibited in a large room set apart for that purpose.

Some men's records wouldn't fill half a dozen sheets of paper; but Farragut's is to be done up by the Ream.

Wafer-boxes are going out of use, because people nowadays don't use wafers.

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FOR PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BOOK-BINDERS' & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.

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112 WILLIAM STREET.

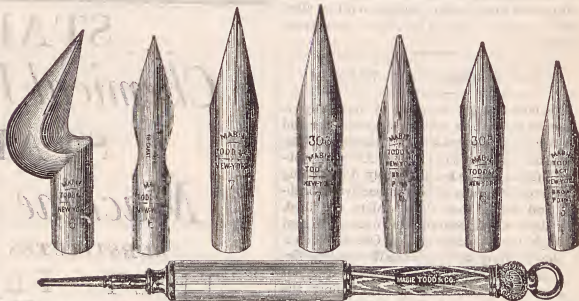
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AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.**D. C. PRATT,**16 New Church St.,
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LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE
SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.

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ED-IRIS

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: MARCH 8, 1875.

NO. 42.

THE DECLINE IN IMPORTATION.

The *Publishers' Weekly* mentions as a notable fact in the stationery trade the decline in the amount of importations. This lack of foreign goods has been ascribed by many to dull trade and a consequent falling off in the demand; but as the stationers concede that the business of the past year turned out a good average, some other cause must be looked for. The only real cause is the fact that the American manufacturers have now reached such a degree of perfection that their goods are slowly but surely taking the place of foreign productions. This has been the case for several years past, but it is only now that the effect is noticeable. Formerly a great quantity of folio post was imported from France for printing circulars, but now this class of goods is made almost entirely in this country. Fancy writing papers were also at one time almost entirely of foreign make, but now it is conceded that the domestic productions are not only equal, but cheaper than the foreign makes. The tariff upon imported goods is now so high, that it almost amounts to prohibition, and this is another fact that has operated to check the importation of foreign goods. American manufacturers may, therefore, congratulate themselves upon the increasing demand for their goods, and if the market can in the near future be controlled by them entirely it will be a great gain to the trade.

The firm of Wm. H. Young & Blake, one of the leading concerns in Troy, has dissolved partnership, Mr. Blake retiring. Wm. H. Young, who will conduct the business in future, started out early in life as a clerk for G. & C. Dauchy, dry goods merchants, with whom he remained nine years. In 1842 he formed a partnership with Charles F. Hartt, and opened a book-store. In 1851 Mr. Hartt retired, and Mr. Young conducted the business alone till 1861, when Mr. Benson, a clerk for many years in his employ, was admitted as a partner, and so remained until 1866. Mr. Young again conducted the business alone till 1869, when F. W. Blake was admitted as a partner and has remained ever since. During his copartnership Mr. Blake has won many friends by his courteous manner and attention to business. Mr. Young is well known by all classes of citizens, and is highly respected for probity, honesty and integrity. His business career has been such that he may justly feel proud of it.

Women are joining the Bookbinders' Union in large numbers. What else could have been expected. Feminines are ever in favor of union—be it matrimonial or otherwise.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

THE FATHERLAND.

Trade Tricks and Treachery—How the Guileless German Culls Strangers.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

BERLIN, February 10, 1875.

I am glad to see that you are as busy as ever supplying the trade with good sound information and valuable advice, and I hope you will long continue to do the same. Here the paper men and blank book men have had busy times during the last three months, on account of the new currency which has been introduced all over Germany. The Government, the banks, and in fact everybody, had to get new books, bills, and documents with the new ruling (marks and Pf). This new currency is a great blessing to the country, and to strangers also, as it does away with the shabby money which heretofore was of a different kind in every little State, and consequently was a great source of botheration to travelers, and, in fact, to everybody.

In our trade there are a few novelties. There is a chemical pencil which, when written with, copies like copying ink and cannot be erased. There is also a chemical paper which, when a small piece of it is put in an inkstand and some water put on it, gives a very nice ink ready to write with; so, you see, hereafter you can carry your ink in your pocketbook. This week I saw a capital good thing in the shape of a glass plate which does not break, for I pitched it way up to the ceiling, so as to fall on a hard floor, without showing the least crack. This will do to make durable inkstands, office lamps, &c.

It will be well for the trade to know how to proceed when they want to purchase goods in this market, as many buyers get badly shaved when they come or send here. Most of the business in our trade is done through commissioners, who keep samples which they get from the different manufacturers and pretend to sell them at the manufacturers prices, charging only a commission of 5 per cent. Many of these commissioners, however, are sharpers and big liars, for, instead of making 5 per cent., they make from 15 to 25 per cent. on the goods which they deal in. The way they do this is: When an unlucky stranger in the trade comes along who wants to buy very low, they are immediately ready to take him to the

manufacturer so that the buyer may be sure to get the bottom prices for everything. But before they start the errand boy goes first with a slip of paper telling the manufacturer that the boss will be there with a stranger and how much he must put on the goods. Now, as the manufacturers are all small fellows, and are entirely dependent for their trade on these commissioners, they have to make the prices to suit them or else they will be cut off. If, however, you fasten them on a good sample with the proper price they will take your order for the goods, but the first thing they do is to run from one small manufacturer to the other telling each one how low the other one offers to make them, and in that way get the goods so much cheaper; but when you get the goods you find that they are far inferior to what you bought, although the pattern may be the same.

Among the worst of this class of people is a brutal-looking fellow by the name of William Grosse. He calls himself William because he speaks a little bad English, and tries to fasten himself on all those that cannot speak German enough to explain themselves. Beware of him! If you say so, I will give you a list of reliable houses hereafter, so as to protect our American friends from impositions of the worst kind.

I see by your paper that the old enemy is at work again trying to monopolize the album business, an article which has become a regular part of household furniture, and which is made and sold all over creation. I allude to the Patent bill now before Congress, a worthy companion of the salary-grab law. Ben Butler ought to have his hand in it.

Yours,

PAPERMAN.

COLORADO CORRESPONDENCE.

DENVER, Col., February 10, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

When I visited the wholesale and retail store of Messrs. Chain & Hardy, of this city, I found that it was still trimmed with evergreens that had been arranged during the holidays. I was received by Mr. S. B. Hardy (who, by the way, is a very pleasant gentleman and an ornament to the trade), who kindly took me over the store.

Perhaps the first thing that would attract the attention of any one belonging to the trade as they enter the long and spacious store is the unusually large stock of books, embracing as it does everything in the classical, scientific, fiction, and Sunday-school line, carefully arranged so as to be accessible to customers, and yet so arranged as to display them to the very best advantage. I was informed that the firm pay great attention to that part of the book

department relating to the Sunday-school, and find it a profitable branch, too.

Their stock of chromos is perhaps the largest in Colorado; if not the largest, next to it at any rate. I noticed a number of oil-paintings of Colorado scenery that were on sale, and about which there was an unusual stir among the art critics of the town. Two especially were good—a view of Jennie Lakes, by W. C. Porter, and "Gray's Peak," by the wife of the senior partner. At the end of the store I saw a very large stock of imported French and English note; also French inks. The ink was from Mauger, New York. Carter's and Desam's inks were also used, but Arnold's is the favorite, the mint, banks, and courts using it.

In connection with the store the firm have a framing establishment where chromos are framed when sold, oftentimes for the outside trade. The stock of moulding, of which there was a large quantity, I thought well selected for the usual run of frames that are made. The brackets were from Cincinnati, and were tastefully arranged upon the side walls of the store.

Messrs. Chain & Hardy carry Aiken, Lambert & Co.'s gold pens, and are the only firm carrying that make in the city. In October last the firm, together with the book store of A. B. Sopris, was robbed of all their gold pens, the thieves taking pens only, leaving the holders. I heard that the pens from Mr. Sopris were melted down and sold for bullion gold, but those of Chain & Hardy returned. The thieves are now in the county jail.

The trade that this firm represent is mostly retail; though they do a jobbing trade, it is not as large as the retail department. They do not keep newspapers of any kind, and are the only house in the city that does not. From what little I saw of the firm, I found them to be bright, enterprising men, in love with their business and fully understanding the same, having built up a nice and genteel business.

I shall write you next of some of the firms in Georgetown, a mining town of Colorado.

Business is dull for this part of the country at this time of the year, but I am informed by parties from the East that we are having a great deal more trade than those East of us. The Valentine trade, just past, was good, mostly in the comic line.

Fairchild's man was here last week. Culver, Page & Hoynes is expected soon; also Rose, of Jansen McClurg.

ATHOS.

A correspondent writes: "I don't know that it is a right that a subscriber to THE STATIONER has to ask questions of you, but I am going to run the risk. In your issue of January 8, on page 10, you mention a new toy figure of the 'Dandy Cigar-holder,' &c., and below this you mention the 'Prisoner's Escape,' a new toy. Can you tell me where I can buy these? I deal in toys of the higher order somewhat extensively, and would thank you much if you could put me on the track of these."

[We are always glad to supply information when it is in our power, but we have no means of tracing the toys referred to.—Ed.]

For many years in Germany, packing papers and cardboard have been manufactured from the waste bark from tanneries. The pulp, however, is not suited for fine papers; the fibre is hard, unadapted for felting, does not bleach well, and an excess of chlorine destroys the cellulose.

THE HARD TIMES.

Professor Walker's Opinion of Them.

By the first shock of 1873 the agencies of business were permanently impaired to but a slight extent, and the personnel of business underwent scarcely a perceptible change. The average term of mercantile credits was far short of what it was in 1857. The habits of business were far better. The banking institutions of the country, for the first time in our history, constituted a system of reasonable consistency and solidity (looking at them only in their functions of deposit and discount, not as manufacturers of paper currency). The completeness and rapidity of communication by mail, telegraph and express, enabled each man, in his exigency, to at once know the worst and do the best. The capital that was immediately affected by the catastrophe of September was, in the main, surplus capital, invested in what were, to the owner, outside speculations. The greater portion of it was the subscription of the wealthy, out of the excessive profits of the ten years preceeding. A portion was the contribution of other classes, clergymen, widows and orphans, called out by vigorous advertising of family weeklies and religious journals and the testimony of public functionaries. Very little of the capital involved in the convulsion of that autumn was mercantile capital. The commercial classes were greatly embarrassed, paid out much extra interest, and lost much anticipated profit, but the real destruction in the autumn was confined to speculative industrial enterprises, railroads chiefly, which had been undertaken in reliance, wholly, on the grace of advertising, the virtue of lying and the gullibility of a people made wanton by a fictitious prosperity and suffering the illusions of paper money. With these went some burlesque banking houses. But the bankruptcy of banking institutions was less than one per cent. of the whole number in the business, and most of those that failed were small houses which had been running behindhand in previous time and whose weakness was not due to the hard times. Very few first-class houses went down in the panic.

CONSUMPTION LESSENED BY A PANIC.

Panics check the creation of wealth by diminishing consumption. How can this be? Whence the result of thousands of laborers idle for want of employment offered and at the same time suffering from lack of the necessities of life? They are not permitted to produce because consumption is checked when they would furnish a market to the full extent of their own wages, but employment is not given because the market has failed. The short explanation of the divergence between production and consumption is that it is introduced by the division of labor in modern industrial society. Were there no division of labor into separate occupations, the relation between production and consumption would be simple. Each laborer, working by himself, for himself, would limit his production by his own anticipated consumption, and at the same time would direct that production to that consumption. But if we contemplate a state of industrial organization, we find the great majority of laborers producing that which they do not themselves expect to consume. If we look over the list of products we find some of them meeting imperative and universal wants, others designed to minister to the lightest fan-

cies, while between these extremes are almost numberless articles for wants of almost every degree of intensity. In times of financial distress, all who are producing articles that can be easily dispensed with lose the whole or a great part of their means of subsistence. They are forced to forego articles more necessary than those they produced, and the market for them is thus effected, new classes of producers are distressed who limit their consumption, and so the mischief proceeds in increasing ratio. If men were perfectly calm the result would be otherwise, but the fear of panic increases the distress. Middle-men serve to increase the alarm, and the manufacturer, the jobber and the banker, each in his turn, in his haste to save himself from loss increases the danger both to himself and others. Such possibilities lie only in a separation of production and consumption. The extent of the mischief will depend, first, on the severity of the original shock, second, on the complexity of the industrial system, and, third, on the temper of the people.

HOW TRADE WILL REVIVE.

But sooner or later the force of the panic will exhaust itself, like other passions, whether in the individual or community, and the rapidity of recovery will, unless there be some reason beyond the natural effect of the panic, depend, first, on the extent of the misfortune wrought, and second, on the abundance of the natural resources and the temper of the people. This tendency to a revival begins as soon as the panic disappears. Hope is as irrepressible and as irrational as fear, and men are ready to laugh as soon as the fright is over. Lower prices tempt to expenditure and consumption revives. The men of business, the middle-men, again exaggerate the effect, but in an opposite direction. They anticipate the return of trade just as they had anticipated the loss of it. They go ahead of the public, tempting them on, hastening the hour of complete restoration. These facts being admitted, why is there not a revival of business? The mischief caused by the panic during 1873 was comparatively slight; our natural resources are abundant; our national temper is elastic. Why, then, does not consumption revive?

THE HARD TIMES AFFECTED BY THE CURRENCY.

Is the state of the currency the cause of the continuance of the hard times? Undoubtedly. And looking to the future, we may say with assurance that the United States cannot return to a sound industrial condition except through a radical change of the currency. There is scarcely another evil in industry or morals so great as a depreciated and dishonored currency. But I look to see employment revive before specie payments are restored. Is it not reasonable to believe that with our present currency we may again see labor as actively employed as in 1869, and the years following, when the currency was no better than at present?

THE REMEDY.

Coming then to what he called the chief cause of the continuance of the hard times, Professor Walker strongly urged the necessity of a fall of money wages and in the price of many kinds of goods, and argued that consumption cannot increase till there is such a fall. No one can say that a fall must take place in such and such industry at such or such per cent., nor can any one overcome the prejudices against reduction. Each class will hold out as long as it can, and will break

rather than bend. The conclusion is that the reduction must be made tentatively and the problem must work itself out by actual experience.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 159,488. Engraving Machines.—Wm. S. Wight, Chardon, O.—The novelty involved in this invention relates to the special construction of the operative parts, whereby the process of engraving is simplified and the desired results obtained with more certainty than heretofore.

No. 159,168. Twine Cutters.—Chas. P. Ellis, Parker City, Pa.—A tension-spring is arranged within a groove, in which the twine passes, and holds the twine therein with an adjustable pressure. The spring has a thumb piece for applying pressure, and a lifter for instantaneously removing the spring from contact with the thread. The entire fixture is held in the hand while the twine is passed around the package, and when not in use remains suspended to the twine.

No. 159,201. Picture Exhibitors.—C. S. Mills, Sterling, assignor of one-half his right to L. B. Starkweather, Chicago, Ill.—The pictures are placed on the inner surface of the cylinders, being slid into grooved ribs, and are viewed through apertures covered with glass.

No. 159,168. Processes of Preparing Gelatine Plates for Printing.—Earnest Edwards, Boston, Mass., assignor to Jas. T. Osgood, same place.—The described process of printing from plates of gelatin, gum, albumen, and other analogous bodies which are absorbent of water, with soluble colors known as dyes, in contradistinction to those known as printing inks, the parts not required to produce an impression having been previously rendered non-absorbent of water (and hence incapable of printing) either by exposure to light, the application of a coagulating substance, an opaque varnish or mat, or other suitable means.

No. 159,218. Musical Merchandise Boxes.—John Restein, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Restein Brothers, same place.—For paper collars and other merchandises. A collar or other box, provided with a closely fitting cover, made to slide telescopically therewith, and having a reel or whistle arranged to be sounded by opening or closing the box.

No. 6,971. Drawing Books.—Arthur Forbriger, Cincinnati, O. Patent No. 151,965, dated June 16, 1874.

As a new article of manufacture, a drawing book or tablet, composed of layers or sheets, having progressive studies for copy upon them, all pasted or secured on two or more sides at the edges in any manner, so that no study except the one in use can be seen by the pupils.

A drawing book or tablet, composed respectively of blank sheets and sheets with subjects for copy upon them, each copy sheet being arranged to alternate with one or more blank sheets, and the whole book or tablet pasted or otherwise secured together at two or more of its edges.

Improved Toy Gun.—Wilhelm Wiedenmann and Lewis Lindsey, Lawrence, Kan.—The barrel is formed of two parts, with a narrow open slit between them. The projectile is impelled by means of an elastic cord passed through the barrel, and its ends attached to a wire crosshead, which latter passes through the long slit. The wire crosshead also passes through a catch block, which, when drawn back, catches over the point of a tumbler, which latter is held in position by a trigger and spring. When the trigger is pulled the tumbler is released, the catch block slips from its end, and away goes the crosshead with the projectile before it.

Improved Tag.—Cecelia B. Sheldon, New York city.—This invention consists in attaching the card to the twine by folding the corners of the card over the ends of the twine, at an obtuse angle to the parallel sides of the same, and fastening the said corners, with the inclosed ends of twine, with suitable adhesive matter.

All the Latest Novelties in the Market Introduced by



Mottos on Perforated Card Board, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$, - - - \$20.00 per Gross.
Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, - - - 2.00 per Gross.
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

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No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

Judson's Double Gum. Judson's Double Gum.

"A GUM THAT WILL STICK."

RETAIL.	(REGISTERED.)	PER DOZ.
1s. { 1 doz. in box, & 1 doz. brushes & caps		\$s.
1s. { 1 show card, registered.....		
6d. { 1 doz. in box, & 1 doz. brushes & caps		4s.
6d. { 1 show card, registered.....		
4d. { 1 dozen in box.....		2s. 4d.
1d. { 1 gross or $\frac{1}{2}$ gross in box, per gross		\$s.
1s. { Pints, 1 dozen in box, per dozen....		\$s.
6d. { Half pints, 1 dozen in box, per doz.		4s.

"A Gum that will stick" has been a long-sought-for requisite. DANIEL JUDSON & SON'S Double Gum effects this desideratum, in addition to which it is got up in a most attractive style. The show-card upon which the bottles are exhibited being indeed unique, has been protected by registration, and is a very ingenious arrangement, admirably answering its purpose for displaying the Gums, either in the window or on the counter, being adapted to stand firm or hang on a nail. The Gums are supplied in boxes of one dozen bottles, with one dozen brushes. Each bottle is securely corked, a movable polished boxwood cap and brush surrounding the same. The shilling bottle is a suitable ornament for any lady's dressing-table, or for first-class office use, and will not easily topple over. Vide Monthly Circular.

SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS SUPPLIED.

Daniel Judson & Son,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

HOME OF THE DOLL MANUFACTURERS.

Nuremberg is generally styled the big toy town; but it provides the old saint principally with the cheaper kinds of toys now. Just on the border of the Thuringian forest lies the pretty little town of Sonneberg, and it is about this place I intend to write to-day; for in this town the most beautiful dolls and children's toys are made at the present time in Germany.

Perhaps no better idea can be given of the character of the Sonneberg industries than by visiting one of the great show-rooms of the place—either that of Messrs. Fleischmann or of Otto & Ouno Dressel. These show-rooms are something wonderful in their way, being in fact international expositions, we may say, of children's toys in at least 15,000 varieties. They are paradises where children would go in ecstasies over the wonderful and beautiful things there exhibited. Where to begin in my description is difficult. There are toy men of all races, zones, and ages, from the little Savoyard up to Prince Bismarck and Kaiser William of Germany, in wood, porcelain, papier-mache, and terra cotta. There are Russians and Poles, Germans and French, tourist Englishmen and Brahmin priests living far more peaceably together on the long shelves than they generally do in the big world. There sits an old grandmamma in her easy chair, and next to her Moses lies as comfortably as possible in the bulrushes; there are pretty winged angels alongside of exaggerated Frenchmen and Alpine hunters; there is Britannia trying to rule the waves, and Germania watching the Rhine, and close by a small bust of Horace Greeley, finely executed in terra cotta. Then there are figures of dogs and monkeys, drummer boys, jumping jacks, clowns, little ladies at miniature pianos playing a Strauss waltz or "God Save the Queen;" boys on wooden horses, peasants from Thuringia and Bavaria, the Marquis of Lorne and his Princess wife, jugglers and mountebanks, and "maidens, all forlorn, a milking the cow with the crumpled horn," all in various materials, and all very beautifully executed.

There are a thousand other things that attract one's attention. Some are exceedingly quaint. There are long rows of good old Santa Clauses, warmly clad with fur and covered with hoar frost, ready to go out at Christmas time with their sacks filled with toys and dolls and sweets. There are the mangers of Bethlehem, with little wooden figures of wise men, and shepherds and sheep, and the infant Jesus in dangerous proximity to the cows. Chicken groups of the quaintest character—two have just escaped from the shell and stare at each other with mutual admiration and surprise. There are cats that squall, dogs that bark, and horses that whinny, and cows that give milk, provided it be previously supplied through a hole in the back; elephants with trunks that suck up water and spit it out again in a very natural manner, and birds that sit in delightfully green trees and chirp away until they get short of breath. In short, there is every thing a child ever heard of or could wish for, 1,000 objects, the mere enumeration of which would take up over a page of THE STATIONER. There are the many toy musical instruments which boys delight to torment older people with—flutes and fiddles, fifes and trumpets, drums and tiny pianos, and again needle guns, swords, pistols, and cannon enough to supply the German army, Landsturm

and all. And dolls! They are there by the thousand; of all sizes and prices, plebeian and noble; some of wood, some of porcelain, some of papier-mache, some of wax; some lying 100 in a row; others beautifully dressed in silks, and furs, and bonnets, and sleeping quietly in their doll beds, or in beautifully padded drawers; some sleeping with their eyes closed and some with their eyes open, and some capable of crying for mamma or papa when occasion requires. There was one big doll I remember, just as big as a four-year-old girl, and nearly as beautiful as some young ladies I know, and it seemed as though it only needed a spark of life breathed into its body to make it speak. I was shown one doll in a beautiful crib, and the manufacturer told me that when it was first finished his wife cried over it and took it and placed it in her own bed and would not give it up for some days, so beautiful and life-like was it. And now the manufacturer refuses to sell it, because, he says, his wife loves it so much, and if he took it away he thinks the poor woman's heart would break. And, believe me, I am not exaggerating or inventing doll stories, "at all at all."

A visit to a Sonneberg doll manufacturer is an exceedingly pleasant and surprising affair. I visited one factory where eighty persons were employed, besides 150 others who do work at their own homes. The manager informed me that on his trade list he had 635 sorts of dolls, each sort having again six varieties, so we come to the fact of the existence of over 5,000 varieties of dolls. There are wooden dolls, pot-laced dolls, papier-mache dolls, wax dolls, in the making of which are engaged not only the modelers, wax-varnishers, &c., but hundreds of children and girls to make boots, dresses, to curl the hair and other important operations of those fearfully and wonderfully made creatures. The dolls with wooden heads and wooden limbs and porcelain heads are the lowest germs of the Sonneberg doll. The heads are imported, but the movable limbs and bodies are cut, carved and put together by the dwellers of the mountains, many of whom follow other occupations. Thus, in Judentbach, I saw whole families, old and young, male and female, engaged in the interesting occupation of making wooden dolls. The smallest children would have some simple operation to perform, such as cutting or sawing the wood into the proper length, an older child would be able to cut out the limbs in the rough, the older members would do the finer work and fix all the anatomical parts together. When the children are sent out to guard the cows and sheep they take wood with them and a simple knife, and return home at night with quite a stock of legs and arms. The curious Papagenos of the Thuringian forest, the bird-catchers, are likewise armed with a knife and a peculiar little piece of wood affixed in front of them, and carve the limbs of other pieces of toys, when they have set their snares and are yet waiting for their little feathered victims.

To make a real wax doll, or one of papier maché, is quite a long process. First of all, the limbs have to be made. The legs, either of pot or cotton, have to be filled with moss and sawdust, and the same process is gone through with the body and arms, the task being intrusted to a number of young women. The head is more difficult to make. First comes the molding, from a kind of white-brown paste, which when hard is almost indestructible. The head is molded in two halves, the back and the front, and then the two parts are joined

together with the same sort of paste. The heads are made by the thousands of all shapes and sizes, and left for the moment unpainted and sickly-looking. Then these frame paste-board heads are carried to the wax room, where they are passed through some severe ordeals. The papier maché model heads are dipped into boiling wax and thus have the appearance of real wax dolls. But the genuine article, the real dolls of wax, are made thus: The boiling wax is poured into a plaster-mold; it adheres to the sides as it becomes cold, and when the mold is taken apart there is the beautiful wax head, but simply a shell, and of course very weak. The head is cast complete, and only a small opening is left in the crown of the head. Then a workman takes the wax shell and very carefully lines it throughout with a kind of soft paste about the thickness of card-board, which soon hardens and gives the head its strength and durability. After this process it is permitted to melt to a very slight degree, whereupon it is dusted with powder made of potato meal and alabaster, to give it a delicate flesh tint. In another room the head is provided with a pair of eyes, and it is no easy thing for the workman to select two exactly alike. Sometimes, as the children know, dolls squint, and this proves that the workman who put them in was not very careful in his work. Another very skillful workman then receives the head, and finishes off the front appearance of the eyes, scooping off all the wax and affixing the lids in a charming manner. Then eyelashes have to be affixed, and then the little lady has to be provided with teeth, which are put in by a skillful workman one by one. A still more interesting study is in the hair-dressing room of a doll manufactory. All the dolls that come into this room are complete as far as their heads; there they are quite as bald as some old gentlemen of 80 who don't wear wigs. The hair for these heads is first worked on to a mesh, which fits the dolls head so nicely that one cannot tell but that it is a natural growth. Then the rough head of hair, with the doll, is sent to the female hair dressers, who are armed with combs and brushes and hot curling-tongs, have no small amount of good taste, and would, I am sure, make excellent ladies' maids. The hair is made up in the most beautiful manner, in imitation of the very newest fashions; and then when the doll is thus combed and curled it is provided with a delicate little chemise and placed, with a hundred or more companions, in a huge basket, and transported either to the great storerooms or to the doll milliner, who provides it with clothing and costumes fitting it to appear in the great world.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERS FROM INK.

For certain branches of work lithographers are compelled to have recourse to the sister art of typography. In places where the services of good draughtsmen are not easily secured, or where designs are expensive and tedious, good results can be obtained from type, more particularly at the present time, when design in type has reached so high a degree of perfection. Yet the number of lithographers who avail themselves of all the advantages which typography puts at their disposal is comparatively limited, on account of the imperfect transfers which the printer usually delivers, the want of clearness of which renders them worse than useless. A little care and skill and attention to the following hints will enable any

printer to furnish lithographers with satisfactory transfers:

1. For the composition the printer should use new letter, or letter in as good and clean a state as possible. When imposed the matter should be surrounded with type-high bearing-off clumps, similar to those used in stereoforms.

2. The press used for transfer proofs should also be in very perfect order, and the platen perfectly level. The tympan should be of silk and the blanket should be a single sheet of parchment or stout glazed paper, on which the making-ready should be fastened with small pins. The pull should be exact, and the proofs should show scarcely any impression.

3. The roller must be free from the slightest trace of damp, and have good tack. It need be prepared some time beforehand.

4. The bringing-up should be as free as it can be made from overlays; all projecting parts of the composition must be cut out—accents, corners, flourishes, &c.

5. The most important part is the inking. Very little ink should be taken on the roller, but that little should be distributed to perfection. If the weather is cold, the transfer should be slightly softened. The proofs which have to be transferred will always be very pale, on the verge of mere illegibility. Once transferred, the greasy ink laid down, however little, will be sufficient for a good inking of the stone.—*L'Imprimerie.*

UNINTENTIONAL INJUSTICE.—A correspondent writes to complain of an injustice done by publishers who supply wholesale houses before sending off their own small orders. He says: "I order a dozen of a book direct from the publisher, and expect to have it as soon as any one. I want no favor, but I want justice. When the book is published, I find that my neighbor, who has no direct account with the publisher, gets his copies a day before I get mine, and I sometimes see the books at the railway stall two or three days before mine arrive." The complaint appears a very reasonable one, and we think that publishers should not at any time place their own small customers at a disadvantage.—*Bookseller.*

COMMERCIAL HONOR.—Lyman Abbott says: "There is no article so rare, none for which the market price is so high, as a good conscience; nothing in which others men are willing to pay such good wages. We all want carpenters that will put no green timbers and no sappy boards in our houses, masons who will mix no mortar with ill-slacked lime, farmers who will put no thistles and no stones in the center of their baled hay, market men who will not put the ripe fruit at the top and green fruit at the bottom, lawyers who are not liars, shopmen who guarantee nothing that they do not know.

A SIMPLE FORM OF LIFE INSURANCE.—There has been in operation at Philadelphia for some years, a "Mutual Benefit Association for the Insurance on Lives." The association there has a capital of \$250,000, and has been in existence four years. Every member is a policyholder and pays an admission fee (ranging from \$5 at the age of 16, to \$25 at the age of 53), a yearly assessment of \$1, and a special assessment of \$1.10 whenever a member of the association dies. Each "series" of members in this association is to contain 2,500 members, and at the end of ten years the policies are expected to be worth \$2,000.

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and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

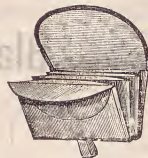
ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

New York



ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMON,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

CHARLES D. PRATT, Importer,

41 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES,

FINE FANS, OPERA GLASSES,

BAGS, PORTMONNAIES, DRESSING CASES.

Paris, London and Vienna Fancy Goods, Novelties, &c.

MANUFACTURER OF

STATIONERS' FANCY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

PRINTERS AS PUBLISHERS.

With each succeeding month, with every circling year, the long and broad ranks of the publishers are being more and more reinforced from the graduates of the case. Splendid are the rewards of the publisher—the successful one—the world over; but in the United States particularly, the man who masters the details of the somewhat perplexing publishing business can, if he chooses, become a millionaire. A somewhat rose-colored and bold assertion this, for which proofs may, in justice, be demanded; well, condemnatory witnesses, of an unexceptionally reliable character, are not far to seek. Here may be summoned, for instance, the Harper Brothers, J. B. Lippincott, Robert Bonner, Murat Halstead, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Cullen Bryant, George W. Childs; but there is no need for extending the list, though it might readily be drawn out to a wearisome length. Among the bright names that adorn the long roll of successful and honored publishers, printers take up a large space. But in the near future the men of types are certain to ask and receive more room than has hitherto been accorded them. In every part of the civilized world, wherever types click, presses clatter, and intelligent people read, the practical printer is becoming the powerful and well-rewarded publisher. More particularly is this the case in the United States; and progress in this direction is a credit to the genuine intelligence of our countrymen. As a sailor is best fitted to direct the operations of a line of steamships, as a merchant is for good reasons invariably selected to control and guide interests of a bank or insurance corporation, as a man versed in the transaction of public business is frequently chosen to make laws for his fellow citizens, so is the printer, by the force of surrounding circumstances, destined to be the publisher of the future.

Now let it not for one moment be supposed that there is even intended here an intimation that publishing should be a close corporation, open only to printers, for nothing of the kind is intended. We would have the calling of publisher free as the air, open to all who choose to embark therein.—*Printers' Circular.*

A HINT TO TRAVELERS.—Gen. Butler has his notions about car riding. "I sit," he says, "in the forward end of the car for two reasons: to avoid the bad breath and foul air which one finds collected in the rear of the car; and next, because there is far less danger in case of telescoping. I prefer the left side, because every car door opens to the left, thereby throwing the draught of air to the right." Butler does not talk much in the cars. He buys his papers on entering, and in about ten minutes he has read them. Then he tips back his head and drops off to sleep.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH CUTLERY.—A correspondent signing himself "Sheffield made both haft and blade," writes to the *Sheffield Telegraph* from New York, deprecating a recently made statement that the American cutlery works could produce more goods than they could sell, and maintaining that all American cutlery, which is meant to keep an edge, is of necessity made from Sheffield steel, but at the same time he warns the Sheffield makers that their competitors turn out a much cleaner and better finished cheap article than they do, and that they are in danger unless they take more readily to machinery.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

Established 1847.

Blank - Book Manufacturers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

EXCELSIOR DIARIES, ANNUALLY,

Manufacturers of Pocket-Books & Importing Stationers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HUDSON MILLS PAPERS.

Nos. 123 & 125 William Street, N. Y.

BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.

W. H. HOSKINS,**913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.****IMPORTING & MANUFACTURING STATIONER,**

ENGRAVER & PLATE PRINTER.

We make a specialty of WEDDING ENVELOPES & PAPERS. No charge for imprinting.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

Furnished to the Trade complete. Our stock is made from Pirie's Papers. Prices as low as the lowest. Send for Samples and Price List.

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,**Booksellers,****STATIONERS,****Blank Book Manufacturers,**

AND

WHOLESALE JOBBERS**In Everything Required by the Trade.****Nos. 142 & 144 Grand Street,****NEW YORK.**

Special care will be taken in filling orders by mail with promptness, and at the lowest cash rates.

Missing & Time of scanning

Pg. ~~27, 28~~
~~31 & 32.~~
7 & 8

ED-IRIS

Missing @ Time of scanning

Pg. 27, 28
~~31 + 32~~
7 + 8

ED - IRIS

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

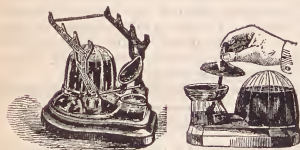
MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,
TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,

In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

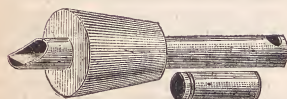
158 William Street,

NEW YORK.

TIN BOARD CLIPS,

Will not Warp,

Split, or Break.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Packing for the Trade.

Arrangements can be made with the undersigned for the Packing of Books and Stationery for the Trade on the following terms:

One Case a week, not larger than a No. 10 (size 35x25x20) per year	- \$50 00
Two Cases a week, per year	- 85 00
Three Cases a week, per year	- 112 00
Six Cases a week, per year	- 160 00

Special Shipments in excess of regular contracts will be made at 60c. a case.

Case, Carting and Strapping extra as follows:

No. 3 Case 25x13x12	- 40c.	No. 7 Case 35x19x14	- 88c.
No. 4 Case 25x16x12	- 56c.	No. 8 Case 35x19x16	- \$1 00
No. 5 Case 30x16x12	- 65c.	No. 9 Case 35x21x18	- 1 05
No. 6 Case 35x17x14	- 80c.	No. 10 Case 35x25x20	- 1 20

Strapping, 15c. a case extra.

Carting one to four cases, 50c.

Four to six cases, \$1.

Goods Received for and Delivered as Received. Insurance on all Packages in Store.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTENTS OF PACKAGES.

ANDREW GEYER,
No. 28 Beekman St., N. Y.

Water-Proof Tags.
200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

CHICAGO REDIVIVUS.

By a Special Contributor.

Not having been in Chicago since October, 1871, when I saw it in its glory, saw it in its flames, and saw it in its ashes, it is almost impossible to control my surprise and astonishment at Chicago renewed.

She has always been a wonder. In my own experience as a stationer, one of the most curious incidents occurred, which, for the benefit of geographers in general, and to our English cousins in particular, I will relate. Having imported a pair of very large and very fine English globes for a Southern university, we kept them upon exhibition at our new historic store, 47 Cliff street, when D. B. Cooke insisted upon buying them for the Board of Trade, Chicago, after a great controversy in which D. B. C. with his well-known persistence had succeeded in carrying his points and purchasing the pair of globes to the perfect satisfaction of myself and my brothers. He, Mr. C., was so gratified with his purchase, that he could not be induced to leave his new acquisition, but studied their wonderful completeness with the most consummate satisfaction until he arrived at that then to English geographers "unknown quantity," Chicago—where to his astonishment he discovered Fort Dearborn—the story of Mr. Cooke's adventures about that time must be left to the imagination. Mr. Crutchley was informed that the name of Fort Dearborn had been changed to Chicago, and our friends Moore & Nims, of Troy, were also notified to add Chicago to the cities named upon their excellent globes, all this so recently as 1857 or 58. I well remember a letter from Mr. Nims, saying, "Tell all your friends Chicago is on our globes."

But why wonder at the ignorance or neglect of English or American geographers, in placing Chicago upon our spherical and minute representation of the earth, when so well authenticated a story of St. Peter's ignorance of the city remains.

Q. Where are you from, my friend? A. Chicago.

Q. Go below; there's no such place. Have you a map of the United States here? A. Yes, here it is.

Now, then, look here (this is Asher & Adams Chicago is there).

Well, said the benevolent saint of the keys, you can go in, but you are the first man that ever came from Chicago here.

We have no doubt since this remote (9) time many pure and happy souls have presented themselves at the gates of the Celestial City, and been admitted without question to those better mansions.

Few remains of the great fire of '71 remain, i. e., few scars, and marvelously little of anything to remind one of it. I must own to a feeling of something amounting to thankfulness in looking out of the office of J. M. W. Jones, upon the remains of the old P. O., well burnt, but not consumed, the foundations of that building remaining, but what impressed me as still more remarkable was that there are so few marks of newness about Chicago; it does not look so juvenile as either Philadelphia or Baltimore; this feature, and, upon my word, it gratified me, is no doubt, owing to the use of soft coal, and consequent smoke; oh, the smoke—smoke from the river, smoke from the lake, smoke from the immense hotels, smoke

from its compact and magnificent streets of stores and dwellings.

As for its hotels, a few words only. The dear old Tremont stands in the old spot, and has been so arranged inside as to remind one of its old self; it is said to be well kept, it is very large and very beautiful.

The Palmer house has been so much written about that I refrain from saying any more than that I found the clerks very accommodating, and was placed under many obligations to them, and always received the most polite and perfect courtesy. I am sorry I cannot give their names.

The Grand Pacific is both grand and pacific; its grand architecture, its magnificent colonnades and exchange, its gorgeous drawing-rooms, its spacious dining halls, its well furnished bed rooms, its attentive servants—but, above all, its John Drake and Sam Turner, leave nothing of good care, good feed, and comfortable rest to be desired.

Its merchants, so far as our trade is concerned, are nearly all there as before the fire.

S. C. GRIGGS.

Many fires cannot quench him; he is a fire himself, and his own intense heat alone will consume him.

JOHN R. WALSH,

the busiest man in the city; by his marvelous executive talent and *bonhomie*, had the most liberty of any man I saw. He is as young as he was twenty years ago, and yet performs as much work every day as any ordinary man would perform in a week.

WM. P. KEEN, COOKE & CO.

have a magnificent store and well organized establishment. Mr. Ed. Keen and John Haltenbeck preside over the wholesale department. T. J. Crowan, our old friend of Broadway, is the magnificent figure head of the retail book department. Geo. Bryson, from Auld Reekie, presides properly over Pirie's papers and the retail stationery department.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.

are by no means second to Keen & Cooke in magnificence of store beauty and fine selection of stock and internal organization. Mr. Terhune, of old, is the stationer, and is one of the very few judges of stock in the trade. The junior member of the firm has charge of the retail department and is assisted by an able corps of lieutenants.

The most complete stationery, store without any doubt, is the establishment of J. M. W. Jones. The store is 44 by 190 feet, with a powerful steam engine in the basement for driving the various mechanical apparatus of the business. We found in the bindery, under the charge of Mr. E. J. Nolin, a great artist in his profession, sixty employees, with all the apparatus pertaining to a complete bindery—eight ruling machines, all employed, four paging machines, all employed, &c. Next the printing-office, with fifteen presses ranging in size from a Hoe's cylinder to a Gordon job and an Allen's fast rotary. Then the ticket department, with a number of very ingenious and beautiful presses, which I presume it is better not to describe, as we might call attention to a department of our trade which for very obvious reasons should be kept secret.

Now, after our opinions of the various places of business, the query arises, "What makes Chicago the Chicago she is?" It is her men. A Chicago man is *sui generis*. No such men live anywhere else. They have more life, more energy, more adaptability to every cir-

cumstance of life than any men I have studied. You cannot kill a Chicago man—he will never say die.

PATENT DECISION.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Rubber-Tip Penel Company, appellant, vs. Samuel E. Howard, Henry Sanger, Michael Snow, and Richard Butler—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York—October Term, 1874.—The idea that if a pencil is inserted into a cavity in a piece of rubber smaller than itself the rubber will attach itself to the pencil; and, when so attached, become convenient for use as an eraser, is not of itself patentable; but a new device by which this idea may be made practically useful is.

Blair's patent of July 23, 1867, is for a rubber head for lead-pencils—not for the combination of the head with the pencil.

As the rubber head described in the patent may be of any convenient external form, and is not limited as to either the form or the longitudinal extent of its socket, it is not new; and, as it was previously well known that if a solid substance was inserted into a cavity in a piece of rubber smaller than itself the rubber would cling to it, the size of the socket in the head, as compared with that of the pencil, does not add to the patentable character of the invention.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court.

An idea of itself is not patentable, but a new device by which it may be made practically useful is. The idea of this patent was a good one, but his device to give it effect, though useful, was not new. Consequently he took nothing by his patent.

The decree of the Circuit Court was affirmed.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Lee, Sheppard & Dillingham's new store will be at 678 Broadway.

Plumley's paper box factory, Philadelphia, was burned March 1. Loss \$100,000.

Mr. Esterbrook reports that his trade is good nowadays, especially in the West.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Company have removed from 49 Maiden lane, N. Y., to 36 John street.

Speculative stationers should recollect that "The 'ded sure things' iz what has always beat the world."

The recent fire at Smith's bindery has delayed the issue of several new books. Several publishers suffered loss.

Maiden lane is getting to be too costly a locality for business. \$9,000 a year rent for one building is rather high.

The stationery sales for the present year have been almost wholly for cash, and this somewhat redeems their smallness.

A gentleman who has just returned from an extended tour reports trade at the West as excellent; stocks are small and money plentiful.

The packing business has been fairly started by Andrew Geyer, who wishes to make connection with a few more first-class houses in this business.

The late "spring weather" has greatly impeded shipping facilities. Sixty-five trucks were waiting in a line at one steamer pier one day last week.

Quinan & Frost are going out of the miscellaneous stationery business, and will confine themselves to specialties in the future. As they will not require their entire store, they have leased one-half of it to McPeeters Bros. The latter are well known to manufacturers of

blank books. We understand that they will also control the product of the Hulbert Paper Company's mill.

L. L. Higgins, of Baker, Pratt & Co., started on a spring trip during the past week, with an unusually fine line of samples.

There are people who have some use for wallets even in these dull times. The wallet shop at Athol, Mass., was never doing a better business than at present.

Lee & Shepard, the Boston publishers, have published for the trade a neat little eight-paged pamphlet containing Gen. Schenck's famous treatise on poker.

Scribner & Co. will have near neighbors after May 1 in Dodd & Mead, who will remove to No. 751 Broadway, a spacious store next to and of the size of Schaus's.

There is at present no abatement of the demand for heavy writing papers, as is evinced by the late proposition by a leading firm to manufacture heavy tinted papers here to compete with Pirie's product.

Henry Levy & Son have removed to the southeast corner of Duane and Church streets, where they will occupy extensive lofts, 50x126 feet. When they are settled we will describe their new establishment.

Mr. W. H. H. Sieg, of Harrisburg, Pa., has purchased the book, stationery, and periodical business of Mr. S. H. Sieg, of the same city, and combined it with his already established printing business, at No. 34 North Third street.

The costly manner in which trade catalogues are now got up by some of our most wealthy and enterprising tradesmen is one of the marvels of the age. Nowadays, these are not mere advertisements, but many of them are genuine works of art.

One hundred and twenty tons of straw board per year besides a large quantity of wood board are consumed by Allen & Boyden, Lynn, Mass., in the manufacture of all kinds of paper boxes, in which business they have been established eight years.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Company evidently believe in advertising, and have issued their annual for 1875, a neatly appearing four page sheet, containing a description and illustration of their factory at Camden, with testimonials and other interesting matter.

At New Haven, Conn., the copartnership of Richmond & Patten, publishers, booksellers, and stationers, is dissolved, and the affairs of the firm are being settled by the senior partner, Mr. George H. Richmond.

R. W. Smith & Co., whose book-binding business was recently interfered with by fire, will resume their business at 46 Marion street, as soon as they can get their shops and machinery in order, and every effort is being made to accomplish this as soon as possible.

Messrs. Toy & Morrison, the surviving partners of the firm of Lee & Walker, music publishers, announce that the recent death of the senior partner, Mr. Lee, will not affect the conduct of the business, which will be continued under the same firm name.

Tower, Gildersleeve & Co. dissolved partnership February 1. Mr. Gildersleeve retains the printing business, while Mr. Tower will con-

tinue the stationery trade. The latter intends clearing out his miscellaneous stock and devoting himself entirely to specialties. He offers bargains to the trade in blank books, envelopes and paper.

Orders from South America and San Francisco have been filled by the Ludlow (Vt.) Toy Company. They are now doing a thriving business, and give employment to fifteen hands. Their real estate cost \$15,000. Every description of toy is manufactured.

C. M. Fisher & Co., manufacturers of fine gold pencils, &c., have removed from 102 to 139 Fulton street. Their specialties are pens adapted for the use of lithographers, stenographers, music composers, and copyists. They also manufacture the Paragon gold quill pen.

A correspondent in Green Bay Wis., writes: "Owing to the terrible storms and severe cold weather in this locality, for the past two months business has been very quiet indeed, but we look for a fair trade in the spring. The more we see of your paper the more we like it."

S. Sargent & Son, of Lynn, Mass., manufacture paper boxes and deal in straw board, &c. They have been twenty years in the business, employ 25 hands, and have a capacity for turning out 1,200 boxes, of all the different kinds, per day. These are made in 50 different sizes, of straw and wood board.

Mr. Brandauer, of Birmingham, has registered a "Press" series of circular-pointed pens. The first of the series is called the *Echo* pen and is described as of "medium flexibility"; and another, the *Times* pen, "moderately flexible." How would it do to have pens named after American papers. The *Home Journal* would be a good title for a ladies' pen; some old fogey sheet like the *Post* would do to christen a quill, while the Springfield *Republican* pen would be sharp-nibbed and crisp, the *Herald* very flexible but erratic, and the *Sun* a diamond-pointed and inclined to blot.

A. Richmond, F. H. A. Backus, and Chas. N. Ayres having purchased B. B. Richmond's interest in the late firm of Richmonds & Backus, have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Richmond, Backus & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand, 183 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich. Mr. Richmond withdraws on account of ill health. This firm was founded in 1842, and continued without any change until 1872, when Mr. Ayres was admitted. The firm name, however, has been the same for thirty-two years past, which is something remarkable. The firm employ in their book-binding and store, exclusive of the printing office, 48 persons.

Springfield is irregular in its demand for newspaper wrappers. Ten thousand is usually reckoned an ample supply for three months, and that number were ordered January 1. They were all gone in just a month and a half. It isn't easy to account for the extraordinary run; much less can such freaks be foreseen and provided for. All postal supplies, as stamps, wrappers, envelopes, &c., are ordered of the department at Washington, and at the beginning of each quarter, postmasters estimating the supply needed by their experience and records. The department doesn't like to be run up in the middle of a quarter for extra supplies, and is apt to be a little out of humor, like a dentist or doctor aroused in the night, but, nevertheless, "comes down with the

stamps," or whatever it may be, in from ten to fifteen days, usually. More newspaper-wrappers have been ordered here, and they will arrive from the Plympton manufactory as soon as our turn is reached. The rage for them continues unabated. Springfield uses about 100,000 three-cent stamps a month.

The house of D. D. Merrill & Co., St. Paul, Minn., will hereafter do business under the firm name of D. D. Merrill, Allen & Co., Mr. Alanson Allen, of St. Cloud, having joined the house. At the same time it has admitted to partnership Mr., H. E. Wedelstaedt, who entered Mr. Merrill's employ while a mere boy, and has by his faithfulness and industry worked his way up and merited the compliment of being admitted as a partner in the house. We can heartily endorse what a local paper says in this connection: "If more of our business houses would recognize the services of the young men under their employ, there would be more to stimulate them to merit it at their hands."

The blank book manufactory of our Boston house, Cutter, Tower & Co., on Williams Court, is employing its full quota of hands and adding daily to the already enormous assortment of the firm. Blank books of all descriptions are there made for every possible use. Havana, Cienfuegos and other Cuban business men appreciate the firm's reliability and buy largely of them. Their bankers' and crown bookstands, a new invention, being of especial merit, are of elegant finish and bear notches deeply cut in their glass top, which replace the clumsy metal penracks heretofore in use. The Yankee letter file and binder, so much in favor, is also largely manufactured by them. Their wholesale store, 117 Devonshire street, is one of the most complete in the city.

The firm of Randall & Aston, of Columbus, O., have dissolved. Mr. Aston will open a book store in the old stand of the late William B. Hudson, Neil house block, about the first of April. The book business will be continued in Randall & Aston's old stand by D. A. Randall & Co. Messrs. Randall & Aston were together twenty-one years, during which time Mr. Aston was the managing partner, Mr. Randall being a traveler and writer considerable of that time. Randall & Aston succeeded I. N. Whiting, who commenced the book business where the tea store is, on High street, in 1829, forty-six years ago. Mr. Aston commenced business life in Columbus, on a salary of \$400 per annum, and was once a clerk in the post office under Hon. Aaron F. Perry.

Wm. H. Hoskins, of Philadelphia, who has for years past given much time and attention to designing and engraving unique and beautiful wedding invitations, is now making them a specialty for the trade. He has recently got out a sample book, which contains a variety of the most popular styles in wedding invitations and visiting cards, which will aid them in making selections. The prices are moderate for first-class work. As a manufacturer of wedding and fine envelopes, he is among our leading firms, having facilities which enables him at short notice to furnish any style in paper or envelopes that fancy may dictate. New and attractive designs in wedding envelopes are constantly added to his already varied stock, the aim ever being to furnish the trade with the very latest styles. Large buyers are particularly invited to ask for samples and prices.

Attention! Booksellers & Stationers!

W. SCOTT GLORE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
 LOUISVILLE, K'Y.

General Agent

For the Sale of Public Library Tickets. Fifth and last Drawing positively February 27, 1875, or the money refunded.

Price of Tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenths or Coupons, \$5. Eleven whole Tickets, \$500. Discount of 5 per cent. to the Tradé. Capital Prize, \$250,000.

ALSO, AGENT FOR THE

KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

(ON THE HAVANNA PLAN.)

Price of Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50. Capital Prize, \$50,000.

Kentucky State Lottery draws last Saturday of every month. Circulars sent on application.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
 FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN,

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

22 Marien Str., Berlin. 133 West Baltimore St., Baltimore. 18 Rue Turbigo, Paris.

A. & C. KAUFMANN,
 No. 366 Broadway, New York,
 ESTABLISHED 1850,

Importers and Publishers of Chromos,

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Orders of Dancing, Ball Tickets, Paper Ornaments,
 Pictures, Lace Papers, Paper Borders, Paper Suits,
 Cards, Favors of the "German,"*

Offer to Dealers and Printers their immense and highly varied assortment of above mentioned articles, defying all competition as to quantity, quality and price.

MASON & CO.,

1202 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

WEDDING ENVELOPES.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Papers, &c.

NO CHARGE FOR IMPRINTING.

We guarantee our line of Wedding Envelopes to be superior to any in the market, and our prices as low as the lowest. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES. Address **MASON & CO.,**
 1202 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

W. C. WIGG,

MANUFACTURER OF

Work Boxes, Writing Desks

DRESSING CASES,

And all kinds of

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

10A Bartholomew Square,
 OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S,
 London, E. C.,
 ENGLAND.

Importers of the above goods liberally dealt with. Wholesale and Export only. Lists on application.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,
 PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
 COPYING BOOKS.**

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
 Files, Dampening Boxes,
 Bowls, Paper Weights,
 COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.**

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.
 MERIDEN, CONN.

H. GROSVENOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin Foil Paper

AND

Vegetable Parchment.**1 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE,**

London, E. C., England.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**THE****Stationers' Price Book.**

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Bound in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter,

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyelids.
Eyelids—Machine.

F

Files—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.
Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ink Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.
Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

L

Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows's, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whattman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.
Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blanche, Poure & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpener—Lead, Slate.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.
Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.
Paints.
Pastel Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notary's.
Seals, Lawyers'.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.
Sponge Cups.
Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School.
Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.
Stereoscopes.
Styles.
Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

A COPYING PENCIL.

Mr. Willy Wallach has introduced a new and very useful article in our line in the shape of a pencil, made in the shape of an ordinary round gilt pencil, the case of which, instead of being graphite, consists of a condensed and solidified copying ink. It is firm, and can be sharpened to a very fine point, yet the material is so smooth and soft that the pencil will glide readily over the roughest paper. The writing with this pencil can, before a copy has been taken, be easily and entirely removed by ordinary rubber. The copying process is the same as if the writing had been done with ink, and only requires a few seconds. The moisture changes the pencil-marks into a violet ink, which penetrates the damp copying paper, producing a clean and permanent copy, while the original remains intact and becomes indelible. These copying-ink pencils are manufactured by J. J. Rehbach, of Ratisbone, Bavaria, and Mr. Wallach expects a large supply in a short time. They can be retailed at 25c. each, and will supersede to a large extent the use of copying ink.

John W. McGill, 36 John street, has issued a novelty in the shape of the Mott Pen Tip, which is claimed to be, in point of durability, construction, and finish, the "Tip Top Tip," and is lower in price than any barrel tube pen tip in the market. When we receive illustrations of this invention we will give a more detailed notice of it.

That enterprising young introducer of novelties, J. B. Colt, of 47 Beekman street, has begun manufacturing seamless tin boxes for holding cash. We should suppose that only the smaller sizes of such receptacles would be required in these times. Mr. Colt's specialties are metal edge (not "ragged edge") and moulded show-cards, calendars, advertising novelties, wall-pockets, and Star friction mats.

In the last number of THE STATIONER, speaking of the new designs for inkstands under way for Nicholas Muller's Sons, we stated that they would not be out before July. This was an error, as they expect to have them ready for delivery inside of four weeks from date.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1875.

Books are stationary, and stationery is anything but active, although a reasonable trade is being done in certain departments to meet the demands of business. The Lenten season, of course, always affects fancy and fashionable stationery, and no other city is more scrupulous in the proper religious observances than Philadelphia.

Dreka, Mason, and Hoskins all seem to be busy filling home and foreign orders for the finest grades of stationery, while Lippincott, Murphy, Mann, Moss, Nagle, and others, are doing a fair line of commercial work.

T. Seymour Scott & Bro., in addition to

making straw wrapping, manilla, and wrapping papers, are manufacturing Moore's highly finished blue and white bonnet boards, and are largely increasing their sale of a patent waterproof building and carpet paper which was highly commended at the recent Franklin Institute Exposition. They have also the sole agency of the Medicated Boudoir Paper.

Messrs. Howlett, Onderdonk & Co., of this city, and also having a concern in New York, are perhaps the most extensive paper bag manufacturers in this country.

The Warrington Steel Pen Company are receiving extensive orders for their pens from dealers in all sections of this country and from the British provinces and Central and South America.

A recent fire completely destroyed our largest paper-box factory, but its enterprising proprietor, Mr. George W. Plumly, has already secured a building and will fill all standing orders promptly, and will doubtless erect a building far surpassing in size and convenience the one he recently occupied.

Messrs. Crompton & Co.'s paper-box factory on Arch street was also severely damaged by fire during the past fortnight.

While writing about paper-box makers, I may mention that the Norman M. Kerr Company, of this city and New York, maintain their reputation for the finest work in their line, especially adapted to the purposes of jewelers and stationers. Dennison & Co. also deal largely in small paper-boxes.

The Novelty Paper-box Company have recently removed to more spacious quarters at Twelfth and Noble streets, and with machinery are making up boxes to go to all sections of the country, the peculiarity of their construction enabling them to be shipped as compact as sheets of cardboard and put together after they are received. Being made entirely by machinery, they can, of course, be manufactured at a small advance on the cost of the board.

I hope to note a further improvement in the paper and stationery trade in my next issue.

Your other Philadelphia correspondent's remarks in your last issue has excited considerable comment. "Who can he mean?" &c., &c. My answer has been, "Whoever the shoe pinches," and we have several to whom his remarks can readily apply.

I will be glad to see our stationery manufacturing interests more fully represented in your columns, as your periodical is highly appreciated by all who receive it, and when the wholesale stationers especially consult their own interests you may count on very "material aid" from them.

H. C.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* asks: What is a good method of keeping ink from freezing? I have tried placing alcohol one-quarter inch thick all around the bottle, but it freezes through it. Is there any substance known, either in a liquid or a dry state, that is a perfect non-conductor of heat? If so, would it, if placed around a bottle of ink, keep it from freezing? In reply the editor says: There are no perfect non-conductors, but the loss of heat may be retarded by surrounding the bodies to be protected by wrappings of such excellent non-conductors as cotton, woolen or similar fabrics. All such bodies of a light and porous character, including in their cavity air in a state of rest, are among the best non-conductors.

The best, most durable and handsomest Scrap and Invoice Book is Shipman's.
ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray St., N. Y.

THE
BAY STATE PAPER CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Draw the attention of the Trade to their desirable lines of

Loft-Dried Ruled Papers,

In which their stock is UNSURPASSED for extent and variety, and on which UNUSUAL & SPECIAL inducements are offered to CLOSE BUYERS of large lots.

Bay State Mills—First-Class.
Plymouth Rock Mills—Superfine.
Montana Mills—Fine.
ALL IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

BAY STATE FIRST-CLASS COVER PAPERS, Fourteen Colors, 20x25—24 lbs. and 35 lbs., and 17x28—35 lbs.

COMPLETE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
Send for Samples and Quotations.

ESTABLISHED 1801.

C. F. A. HINRICHs,

29 to 33 Park Place, N. Y.

GHESS, DOMINOES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
SLAT-PENCIL POINTS, BRONZE AND
MARBLE INKSTANDS, PEARL
COUNTERS, CUT GLASS

PAPER-WEIGHTS,
THERMOMETERS. TAR-
TAN GOODS. PORTEMONNAIES
& OTHER FANCY GOODS. Also, a FULL
LINE OF GLASSWARE, CHINA, TOYS, &c.

If Interested, Send for Price Lists.

FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.
Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
Handle contains the
ink. Ordinary gold or
steel pens need ink
entirely under the
writer's control;
writes 20 hours
and easily
filled. Just the
thing for con-
tinuous writers of
every class, and
no equal as a pocket
pen, always ready for use.
Prepaid to any address on re-
ceipt of price, \$3. Discount to
dealers. H. B. LATOURETTE & Co.,
7 Murray St., New York.

GEORGE H. REAY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,

NEW YORK.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c., AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MARCH 1, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	372	\$42,017
Newspapers.....	120	7,925
Engravings.....	32	8,831
Ink.....	115	2,213
Lead Pencils.....	20	5,470
Paper.....	275	28,357
Steel Pens.....	4	4,157
Stationery.....	85	1,961
Total.....		\$101,831

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING MARCH 1, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	11,920	\$2,888
Paper, pkgs.....	1,517	11,996
Paper, cases.....	7	7,510
Books, cases.....	86	12,492
Stationery, cases.....	38	2,690
Total.....		\$31,456

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY 20 TO FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

Fischer & Keller, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs. hangings
E. & H. T. Anthony, by same, 8 cs. photo.
L. DeJonge & Co., by same, 5 pkgs.
F. J. Emmerich, Baldu, Liverpool, 2 cs. hangings.
F. J. Emmerich, Reubold, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Fischer & Keller, Partis, Liverpool, 3 cs.
A. & C. Kaufmann, by same, 3 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, France, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Sevill Mfg. Co., Switzerland, Antwerp, 10 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony, Hohenzollern, Bremen, 2 cs.
K. Hornum, by same, 1 cs.
Chas. Lichtenberg, by same, 2 cs.
B. Hildorf, by same, 1 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 2 cs.
Steiner, Kuhn & Co., by same, 17 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 8 cs.
Schall & Co., by same, 6 cs.
F. F. Schuster, by same, 1 cs.
Edward Kilmington, Bolivia, Glasgow, 4 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 3 cs.
Avery, Pensabert & Co., Oler, Bremen, 1 cs.
Barnett Bros., by same, 1 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Holland, London, 2 cs.
Boone & Co., by same, 3 cs.
Sponner & Bauer, Deutschland, Bremen, 2 cs.
H. Gledhill, by same, 9 cs. hangings.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM FEBRUARY 17 TO MARCH 2, 1875.

Danish West Indies, 3 cs books, 210 rms paper, 300
pgs perf.
Bremen, 2 cs sty, 2 cs paper.
Liverpool, 26 cs books.
London, 10 cs books.
British Honduras, 260 rms paper.
Porto Rico, 660 rms paper, 60 pgs perf.
Cuba, 27 cs sty, 16,400 rms paper, 51 pgs perf, 1,333
pgs paper, 4 cs books, 1 cs ink.
Brazil, 1,700 rms paper.
Venezuela, 15 cs sty.
Hamburg, 20 cs paper.
Dutch West Indies, 5 cs books.
British West Indies, 50 pgs paper.
New Granada, 30 pgs perf, 5 pgs paper, 94 cs books.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A
situation for a young man of good family,
about 18 years of age; can furnish high references
as to character and ability, and is ready to work at
a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCK-
WOOD, Publisher, 28 Beekman st.

WANTED. A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG
man who has had experience in the Stationery
business; can refer to one or two of the best houses
in New York. Would like a connection with some
good house where the work would be an opportunity
for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Ad-
dress M. H., care AMERICAN STATIONER.

STATIONERS, ATTENTION.—A YOUNG
man having ten years' experience, a personal
acquaintance with the leading stationers through-
out the country, and commanding a first-class trade,
is open for an engagement. The best and most un-
doubted references given. Address TRAY VLEER,
care "American Stationer," jan23-1t

FOR SALE.

A first-class Stationery and Card Engraving busi-
ness, well located among first-class residences, and
good line of customers, in upper part of this city.

For particulars inquire at the office of this paper,
28 Beekman street, N. Y. mar8-1t

FOR SALE.

A first-class Book and Stationery Store, within
half an hour of New York. Sales last year—which
was the poorest year ever it had—were over \$30,000.
To right party terms easy. For particulars apply
at the office of this paper. mar8-1t

FOR SALE.

A half interest in a Book and Stationery Store in
a city of 10,000 inhabitants. The only Book Store
in the place. To a man competent to take charge
of the business a rare chance is offered.

Address, ANDREW GEYER, care this office.

SHIPMAN'S

Pat. Scrap & Invoice Book.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,

No. 10 Murray St., N. Y.

KOCH, SONS & CO'S

IMPROVED

Patent Book Cover.

Adapted to Bind and Preserve Loose Sheets.



They give universal satisfaction for binding Music,
Illustrated Papers, Letters, Invoices, Pamphlets,
and all Papers of value.

No Family, Office or Reading Room should
be without them.

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE BROKERS,

No. 81 Cedar Street,

NEW YORK.

INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN
SOUND COMPANIES, ON ALL CLASSES OF
BUILDINGS.

Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and
Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT " " = \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - - 3.25
QUART " " = 1.75 GALLON - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive candle's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, line stone surface.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.

Jocelyn's Patent

SILICATE SLATED

BLACKBOARD

3 or 4 feet Sample and
wide. PAPER. Circular
Any length. mailed free.

N. Y. SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO.,

191 Fulton Street.



Light-Weight. SILICATE

For Slate or Lead Pencils.
Adapted and especially USED

for the last 25 Years by the

Boards of Education

New York, Philadelphia,
many Cities, Towns, Schools.

Leading Book Stores and
Stationers keep them. (Sole)

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,
191 Fulton St., cor. Church
Columbia Ave. Sample to Teachers



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.
Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.CHAS. F. WINGATE, Editors.
ANDREW GEYER,

NEW YORK, MARCH 8, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
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" " " twenty-four " "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Mr. C. MILBURN, No. 54 Arthur street, East, and 17 Fish Street Hill, London Bridge, E. C., is our Sole Agent for Great Britain. All subscriptions and advertisements must be sent directly to his office. Subscription and postage for Great Britain,

per annum..... 12s.
Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,
28 BREKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

STATIONERY PATENTS.

It is interesting as showing the amount of ingenuity devoted to making improvements in our trade to examine the different patents granted at Washington for new stationery inventions in the course of a single year. We have before us a list of all the stationery patents taken out in 1873, and find them divided as follows: First on the list in alphabetical order come appliances for making and holding cards, eleven in number, including card-racks, cases, &c. School apparatus, as books, black boards, slates, drawing boards, dissected maps, desks, seats, &c., are very numerous, as is to be expected in this land of free schools. A variety of machines for use in making books have been patented, also book supports and rests, besides book-marks and indexes. Next in order comes a dozen styles of paper files and binders, followed by a still larger number of games and toys, including dolls. Of toys alone there are some thirty different styles. Writing materials and appliances are very numerous, and seem to be specially attractive to inventive minds. In

the present list are no less than twelve different inkstands, besides ink-pads and stamping apparatus, several pencils and pencil-cases, copying presses, envelopes, writing tablets, and other like appliances. Many of these which would have been considered needless luxuries a few years ago are now in large and regular demand and are becoming indispensable to many persons. A new kind of mucilage and a mucilage cup were patented, also several kinds of labels. Four styles of portfolios and one holder, eight pocketbooks (four having "safety" attachments), six styles of tags and fasteners, besides a paper die, paper box and stereoscope, complete the list, which shows very fairly for the inventive talent of our countrymen.

OUR NEW TRADE CENTER.

Our excellent and wide-awake cotemporary, the *Publishers' Circular*, remarks upon the gradual concentration of different New York publishers in the neighborhood of Astor place, which promises to soon become the center of the metropolitan book business. In the same manner stationery houses are gradually drifting away from Maiden lane, John, and William streets towards the vicinity of Stewart's wholesale store. Already a number of firms in our trade have located in this part of the city, who have just received another accession in Henry Levy & Son. The St. John Stationery Company, Owen C. Owen, and Horace Holt are in Park place; the Orange Judd Company is close by in Broadway; W. F. Adams, agent for Amberg's files and binders, H. B. Latourette & Co., and Asa L. Shipman & Sons are in Murray street; and Andrew King & Co. in Warren street. In Reade street may be found Victor E. Mauger, Boerum & Pease, and August Rolker & Sons; A. A. Hayward is in C Chambers street; Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co.; and J. Q. Preble & Co. are in Franklin street; Tower, Gildersleeve & Co., now dissolved, are near by in Broadway, with A. & C. Kaufmann; while a little further up town are Baker, Pratt & Co. and E. & H. T. Anthony.

Other firms are looking in the same direction, and even Stationers' Row may be abandoned before long for this new center of our trade.

A suitable place for the stationery and fancy goods dealers in this city to have their offices and counting-houses would be in the vicinity of Park place and Murray street. This region was formerly occupied by dry goods jobbing houses who have now given up business or gone somewhere else. It is near by the Post-office and convenient of access from all parts of the city; hence its advantages as a trade center.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

A few years since an ordinary counting-room possessed but few of the many conveniences which are now deemed indispensable to the comfort of every business man. The desks then in use were of the plainest description; the floors were sanded and worn by many feet into ridges and hollows, while nearly every one sat on high stools or wrote standing with the time-honored goose-quill;

wooden partitions divided the clerks from the outer world; heavy tin or zinc inkstands were used, and there was in most instances an air of baldness and cheapness about everything. Nowadays people have more comfort about their offices, and very properly so, for why should the place where a man spends two-thirds of his working hours be filled up like a kitchen or barn. Handsome and substantial office furniture is now the rule, with sitting-down desks, comfortable chairs, carpets, and other conveniences. Water-coolers and marble wash-basins are used by every one. In desk furniture a still greater change is seen. Glass and bronze inkstands have replaced the old style, once so common. Gold pens, neat racks for pens and bill-heads, abound, and everywhere comfort and luxury prevail.

The last *Booksellers' Guide*, in commenting on the condition of the book market, makes some pertinent remarks which apply equally well to other trades. It thinks that we must wait a still longer time for confidence to be fully restored. Like a household with a reduced income, the trade are seeking to economize profits and stop leakages, and to compensate for lack of business by extra carefulness and precaution. Judicious advertisements are daily becoming of more importance, while booksellers are beginning to see that selling dollars at one hundred cents apiece will not pay their rent, and whatever their neighbors do, they must sell at a profit or go to the wall.

APPARENTLY, from the statements made in our Berlin correspondent's interesting letter, there are sharpeners in the stationery trade abroad as well as in Yankee land. Neither differences of climate, institutions, nor religion seem to make people any more honest in one locality than in another. One is tempted sometimes to repeat and emphasize the declaration of King David that "all men are liars," but, thank Heaven, there is still some honesty left in the world outside of Brooklyn and Congress.

In our trade items will be found reported two business changes which are of more than ordinary significance, viz., the change on the part of Messrs. Tower, Gildersleeve & Co., and Quinan & Frost from a miscellaneous stationery business to dealing only in specialties. This is indicative of the growing tendency on the part of manufacturers to ignore middle men and to deal direct with consumers.

Is not the stationery trade to be represented at the Centennial Exposition? The members of other industries are making strenuous efforts to secure a creditable display of their products and processes of manufacture at Philadelphia, and why should not our trade be represented as well?

The New York *Daily Bulletin* asserts that the custom house returns of our exports to foreign countries are so inaccurate as to be worse than useless as evidence of the movements of goods. Investigations recently have resulted in developing numerous instances of non-compliance with the law relating to manifests of outward bound cargoes,

GENERAL NOTES.

The most profitable and reliable of business ties—advertising.

The triumvirate that rule the world are—pen, ink and paper.

Books of fiction don't sell as well now as such works as Matthews "Getting on in the World."

For the present, says the Rochester *Democrat*, correspondents will write on neither side of the sheet.

A strolling circus company lately visited the office of THE STATIONER, and afforded much amusement to every one.

An exchange prints an article headed "How to live long." The difficulty with most people now is "how to live" when they are short.

Mr. Barber, United States Third Assistant Postmaster-General, estimates that the Government is defrauded to the extent of \$1,000,000 a year by means of postage stamps washed and used a second time.

We are sorry to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. Some people may now grind up their heads in order to make them of some use to the community.

Our "national game," base ball, has started a new department of boot and shoe manufacture, base ball shoes. These are of canvas, and have grown to be quite an item in the eyes of many manufacturers.

We wish to state that we do not consider ourselves as bound by the utterances of our correspondents, and we shall always be glad to publish any correction of their statements which may be deemed necessary.

The latest straw on the post office camel's back: "The number of books printed since last December to which each member of this Congress will be entitled is about 500, the average weight of which is two pounds, or for the Senate and House about 375,000 pairs."

A new process for producing letter-press impressions of drawings in ink or chalk is about to be patented under the title of "Johnson" type," by its inventor, Mr. T. S. Johnson, of Edinburgh. It claims to be much superior to the graphotype process, and to stand any amount of impression.

A good critic says of Rev. E. P. Roe's novels: It is easy to account for the widespread popularity which this author's books have attained; they are so perfectly natural, and so like everyday life, that they strike a responsive cord in almost every human heart. They are good wholesome reading, too, impregnated with strong common sense and a manly leaning toward Christian principles, without any morbid or strained religious sentiments.

The new historical work entitled, "Early Kings of Norway," which is now appearing in *Fraser's Magazine*, is written expressly for that journal by Mr. Carlyle. It is somewhat remarkable that, with the exception of the *Academy* and the *Christian World*, none of the critics appear to have recognized the Chelsea philosopher as the author. In fact, journalists from whom we might have expected more acumen and perspicuity, ascribe the authorship to Mr. Froude and others.

The *Printers' Circular* will, with the March number, commence its tenth volume. In order to place it within easy reach of apprentices,

journeymen, and employers, the subscription price will be the nominal sum of \$1 per annum, in advance. Its merits as a typographical journal are too well known to need favorable comment at our hands; we may say, however, to those who are not familiar with its pages, that it is the best printers' journal published in the United States. Much useful and interesting typographical information can be gleaned from its pages; and the trifling amount required for subscription should place it in the hand of every man and boy connected with the printing business.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

BOSTON, MASS.—W. H. Forbes & Co., lithographers, &c., G. A. Stearns retires.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—N. E. Card and Paper Company, sold to Elijah Nichols and D. D. Swan. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Hunt & Congdon, publishers, &c., dissolved; Jas. A. Congdon retires; N. Clemons Hunt and Stephen Parrish continue, old firm style.

DETROIT, MICH.—Richmond & Backus, stationers, &c., dissolved; now Richmond, Backus & Co. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Wisconsin News Company, books &c., dissolved; F. H. Greenleaf retires; others continue, old firm style.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Walter A. Mobley has purchased the stock formerly owned by McCleery & McLaughlin, and will continue the sale of books, stationery, wall-paper, window shades, and fancy articles, at the old stand, 42 W. Washington street. GRASSHOPPER FALLS, KAN.—L. A. Meyers, stationery, sold out to George Kuran.

WAMEGO, KAN.—F. C. Bowen & Co., stationers, dissolved; W. G. Bowen will continue.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Emerson & Slott, stationers and booksellers, dissolved; succeeded by Emerson & Kennedy.

ATLANTA, GA.—Smith & Lester, stationery and news, sold out to Goodman & Trimble.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—F. A. Taylor, bookseller and stationer, has discontinued business, and has made an assignment in favor of his creditors to Mr. W. D. Cornish.

D. D. Merrill & Co., books, &c., now D. D. Merrill, Allen & Co.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Wm. C. Collier, bookseller, stationer, and newsdealer, retired.

LEXINGTON, VA.—Lewis & Paine, dissolved; now W. W. Lewis.

WINONA, MINN.—C. H. Lockwood, stationer, sold out, succeeded by Lockwood & Todd.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The various branches of the money market have been dull and almost without feature. In money, business was tame, and there have been no additional failures to disturb the current of trade in commercial paper. In fact, there has been an increase of business, and rates have advanced on first-class goods from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ percent. This movement is caused first by the absence of the banks as competitors for prime paper in the market, these institutions having their discount lines advanced as far as is regarded prudent, and, moreover, have remitted considerable sums to their correspondents in the country. These facts show that legitimate business is reviving, not only in the city but in the country. Call loans are still made at 2 percent, on Governments and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 percent, on stocks. Prime commercial paper passes at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 percent, good at 5 to 6, and other not quite so good at 4 to 7 percent, according to quality and date of maturity. The gold market advanced about one per cent. over our last quotations during the week ending the 29th, but has since fallen back to about the same point as indicated in our last, ranging from 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 115.

There are no material changes to be indicated in

Foreign Exchange, rates ruling somewhat lower under light demand. Rates stand at \$4.83 for 60 day, and \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ for demand. We quote the market nominal at \$4.23 for 60 day and \$4.87 for demand; actual \$4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the former, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the latter. Cable transfers, \$4.83; commercial sterling, \$4.81 to \$4.81 $\frac{1}{2}$. Paris, \$5.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$5.15.

THE PAPER TRADE.—We have no changes to report since our last, trade remaining quiet and with but little change in prices. As compared with last month the market is a little better, for while prices are almost the same they are firmer and dealers are more confident of improved trade in the immediate future.

GENERAL TRADE.—While there are no buyers of any note in town, trade seems quite fair. Long lines of trucks are crowding our principal lines of travel here in the city, and our reports from the West and South are as encouraging as one can wish. One of our prominent dealers, who has just returned from an extended trip, reports trade in all the great Western centers to be good; stocks were low and money easy. Spryly the prospect for a good spring trade is remarkably good.

NEW GOODS.—Novelities for the spring trade have not made their appearance as yet, although Muller promises his new goods in two weeks. He has enlarged his premises, and is now ready to fill all orders.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.		
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10.00	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2.25	
Square French Envelopes, 2 M.....	3.00	

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10.00.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10.00.....	2.93
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

	Pb.	
First Class.....	30c.	30c.
Second Class.....	20c.	20c.
Third Class.....	17c.	17c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	3.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.50	\$7.20
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.95	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note.....	2.35	2.60
Billet.....	2.00	2.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	P.	M.
Flat Cap.....	14-17	30c.	28c.	
Folio.....	17-22	30c.	28c.	

Demy.	16-21	28	30	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	172	176	180	184	188	192	196	200	204	208	212	216	220	224	228	232	236	240	244	248	252	256	260	264	268	272	276	280	284	288	292	296	300	304	308	312	316	320	324	328	332	336	340	344	348	352	356	360	364	368	372	376	380	384	388	392	396	400	404	408	412	416	420	424	428	432	436	440	444	448	452	456	460	464	468	472	476	480	484	488	492	496	500	504	508	512	516	520	524	528	532	536	540	544	548	552	556	560	564	568	572	576	580	584	588	592	596	600	604	608	612	616	620	624	628	632	636	640	644	648	652	656	660	664	668	672	676	680	684	688	692	696	700	704	708	712	716	720	724	728	732	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768	772	776	780	784	788	792	796	800	804	808	812	816	820	824	828	832	836	840	844	848	852	856	860	864	868	872	876	880	884	888	892	896	900	904	908	912	916	920	924	928	932	936	940	944	948	952	956	960	964	968	972	976	980	984	988	992	996	1000
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Any other size or weight at a proportionate price.

OVENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quarto, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20 x 24,	
500 sheets.....	\$29.00
Quarto Letter.....	9.00
Commercial Note.....	5.00
Octavo.....	4.50
Envelopes to match 88, 88.50, 93.50.	

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	20c.
Do, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, 37 lb., gold.....	25c.
Cap, 14 x 17.....	20c.
Do, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, 37 lb., gold.....	25c.

WHATMAN'S.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	20c.
Do, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, 37 lb., gold.....	25c.

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, 37 ream.....	\$1.00@2.00
American Colored, 37 ream.....	2.25
English White, 37 ream.....	2.15
English Colored, 37 ream.....	4.60
German Colored, 37 ream.....	4.00
German White and Blue-White.....	3.00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, 37 quire.....	\$1.25
Demy, 37 quire.....	75

SAGER'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, 37 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7.40
30 inches wide, 37 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8.10
42 inches wide, 37 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.....	
30 inch wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7.40
30 inch ditto.....	8.10
42 inch ditto.....	11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	\$0.50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	3.20
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1.00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1.25
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1.65
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1.15
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1.55
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2.25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, 37 doz.....	\$2.25
Gold and Silver, 37 doz.....	8.50
White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs., to the ream, 37 doz.....	23c.
Rag Blotting, 37 lb.....	13c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 14.....	\$9.50
Plain, 16 x 19.....	18.00
Figured, 16 x 19.....	22.00
Burnished, 17 x 22 3/4 quire.....	2.00

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Comb Marble Paper, German.....	15.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.....	18.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8 x 10, 37 ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9 x 12, 37 ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10 x 15, 37 ream.....	7.50

SUNSHINE PAPER AND MANUFACTURING PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.....	2.25
Compositors' Manuscript.....	1.00
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.00
Reporter's and Student's Manuscript.....	1.00
Notice.....	2.50
Sermon Bath.....	2.50
Sermon Octavo.....	2.50
Sermon Letter.....	3.30

INITIAL PAPER.

Plain White.....	12c.
Crest Lake.....	15c.
Windsor.....	15c.
Declaration.....	18c.
Cleopatra.....	20c.

ENVELOPES.

Envelope range in price from \$1.00 to \$1.00 for manilla, 10 to 25 for 1,000 for the cent 70-10, White.	
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SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEAL AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.	
In neat boxes of 100 each, 37 1000.	
Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Price.....	\$1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25 3.50
LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDERBILT KINGS.	
Lawyer's Seals, plain edge, in boxes of 100.....	\$1.25

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 4s, 8s, 10s, 16s, 20s, 40s.

LETTER WAX.	
Exhibit '74.....	\$2.50
Royal Sealant.....	2.00
No. 1 Red.....	1.50
No. 2 Red.....	1.25
No. 3 Red.....	1.12
No. 4 Red.....	1.00
No. 5 Red.....	1.00
Exhibition Blue.....	1.75
No. 3 Black.....	70
India Letter Wax.....	2.50
sorted colors.....	2.75
Perfume white wedging.....	40c.
No. 1, Green Drug, 20s and 40s.....	75
Best Red 4s and 8s.....	1.25
Best Blue 4s.....	85
Unpolished Red 4s.....	30
Brown B 4s.....	80
Amer. Engine 4s.....	80

Red A 6s.....	30
Specie Red 4s and 8s.....	1.38
Gov. Red 4s and 8s.....	1.07
JANGLING.....	25
In sticks of 16s.	
No. 10 Red.....	75
No. 11 Red.....	50
No. 12 Brown.....	50
No. 13 Brown.....	50
No. 14 Brown.....	50
No. 15 Red.....	35
BOTTLING.	
Quality D 37 100 lbs. 15.00	
Quality C 37 100 lbs. 18.00	
Quality D 37 100 lbs. 27.50	
ENGRAVERS.	
Extra Super, Red	150
For Seal Engravers 200	
Superfine for door	150
Ditto Black.....	83

INKS, INKSTANDS, ETC.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.....	3.00
Copying Ink, Pint, stone bottles.....	5.00
Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles.....	7.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.....	2.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, 1/2 pint, gold.....	1.25
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Stands, gold, 37 gross.....	6.50
Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold.....	9.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold.....	5.00

DAVID'S WRITING INK.

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.....	75c.
Do do do do do, 4 oz. bottles.....	1.25
Do do do do do, 6 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do do, 8 oz. bottles.....	1.75
Do do do do do, Pint bottles.....	3.50
Do do do do do, Quart bottles.....	6.00
Do do do do do, 1/2 Gall. bottles.....	12.00
Do do do do do, 1 Gall. bottles.....	24.00

DAVID'S CARMIN.

Carmine Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.....	2.00
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	2.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	3.50
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	3.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	5.00
No. 4, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	8.00
No. 5, 5 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	15.00
Pints, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	24.00
Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	48.00

DAVID'S RED INK.

Red Writing Ink, 1 oz.....	1.00
Red Writing Ink, 2 oz.....	2.00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.....	75
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz.....	1.25
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz.....	2.00
Violet Writing Ink, Pints.....	3.50
Violet Writing Ink, Quarts.....	6.00
Assorted Colors, Rich Flint Glass, 1 oz.....	1.00

Trade discount, 20 per cent.

Maynard & Noyes' Ink same price as David's.

STEPHEN'S INK.

Imperial, quarts.....	\$8.00
Imperial, pints.....	5.50
Imperial, half-pints.....	2.50
Imperial, 4 oz.....	1.20

TAYLOR'S DIAMOND COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING BLACK INK.

1/2 pts. 102 doz. in a box, 37 doz.....	3.00
Qts. 1 dozen in a box.....	5.00
Qts. 1/2 doz. in a box.....	8.00
SOUTHWARK JET BLACK INK.	
Quarts, Black, per dozen.....	\$6.00
Pints, Black, per dozen.....	3.50
Quarts, Blue, per dozen.....	5.50
Six-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	2.00
Four-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1.75
Three-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1.50
Dwarfs (stone), per gross.....	1.30
Half Pints, Jet, (extra), per dozen.....	3.50
Half Pints, Blue, per dozen.....	3.50
Half Pints, Blue, per dozen.....	3.50
Dwarf, Black, glass, per gross.....	5.50
Dwarf, Blue, glass, per gross.....	5.50
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 1, per dozen.....	1.50
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 2, per dozen.....	3.50
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 3, per dozen.....	4.50

Trade discount.

VIOLETTE, A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. pts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, g'n 50.....	Per Doz.
2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), glazed stone bottles, g'n 50.....	Per Doz.
17. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), w. c. bott. 3/4, b. corks.....	\$8.50
18. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), w. c. bottles, b. w. cork.....	4.75

EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET) BARS.

No. 1. Ex. pts. (litres), g. a. bottles, red seal.....	Per Doz.
2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), g. a. bottles, red seal.....	3.00
3. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), g. a. bottles, red seal.....	3.00
21. Elegant glass, 3 oz., metal-topped cover bottles.....	Per Gross.
31. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal topped bottles.....	21.00
33. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped escargot.....	22.50

DOVELL'S INKS.

Jet black, 2-oz. cones, 37 gross.....	\$7.00
Writing Ink, pints, 37 gross.....	4.50
do. quarts.....	7.00
Writing fluid, pints, with pat. metal stopper.....	8.75
do. quarts.....	8.75
Copying fluid, pints.....	6.50
do. quarts.....	12.00
Carmin Ink, 1-oz. fluid cork.....	3.50
do. 2-oz.....	3.50
do. 1-oz. glass stopper.....	3.50
do. 2-oz.....	5.50

CARTE'S WRITING FLUID.

Cones, white stone bottles, 3 dozen in a box.....	3 doz.
8 oz. do do do do do.....	2 do
Pints, do do do do do.....	3 do
Quarts, do do do do do.....	3 do
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTE'S JET BLACK RECORD INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	\$ 5.00
8 oz. do do do do do.....	1.12
4 oz. do do do do do.....	1.75
Pints 1 do.....	3.25
Quarts 1 do.....	3.50
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTE'S COPYING INK.

8 oz. white stone bottles, 2 dozen in a box.....	3.00
Quarts, do do do do do.....	5.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	3.00

CARTE'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	\$ 7.50
4 oz. do do do do do.....	2.00
2 oz. do do do do do.....	1.12
Pints 1 do.....	5.00
Quarts 1 do.....	8.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	30.00

CARTE'S CARMIN INK.

1 oz Office Stands, Flint Glass, Cork Stop, 37 doz.....	1.87
2 oz do do do do do.....	2.00
1 oz do do do do do.....	2.25
4 oz do do do do do.....	6.00
8 oz do do do do do.....	11.00
1 pint do do do do do.....	1.00
Quarts, do do do do do.....	36.00
On draught, per gallon.....	5.00
Trade discount.....	

FRENCH INK.

B Copying Ink, quarts.....	\$5.50
Ditto, pints.....	3.25
Ditto, half pints.....	1.65
Veuve, Adrien, Mouru, Paris Ink.....	66.75
La Syrienne, Copying, quarts.....	4.50
La Syrienne, Black Fluid, quarts.....	6.75
Ditto, pints.....	4.50

INKSTANDS.

Cocoa Pocket Inks, No. 3.....	\$1.35
Cocoa Pocket Inks, No. 2.....	1.50
Flat glass, 2 1/2 inch.....	1.25
Flat glass, 3 inch.....	1.35
Flat glass, 3 1/2 inch.....	1.65
Flat glass, 4 inch.....	2.10

BANKS' INKS.

No. 1 Double Bankers.....	\$12.00
No. 2 do.....	8.00
No. 1 do.....	13.50
No. 1 Bankers' Inks.....	\$8.00
No. 2 do.....	40.50
No. 4 do.....	30.00
No. 10 do.....	30.00
No. 20 do.....	6.00
No. 50 do.....	15.00
No. 100 do.....	15.00
No. 400 do.....	7.50
No. 500 do.....	9.00
Discount, 25 per cent.....	

LIBRARY INKS.

Bronze, each.....	\$1.00@5.00
Wood, each.....	1.00@15.00

SAFETY INKSTAND.

No. 1, 2 inches diam.....	\$4.00
No. 2, 3 inches diam.....	6.00
No. 3, 3 1/2 inches diam, square bottom.....	8.00
No. 4, 4 inches diam, square bottom.....	10.00

THE NON-SPILLING PRESURE INKSTAND.

3 in. round glass, bronze top.....	\$6.00
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, gilt top.....	7.50
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, gilt pen rack.....	9.00
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, heavy silver-plated pen rack.....	12.00

FRENCH COMMON SENSE INKSTANDS.

Bronze Ink, double screw top.....	\$6.00
2 1/2 inches, per dozen.....	\$6.00
3 inches, ditto.....	9.00

CARTE'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.33
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.33

CONGRESS FOLDERS.			
6 inches, 7 doz....	\$4 25	10 inches, 7 doz....	\$7 00
7 inches,	4 85	10 inches, heavy....	10 00
8 inches,	5 55	10 inches, extra h'y.	14 00
9 inches,	6 25		

PAPER KNIVES.

IVORY HANDLES.			
No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 50	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$6 50
No. 2,	5 50	No. 4,	8 00
IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.			
No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2,	5 00	No. 4,	6 75
HORN AND BONE HANDLES.			

ND ROSEWOOD HAN
\$3.75 | No. 3. 32 do

No. 1,	..... 4 00	No. 4,	..... 6 25
No. 2,	..... 4 50		
SNAKEWOOD HANDLES.			
5½ inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz...	\$4 00	7 inches, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	5 00

... 4 59 |
OSKWOOD HANDLES.

5½ inches, 2 doz...\$3 75	7 inches, 2 doz....\$4 50
6 inches ... 4 00	

.....

Discount, 20 per cent.

GAMES.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

2 nest.....

Leather, 2 in nest, ♀ nest.....	2 25
Leather, 3 in nest, ♀ nest.....	3 00
Leather, 2 in extra nest.....	4 50@ 9 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....	87@ 1 25

CHECKER-MEN.

Box-wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen set.....	\$1 10
Turned wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen set.....	1 25
CHESS-MEN.	
Bone, German, $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen set.....	\$6@ \$15
Wood, German, $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen set.....	9@ 36

1. 72 dozen set.....

Best English Bone.....	10@ 60
Best English Carved.....	36@120
DOMINOES.	
Bone, ordinary quality, ebony back, 7 doz...	\$3@85

ity, ebony back, 72 clo
kappa, 72 dog

Bone, mahogany boxes, & doz..... 50¢
 PLAYING CARDS.
 GOODALL'S CARDS.
 BEST QUALITY (Imported.)

$\frac{7}{8}$ Doz.	
--------------------	--

American Arms ...	\$15 00	Moguls, series 310,	
Japonica.....	15 00	315, 314.....	\$14 00
Moguls, series 404,		City of London ...	11 00
405.....	15 00	Shakespeare	11 00
Canadian Arms.....	15 00	Fern.....	11 00

102,	Moguls, so
------	------------

403.....	15 00	212, 209, 124, 122,	
National	15 00	120, 119, 51, 52....	11 00
Palace	15 00	Florigated, Light..	9 75
Moguls, series 319,		Florigated, Dark..	9 75
320	14 00	Floral.....	9 75

... 14 00	Gold Back
-----------	-----------

Holly.....	14 00	Tinted Enamel blue,	
Japanese Figure...	14 00	buff, green, pink,	
Butterfly.....	14 00	violet and white.	9 75
SECOND QUALITY (Imported).			

Δ,	Floriated
at \$8.75	Gold Flor

Dark and Light..	8 75	Gold Floral.....	9 00
Moguls, series B,		Floral.....	9 00
Dark and Light..	8 75		
Florigated, Light..	9 00		

DOMESTICS.

27 Gross. 1
872.00 | Virginias.

Golden Gates.....	54 00	Broadways.....	28 00
Columbias (Euchre Packs)	48 00	Regattas, Bichro- matics.....	24 00
Gen. Jacksons, No. 1	40 00	Steamships, Bichro-	22 00

ous,	42.00	matrics.
------	-------	----------

Woolley & Co.'s English Playing Cards.
Gold Magnols, series 105-106 107 108 109-110-111-
112, 30 doz.....\$11 00

series 105-106-107-107-10

Figured Moguls, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-308, 7 doz.....	9 00
Figured Harrys, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-308, 7 doz.....	8 00

t. _____

No. 8. MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.	
0. Propeller	\$21
1. Steamboats, assorted star and calico backs...	24
3. No. 2 Highlanders, assorted star and calico backs	28

ported star and calico

9. Decatur, assorted star and calico backs.....	48
12. Star Eagle, half linen, assorted star and calico backs.....	72
6. Great Mogul, fancy backs.....	40
22. Eagle American flag back, enameled.....	54

cy backs, enameled.

16. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
35. Great Mogul, (Enchre,) lancy backs, enameled	54
36. Great Mogul, Solo, fancy backs, enameled...	48
17. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, super-enam'd	72
22. Harry the Eighth, extra enam'd in gold.....	90

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 50, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 50, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., from	\$2.00 to \$45.00
--------------------------------------	-------------------

BRONZED PEN RACKS.

4 inch Bronzed	\$2.50
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bronzed	3.25
4 inch Bronzed	3.50
5 inch Bronzed	3.75
Single Rack	3.75
Double Rack	3.75
Single Stand	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	3.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	3.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	4.25
No. 23 Double new	3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File	1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slat	3.50
Check Cancellers	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
Bill Holder, 7 9/16	\$2.00
Letter Holder, 9 1/16	\$2.00
Letter Holder, 10 1/16	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 1/16	35.00

ADDITIOAL INKES & GOVS.

Bill, 7 9/16, per doz.	\$3.00. Letter, 9 1/16, per doz.
\$4.20. Ex. Letter, 10 1/16, per doz.	\$4.20. Invoice, 9 1/16, per doz.
\$6.00.	

INKS—As made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights	5.00
No. 12 Iron Steel Check Cutters	3.25
No. 13 Steel Check Cutters	3.50
Tin Paper Cutters	3.50

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round	\$1.50	1.25
No. 2 Round	75	75
3 inches	2.50	2.25
No. 4 Oval	2.00	1.75
No. 5 Oval	2.50	2.25
No. 6 Oval	3.25	3.00

Extra.

No. 7 Oval	3.50
No. 8 Oval	3.20
No. 9 Oval	4.50

PEN RACKS

Dampening Bowls	5.50
Dampening Bowls	5.50
Enamelled Bowls	10.00
Enamelled Tubes	5.50
Dampening Tubes	3.00
Check Cancellers	4.50

PEN RACKS

For 3, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2 inch Flat Inks	1.50
For 5 1/2 inch Flat Inks	2.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 3 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 4 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 5 Circular	2.25
No. 14 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 16 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 17 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 18 New French Pattern, Gilt	2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern	4.50
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks	1.25

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.20
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube	1.00
No. 4 Harp	87 1/2
No. 5 Harp Small	87 1/2
Cushions	3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new	1.50
No. 50 Weights	4.00
Iron Weights	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes	1.30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes	1.85
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes	4.00
Nile, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2	10.00
B B Check Cutter	10.00
Iron Japanned	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	Gilt. Nickel.
Cap.	\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter	6.00	6.50
Envelope	5.00	5.50
Trade discount	15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 19 ounces, each	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned	\$5.00
10 x 12 Black Japanned	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned	10.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

Small Plain Letter Press BOWLS	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted	7.50
Water Wells	6.00

9 x 11, 300 leaves	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves	13.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves	17.00
9 x 11, 900 leaves	21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves	10.50
10 x 12, 500 leaves	15.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves	19.00
10 x 12, 900 leaves	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 pages, each	\$1.65
FRENCH COPY BOOK	1.50
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves	3.05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1,000 leaves	3.75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 100 leaves	1.50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves	2.50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves	3.00
Trade discount	4.00

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages	\$1.40
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages	1.50
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 750 pages	2.80
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 1,000 pages	3.50
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 300 pages	1.65
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 500 pages	2.25
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 750 pages	3.00
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 1,000 pages	3.50
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages	1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages	2.50
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages	3.00
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages	2.15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages	3.10
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages	4.95

COPY BUSH.

2 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
3 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Trade discount	

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel	\$6.00 to \$8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel	7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel	9.00 to 10.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small	\$1.00
Medium	1.75
Large	2.00
Trade discount	

SHIPMAN FILES.

	Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11	250	For	Letters	\$12.00
9 x 11	500	Letters	10.50	
10 x 12	250	Letters	12.00	
10 x 12	500	Letters	13.50	
8 1/2 x 9	250	Bath	10.44	
9 x 13	250	Invoices	12.00	
9 x 13	500	Invoices	13.50	
9 x 13	750	Invoices	15.00	
9 x 13	1,000	Invoices	16.50	
7 x 11	500	Bills Oblong	15.00	
12 1/2 x 17 1/2	250	Manifestos	23.00	
11 x 17 1/2	250	Manifestos	21.00	
11 x 17 1/2	500	Prices Current	15.00	
11 x 17 1/2	750	Prices Current	24.00	
9 x 11	250	For	Letters	\$11.50
9 x 11	500	Letters	10.50	
10 x 12	250	Letters	11.50	
10 x 12	500	Letters	13.00	
9 x 12	250	Invoices	11.50	
9 x 12	500	Invoices	13.00	
Trade discount				

TAGS AND LABELS.

With strings, according to size and quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$1.00 to \$5.75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	30¢ to 50¢
Trade discount	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

	WEDDING CARDS.
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pkts.	\$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1.00
Wedding Bill Stationery	1.00
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	3.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram	\$3.00 to \$10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each	.50
Reception Plate	7.00 to 15.00
Church Plate	3.50 to 12.00
Printing Billlets, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	2.00
Illuminated Stamping on Billlets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
--	--

(Wholesale Prices.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ in.	\$5.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	7.00
1 in.	10.00
2 in.	12.00
2 1/2 in.	18.00
3 in.	15.00
3 1/2 in.	15.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

	Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only	\$27.00
16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame	62.50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame	50.00
16 in. Low wood frame	37.50
12 in. Bronze rotary frame	25.00
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame	25.00
12 in. Low wood frame	17.00
9 in. Semi frame	20.00
10 in. Low bronze frame	20.00
9 in. Low wood frame	17.00
9 in. Semi frame	17.00
6 in. Wood frame	10.00
6 in. Semi frame	5.00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and packing extra.	

STEREOSCOPES.

Rosewood, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$24.00 to \$30.00
Black Walnut, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9
Mahogany	24

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.25
Ruby Tubes 50c. dozen	

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 8 to 14 inches	\$9.25 to \$9.50
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.40 to .80
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.50 to .80
1 1/4 inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.60 to .80

ROGE'S ERASERS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.
11087	\$1.80 to \$1.90
11088	3.75 to 3.85

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

FLAT HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.	\$2.50
No. 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch shank	2.50
No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank	2.50
No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shank	4.00
No. 4, 1 inch shank	6.00
No. 5, 1 1/4 inch shank	6.00
No. 6, 1 1/2 inch shank	7.00
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

EXCELSIOR EYELET FASTENERS.

Per 1,000, boxed	\$2.50
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M'GILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$3.50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	2.50
Discount on lots of 100,000, 20 per cent.	

M'GILL'S SUSPENDING BRACES.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed	\$1.25
No. 1, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed	1.00
No. 2, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed	3.50
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed	3.00
Discount on lots of 100,000, 20 per cent.	

DESK PADS.

8 1/2 x 10 1/2	\$5.00
8 1/2 x 12	5.00
10 x 16	6.00
Trade discount	

GLASS PENS.

Briggs' Glass Pens, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$2.00
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QUILL PICKS.

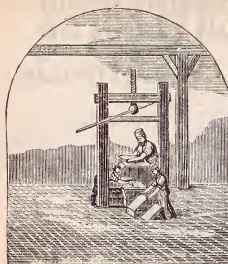
Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$2.00
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	1.75
Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	1.00

WASTE PAPER BASKETS.

Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$3.00
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SPRING PAPER MEASURES

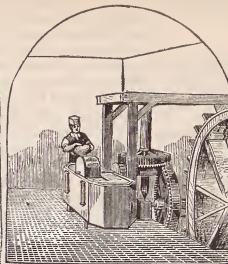
Silver, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.25
Silver, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Brass, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Brass, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00



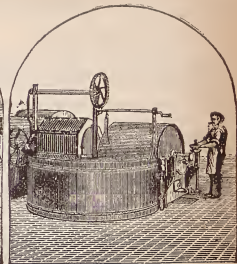
CRANE-1861.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1861.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK-LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

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No. 4 Beekman Street,

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR OWENS PAPER CO.'S CELEBRATED

Extra Superfine, Highly Glazed, White or Tinted, Patent Ruled, Wedding Royal,

COMPRISING THE

Single Rep, Double Rep, Quadrille or Cross-bar Rep, & the Satin or Double-ruled Patterns.

THESE PAPERS CAN BE HAD IN FLAT SHEETS, 20x24, OR CUT UP IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SIZES OF NOTE PAPER, WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH.

These Papers Surpass in Beauty, Finish and Quality.

ANY and ALL Kinds of Foreign Papers.

Orders will also be accepted and promptly executed, at mill price, for all the regular styles and sizes of paper manufactured by the Owens Paper Company, comprising:

BILLETS, OCTAVOS, COMMERCIAL NOTES, PACKET NOTES, LETTERS,

COMMERCIAL LETTERS, PACKET POSTS, FOOLSCAPS, LEGAL CAPS,

LEGAL QUARTO POSTS, LINEN COPYING-PAPERS, BILL PAPERS,

THIN LINEN PAPERS, LINEN BOND & PARCHMENT PAPERS,

BLANK-BOOK & LEDGER PAPERS, WEDDING FOLIOS.



Stafford Manufacturing Co.'s STENCIL COMBINATIONS.

Containing: Stencil Alphabet, Figures, Can Stencil Ink and Brush.
For marking boxes, barrels, bags, and packages for shipment. Printing
all manner of show cards, notices, signs, numbers, prices, &c.
and other purposes too numerous to mention.
Instructive and amusing for Boys.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Size, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$6.00	Size, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$10.00
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6.50	" 2 " "	12.00
" 1 " "	7.00	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	18.00
" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9.00	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with lower case.....	15.00

AN ILLUSTRATION OF SIZES SENT ON APPLICATION.

66 Fulton Street, New York.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE COMBINED
MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
WHOLESALE

Commission Paper Dealers,

35 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

Send for Samples.

CORPORATE MARK,



To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their Corporate Mark

Joseph Rodgers & Sons'
(LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

IN TOWN.

- ...C. E. Butler, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 ...J. B. Haeger, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ...Mr. Paul, of Peter, Paul & Bro., Buffalo, N. Y.
 ...Mr. Birdsey, of Birdsey & Miles, Meriden, Conn.
 ...Joseph Knight, of H. B. Sims & Co., Albany, N. Y.
 ...William Gross, of Brown & Gross, Hartford, Conn.
 ...C. W. Grey, of Hill, Devoe & Co., Worcester, Mass.

PERSONAL.

- F. H. Dunkinson was in Buffalo at last accounts.
 —Mr. Enack and Mr. Freeman, of New York, were in Boston lately.
 —C. T. Bainbridge celebrated the anniversary of his wedding on March 1.
 —Harry Dyer, head salesman for Demison & Co., 200 Broadway, was married on the 25th ult.
 —S. E. Brown, of the St. Louis house of the Good-year Rubber Co., was in Denver February 24.
 —James Kent, recently with Willy Wallach, now makes his headquarters at No. 278 Water street.
 —Frank Dillont, late of McDonald, Dillont & Co., has resumed the superintendency of the job printing office of the Brooklyn Eagle.
 —C. T. Bainbridge has returned from his trip in excellent health, and reports trade in a healthy condition in the South and West.
 —W. C. Cowan is on a Southern trip for Geo. H. Remy. He will be in New Orleans on the 10th inst., and will return from thence via Chicago.
 —Mr. Robert S. Davis, of the firm of Robert S. Davis & Co., school-book publishers of Boston, died at his home in that city on Tuesday, February 23.
 —Mr. Wesley Jones, of Burlington, Iowa, has written an elaborate and sensible letter to the *Publishers' Weekly* on the situation in the book trade.
 —Thomas Dmu, a workman in the bindery of Houghton & Co., at Cambridgeport, Mass., committed suicide a short time since by shooting himself through the lungs.
 —A. L. Baugert, of San Francisco, who has been staying in town during the past few weeks, is son of the author of the striking work on the Aboriginal Races of the Pacific Coast.
 —Judging from the following record of late deaths in the stationer's trade in Great Britain, the latter is very conducive to longevity: January 21, W. Ibbetson, principal partner in the eminent firm of Ainslie & Ibbetson, lithographers, Bradford, aged 50; January 20, at Stonehouse, Devon, Mr. E. W. Cole, stationer, aged 63; January 20, Mr. S. W. Thornton, bookseller and stationer, of Scarborough, aged 64; January 23, William Tyler, ex-Master of Stationers' Company, aged 76; January 3, Mr. John Lovecy, for 25 years the much respected country representative of Mr. Morrell, ink manufacturer, of London, aged 65.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The New York World, in an article upon "Wages and Work," says:
 "The prices charged by the Typographical Union and kindred causes have been of late years steadily thriving printers, printing and publishing houses away from the city. The supply in the city has, however, at no time exceeded the demand, and this trade is one in which no reduction of any sort has followed the panic. The same thing is true of the pressmen, though the influence of the labor society is in this case felt very much less, and some deviations from the standard rates exist. Lithography and wood engraving show the results of the year's depression to as great an extent as any other trade in the city. A general reduction of from fifteen to twenty-five per

cent, in regular wages has taken place or is being carried into effect among the lithographers, and wood engraving is so dull that several instances were found in the course of the investigations on which this article is based in which one-third the usual price had been willingly accepted by wood engravers. With the decrease in both cases in wages, another decrease of over one-fourth has taken place in the amount manufactured. One of the general proofs of this actual falling off in the active industries in the city is evidenced in the fact that four of the largest publishing houses in the city ran all the summer on three-quarters time. Bookbinders show the same state of affairs, and a like reduction in hours and wages. Envelope makers are in much the same condition, and a failure in this business recently threw some 300 girls out of work. In all these trades, except lithography and wood engraving, the present condition of trade is no worse than last winter." From statistics given, the *World* shows that the 8,400 persons employed in the trades relating to the art of printing, nearly one-fourth are out of employ, the greatest slackness of work being among the wood engravers, the bookbinders and the type-founders.

THE VALENTINE SEASON.

The *Publishers' Weekly* says: "Outside of the regular stationery articles the most saleable goods for the past few weeks have been valentines. These articles have been manufactured this season in the same or even greater quantities than usual, and such were the anticipations formed of their sales, that the various jobbers and retail dealers laid in large stocks. The manufacturers in this way got rid of the bulk of their goods, but the jobbers and retailers were not so fortunate. The demand for this peculiar class of goods would seem to have declined, for outside of the manufacturers there is a general complaint of no sales. The results in the Post office are very apparent, for where formerly Valentine-day increased the mails, there was this year scarcely a perceptible effect. It is calculated that only about 40,000 valentines have passed through the mails, whereas in former years the estimated number was from 80,000 to 100,000. This amount does not, of course, include the packages sent by the manufacturers in this city to the dealers in all parts of the United States. Such packages were numerous, but from the absence of the individual valentines in the mails it may be taken that the contents of the packages still remain with those who ordered them. The advent of this holiday, however, was beneficial for the general trade, for it encouraged a demand for fancy embossed and laced papers, and enabled many dealers and importers to dispose of old stocks."

Glazed boards, which have the invaluable quality of not setting off, can, it is said, be prepared as follows: The body of the board is composed of smooth card, made without size, and they are then covered with a composition made of three parts of deflaminated blood, and four parts of powdered lime, with a little powdered alum. This mixture gives a glutinous mass which is spread over the boards. After drying, they are passed through a rolling mill. They are light, and as hard as wood, and completely impermeable to either water or oil. The composition is stated to be identical with the Chinese varnish known under the name of *chio tiao*,

ENVELOPES

At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—buying machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest drug to the largest Official size, all well made and ganned, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

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INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1882.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

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IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Orders of Dancing &
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 Plain & Fancy Cards,
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MONOGRAMS,

Crests and Emblems,

FURNISHED TO ORDER.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR

Balls, Parties, Masquerades, etc., etc.

362 BROADWAY,

P. O. BOX 3282.

Cor. Franklin St., N. Y.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER ORNAMENTS and FANCY PAPER GOODS.

"TRADE SHOPPING."

Our contemporary, THE AMERICAN STATIONER, for the most part publishes correct opinions upon trade. It has, however, we consider, expressed erroneous ideas in the following paragraph:

"When a buyer consumes a stationer's time showing his goods, and also gets his prices, and then coolly walks off to a rival establishment, without making a purchase, merely to see if he cannot obtain a little better price, he is doing an act of injustice, and injuring all parties concerned. How can confidence and fair-dealing be possibly maintained under such circumstances? "Shopping" at the best is demoralizing to both buyer and seller.

One of the earliest maxims imparted to incipient traders is that which asserts "an article well bought to be half sold," and, if this be admitted, we contend that every buyer has a right to purchase as cheaply as possible. If wholesale houses are permitted to conduct their business in such a manner, why should retailers be debarred from like indulgence? Why should a retailer be bound to purchase at a given quotation simply because he has visited a warehouse, any more than a manufacturer who had called at a merchant's or a broker's office to inquire the prices of raw produce? The idea is a fallacy, and one wholly subversive of good business. We presume that our contemporary intends to suggest that, the system of "shopping" is likely to induce excessive competition, and that to effect sales certain houses will submit to increased discounts. We admit the fact, though maintaining our belief that it is the duty of every buyer to make his purchases in the cheapest market. We have, however, found in the London trade that there is very little actual difference between the cheap and the dear houses, as the former require short payments, while the latter give extended and oftentimes ridiculously long credit. Indeed, it is very questionable if the real profits of the former, considering the capitals employed, are not in excess of those of the latter, while the advantage of credit to the retailer is sometimes so great that it amounts to whether or not he can keep open his shop. Ready cash and large orders will always produce cheap "lines," and those who go to market with these advantages have a perfect right to buy where they choose, and only such persons can avail themselves of the opportunity. —London Stationer.

SHORTHAND COPY.

We translate the following from a German contemporary: "Composing from shorthand manuscript is a subject which has lately received much attention in Austria, and in isolated instances has been successfully introduced in newspaper offices. Not long ago a competitive examination on this very subject was held among journeymen compositors and apprentices, when prizes for efficiency were awarded to both. Its latest phase of development was its introduction into the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna. The reporters' shorthand notes of the debates of the Diet were, instead of being first transcribed, immediately transferred to the hands of the compositors. The new *modus operandi* seemed to answer beyond expectation, for the saving effected in time and money was very considerable. But one party to this arrangement seems to have been left out of consideration, and well-nigh now threatens to

upset the whole. The members of the Diet, it seems, had the right to correct their reported speeches previous to the transcribed manuscript being passed into the hands of the printer. The stenographic 'copy' being now sent on direct to the printing-office, members had to be supplied with slip proofs of their speeches, and it is found that the authors' corrections arising therefrom more than balance the saving effected in dispensing with transcribing." This is an utterly chimerical idea, and one that has been tried in this country, but only by non-practical men. If any improvement is possible, it is in this direction: Let printers learn Pitman's shorthand—the first or slowest style will be sufficient. Let the reporters transcribe their notes in this style, which runs to about fifty words per minute, a saving of time to the extent of about 600 per cent. No reporter's verbatim notes could possibly be printed as written.—Lithographer.

To harden lithographic crayons, melt them up and add a little shellac.

The best flux for reducing photographer's waste is carbonate of soda.

A good method of japanning tin for use for outdoor signs is to grind the pigment of the required color in shellac varnish.

A wealthy Pittsburg merchant is reported as having said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the houses from which, if at all, my trade must come."

WARRINGTON Steel Pen Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steel & Indestructible Metallic Pens & Pen Holders.

Our Numbers, 704-705-709-730-732-741-744, are the Most Popular Pens in the market.

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**Cor. TWELFTH &
BUTTONWOOD STS.,
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Show all your Patrons the
SISSON'S BINDERS.
Cheap. Strong. Durable.

REDMAN & KENNY,
DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS
ON WOOD & METAL
52 JOHN ST NEW YORK.

BRISTOL BOARD.

First Quality.

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.

By my process of making Bristol, each sheet is composed of three sheets united while in the wet or pulpy state, thus giving it the solidity of machine-glued card without its liability to divide. SAMPLES SENT.

PERRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PENS,
Rubber Bands & Rings,
Everpointed Pocket Pencils,
Stationers' Sundries,

AND
CORK PENHOLDERS.

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A. M. LeVINO & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pocket-Books, Belts, &c.,
292 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., N. Y.

We call the attention of the public to our newly-invented

"Non Plus Ultra" Pocket-Books,
(PATENTED JUNE 30, 1874)

the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the DURABILITY and NEATNESS of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

Horace Holt,
No. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBEE MFG. CO.,

and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

NUMBERING MACHINES,

HAND STAMPS,

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RIBBONS, &c.

BRANCH:

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TRIER & WOLFF,
190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

METHODS OF SIZING WRITING PAPER.

BY CARL HOFMAN.

There is a marked difference in the methods of sizing, which are followed in different countries. On the continent of Europe all writing paper is sized with rosin solution and alum in the pulp, and this method, although apparently very simple, has been the cause of more sleepless nights to most paper-makers than all the other operations together. It is at best a very difficult process, and there are at present very few mills where it is not sometimes found necessary to correct imperfect sizing by subsequent "matrication," which consists in dampening the paper in a humid atmosphere, and then drying the sheets slowly with natural or heated air in the lofts. In some mills all the sized paper has to undergo this auxiliary operation in order to avoid difficulties.

In Great Britain the bulk of writing papers are sized with gelatine on the surface, and were formerly treated like hand-made paper, namely, the sheets were soaked in size, pressed between felts, and dried in the lofts. To avoid this laborious process and the uncertainties of loft-drying, the English and Scotch paper-makers have constructed enormous machines for the purpose of sizing and drying the paper in a continuous web, and they have succeeded admirably in producing thus large quantities of fine writing paper. But these machines are as costly as they are wonderful, and require for supervision, while in motion, a considerable amount of skilled labor. It is a well-known fact that paper will be better sized the slower the gelatinous surface is dried, and the more freely it is permitted to contract in all directions, and it is for the purpose of making the drying operation as slow as possible that machines have been constructed which require a length of from one to one and a half miles of paper to be covered. But while it seems theoretically possible to dry slow enough by increasing the apparatus, it seems impossible that paper which is necessarily drawn over rollers and drums, and thus kept in tension, while drying in an endless web, should be able to contract in any direction but sideways. To make up for these apparently unavoidable deficiencies, it becomes necessary to use a more concentrated size than would otherwise be required, and we find therefore frequently the surface of such paper so hard and glass-like that it is difficult to write upon it.

In America, where the better class of writing papers are likewise surface sized, it was also found necessary to invent mechanical contrivances through which the repeated handling of the sheets, as with the old method, could be avoided. Yankee genius has succeeded in establishing a system by which the paper, as it comes from an ordinary paper machine, is sized and pressed continuously, cut length and crosswise into sheets, which are neatly laid upon each other in a wet state without ever being touched by any human hand, and all this with the aid of, though admirable, but very cheap machinery, which requires no more room than reels and cutter. The piles of cut and sized sheets are, again without being touched, laid upon a truck carried by an elevator to the lofts, and are there suspended in the old-fashioned manner, but dried at any desired temperature with steam-heating pipes, whence the mills have become independent of weather and seasons.

In comparing the British and American sys-

tems, we find that the manual labor, or rather the number of operatives, is about the same with both, for the hands which suspend, remove, and jog the sheets in America are required to watch and tend the enormous drying apparatus in England. But while with even the best of the latter the process is yet a forced one, and contraction in the running direction impossible, the former has the advantage that it comes much nearer the never surpassed hand-made paper, and that the large outlay, which is caused by rows upon rows of drums and ventilators, with buildings and gearing, is saved.

The system of sizing in the pulp, as carried out in France, Germany, &c., has apparently the advantage over all others of being simpler and cheaper, but the advantage is only apparent when the difficulties of rosin-sizing and the consequent matrication are considered, and when we remember that the insertion of rosinate of alumina between the fibres weakens the paper, while it is strengthened by the addition of a coat of gelatine. Rosin-sized paper requires, therefore, much hard stock, such as linen, hemp, &c., while surface-sized paper contains frequently from 60 to 80 per cent. of cotton.

It is the writer's opinion that the American system of sizing and drying writing papers is, with the present prices of raw materials, not only the best, but also the cheapest, for the large bulk of fine machine-made paper, and that it should be adopted in Europe.

A MAGAZINE EDITOR'S DUTIES.

The Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Union* writes: "The man who holds the helm of the magazine that stands at the head of American literature ought to be critical, as we all know Mr. Howells is. The position is no sinecure. It is, like all other posts of real honor, one of many difficulties and sore trials of the temper and patience—and it is a post of hard work. Look through the volumes of 1874, and you will find that the editor contributed more than enough to fill an entire number. I have looked over them pretty carefully and know what I am talking about. Think of the number of books he has criticized, and of the authors who have warmly anathematized him for his honest judgment! Think of the contributors who have been weighed and found wanting, and of the reasons extorted from the agonized editor for the return of unavailable manuscripts! Think of the honest opinions he has been urged to deliver and of the honest curses he has received for expressing his true feelings! Think of the pleadings of forlorn spinsters in behalf of their literary offsprings, and of the battering assaults of fierce man writers whose cuticle is too thick to permit them to take a hint that their stupid skimmings are 'not exactly adapted to the Atlantic.' Think of these things, and then say honestly, would you be willing for five or six thousand dollars a year to be the publishers' scapegoat."

An excellent stamping ink that dries rapidly and is free from grease may be cheaply prepared, according to Müller, by dissolving one part of crystallized, so-called, red aniline violet in 30 parts of alcohol, and adding 30 parts of glycerine to the solution. This colored liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Books
Stationery and School Supplies,
Cincinnati, have best facilities for sales of all kinds of desirable goods. Samples of all Novelties wanted; correspondence invited.

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The Very Best.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

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DIRECTORY**

OF THE

PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

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LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only standard authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

It must, therefore, be evident that it will pay any one wishing to reach the Trade, to announce themselves by means of an advertisement in this Directory.

A SMALL card is better than NONE AT ALL, as all advertisers are classified in a very thorough manner in front of the book, and this alone constitutes a very valuable Index to first hands, and every manufacturer should be represented.

An interesting feature will be the cards of a number of our Leading Manufacturers, printed on special paper of their Own Manufacture, and inserted in the volume.

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ONE HALF PAGE..... 25.00
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& PATENT SCRAP BOOK.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,

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STATIONERS'

PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

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ANDREW GEYER,

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AMERICAN STATIONER.

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Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.

The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. **PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.**

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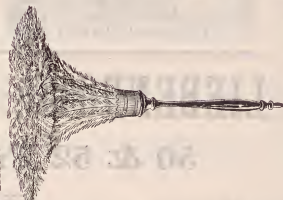
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Fine Pocket-Books,

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DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
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A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

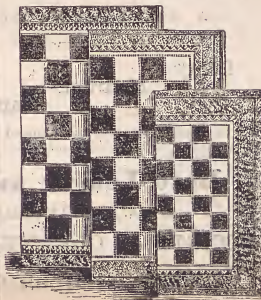
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Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

KOCH SONS & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



LITERARY NOTES.

"Wilson's History of the Slave Power," of which the author has now completed so important a portion, gives the promise of still greater interest in the narrative of President Lincoln's administration and the events of the civil war. Few writers could have handled the subject with more judgment and ability than are displayed in the composition of the present volume. The Doric simplicity of its style is in admirable keeping with the scenes which it describes. No attempt is made to enhance the interest of the book by splendor of coloring or pomp of words. The writer has evidently pursued his task with a single eye to the expression of truth, with absolute freedom from personal aims, and with no bias from party prejudices. Although his work is intended as a rigid outline of facts, without aiming at the finish and harmony of a fully rounded picture it shows nothing of the skeleton-like meanness of a historic compilation, but has the freshness, if not the vivacity, of an eye-witness relating events in which he took a conspicuous personal part. No one can study its pages without increasing both the order and compass of his knowledge, or without craving the intelligent guidance of the author in the remainder of the story.—*Geo. Ripley.*

"Book-Keeping Simplified" is the name of a neat little treatise of sixty pages on the above subject in which the double entry system is briefly, clearly, and concisely explained. We have always held that the best school to learn book-keeping in is that of experience and practice. But for such as wish to learn it from a book, or as an assistant to the young practitioner, nothing could be better than this book. It is plain and concise. The book contains interest tables and a good many rules and formulas useful in the counting room, which render it a valuable reference book for the business man. It is compiled by D. B. Waggener and published by D. B. Waggener & Co., Philadelphia.

The *Printing Times and Lithographer* (London) for January commenced not only a new volume, but also a new series. In addition to the two special serial articles which we mentioned in our last, it contains an interesting biographical sketch of the celebrated lithographer Fraug, whose fame has gone to the ends of the earth; and a well written review of a new work on printing by A. Waldow, of Leipzig, entitled "Typography in its Technical and Commercial Bearings." The cover is ornamented with a new heading, containing vignettes of Caxton and Senefelder; and the general appearance of the publication has been much improved.

WHY CITY DRUMMERS HAVE SUCH ENDURANCE.—Because they are city boys. Reports of our medical department on the late war showed, what the reports of all medical departments have shown everywhere, that the country boys are the very softest material that goes into the field; that no military contingents are sooner knocked up on the march or sooner broken down by fatigue; and that none suffer such serious diminution under the terrible process of sifting by which veterans are made. In fighting, marching or bivouacking, or any other severe or prolonged test of bodily powers, the city man, or man of the desk, other things being equal, comes off best. Therefore, out-of-town stationers may as well yield on that.

Many of us have cause to rejoice that we are not old Romans. In their days the debtor could be taken home by the creditor and kept six days, fettered with irons not exceeding fifteen pounds in weight; at the end of which time, if the debt remained unpaid, he could be brought before the people on three market days, on the last of which his body could be cut into pieces according to the number of creditors; or if they preferred, he could be sold into foreign slavery. If these laws were enforced nowadays!

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.
35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston. 36 Dey St., New York.



LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.,
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and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios,
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First - Class Linen Ledgers.

A SPECIALTY FOR ONE QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

Demy, Medium, Imperial, Royal, Super Royal.

These Papers are now pronounced by the most prominent consumers and best judges, to be the

Best Ledger and Record Papers

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STRONGEST, CLEANEST, AND BEST COLOR.

Compare, Purchase, and be Convinced.

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~~31 + 32~~

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27 + 28

EA-IRIS

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27 + 28

EA-IRIS

PUBLISHERS' TRADE CENTERS.

The removal of the Scribners to the spacious building, 743 to 745 Broadway, opposite Astor place, is an addition to the strength of that locality as the New York publishing center which will tend very much to concentrate the trade in that neighborhood. Clinton Hall, which itself includes the Mercantile Library, the rooms of the Messrs. Leavitt, where the Book Fair will be held, and "Booksellers' Row," in which are the stores of Hurd & Houghton, Wiley, Francis, and Macmillan, promises to be for many years the geographical center of the New York publishing trade. Right across from it is the Bible House, with many of the religious publishing societies, Whittaker, Warren & Wyman, and other houses; the Cooper Institute, besides its other book features, is the home of Pott, Young & Co.; just below is the Astor Library; north, are Dodd & Mead, Randolph, Worthington, Lockwood, and the Methodist Book Concern; on Broadway, south, are Dutton, Bouton, and others. Several firms below this locality are taking thought of removal, and of them some no doubt will be attracted to the center named. The Harpers and Appletons promise by and by to remain the only prominent firms farther down town, but each of them is of course a fortress in itself.

The Boston trade promises in like manner to centralize itself in the Franklin street neighborhood, where its two leading houses, Osgood and Lee & Shepard, are already located, and in other cities a like tendency is to be noted. It seems indeed to become a virtual necessity to any particular trade in a great city that it should localize itself in this way. The jewelry trade long confined itself chiefly to "the Lane" and John street, and has lately taken a deliberate move to Bond street, whence the publishers who a few years since looked toward that quiet street of dentists and boarding houses as their *ultima thule*, are starting up town. The tendency certainly expedites business in publishing and jobbing, and is especially a convenience to out-of-town buyers who come personally to the centers, and it does not have the destructive effect upon retail business that might at first sight be supposed. Retail buyers are attracted toward such a center inevitably, and a local competition may take a healthful turn, in the way of large stocks and polite attendance, as well as the unhealthful turn of discounts. So we hail the removal of the Scribners as another step toward a useful improvement.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

HOW MANY FIRES ORIGINATE.—A watchman in the employ of Clark W. Bryan & Co., of Springfield, Mass., while perambulating the bindery in the upper story of their building the other evening, discovered a wad of cotton-waste on fire, and immediately attended to it. It seems that during the day a carpenter had been making more table room and had rubbed the surfaces with waste saturated with linseed oil, and this wad, no larger than a man's fist, thrown upon the floor had ignited all by itself, and but for the timely discovery might have done much mischief.

KEEP UP PRICES.—A writer of sense says: We are too easily influenced by the reports of buyers, and reduce our prices below a paying point upon the weakest evidence. Firmness gives confidence, and those who offer to their customers good articles can afford to be firm, and the result will show larger sales and a more satisfactory balance sheet.

LINDENMEYR & BRO., PAPER WAREHOUSE, 15 and 17 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

NEWS, BOOK, SUPER, EXTRA SUPERFINE BOOK
and PAMPHLET COVER Specialties.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Byron Weston's First-Class Ledger and Record Papers.

ALSO DIFFERENT QUALITIES OF

Flat, Colored, and Ruled Writing Papers,
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STAFFORD'S
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SUBSTITUTES FOR FOREIGN INKS.

THEY FLOW FREELY,
Never Thicken or Mould.

STICKWELL & CO.'S
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S. S. STAFFORD,

218 Pearl Street, N. Y.,

or any respectable Stationer.

WILLIAM P. DANE,
187 William St.,
Glazed, Plated, Enameled, and Embossed Papers,

FOR PRINTERS', LITHOGRAPHERS', BOOK-BINDERS' & PAPER BOX MAKERS' USE.

We pay particular attention to the manufacture of papers for printing, and have constantly in stock a large assortment of desirable colors in sizes that are calculated to cut to good advantage for label manufacturers, all of which are warranted for STRAIN LITHOGRAPHIC, or LETTER PRESS WORK.

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THE "ORIGINAL"

BROILED CHOP AND STEAK HOUSE.

Finest Imported Wines and Liquors.

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Importers and Manufacturers of

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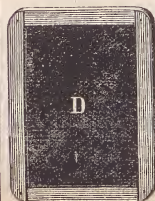
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FOREIGN NOTES.

A firm in Birkenhead, recently issued a trade circular, admirably printed in black, pink, blue, silver and bronze.

The Calendar Note Paper is a novelty introduced by Messrs. Terry, Stoneman & Co., of Hutton Garden, to enable scribblers to indicate to their correspondents with the least possible trouble the day, month, year, and hour in which they indited their communication.

German paper is accused of an increasing deterioration of quality, while its price is going up. Relief is sought in importing English paper, the quality of which is a whole third better than that of home-made papers, while their price is only ten per cent. more. German stationers find that native goods spoil in stock, and that English do not.

A case was tried a short time since in the City of London Court in which a publisher sued a clergyman for the value of two dozen valentines supplied to him. The learned judge expressed his surprise at a clergyman requiring such a number of such an article, but the publisher replied, "Oh, they were 'sacred valentines,' sir, for distribution among his flock."

A stationer opposite a London railway terminus has the following notice placed in his shop: "The proximity of these premises to the opposite station causes frequent applications for the use of pen, ink and paper, resulting in a hindrance to business and loss of assistants' time; writing is, therefore, strictly prohibited."

The Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft is becoming sensational. In a recent issue it informs us that a certain chemist has studied *ortho-amidocresylparosulphurous* acid, and that by the aid of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash he has transformed it into *trichloroethotolquinone*. All this may be true, but we are not prepared to accept the statement without further consideration.

Trade travelers seem to weary of their calling after a few years of arduous enterprise. To get business for their employers travelers say they must give up every domestic comfort. They have to pay rates and taxes for a domicile, and scarcely ever sleep in it; their children grow up without hardly knowing them; their wives have but very little of their company; and, from the perils which surround railway traveling, their lives are frequently in danger. —*Press News*.

An association has been founded for the promotion of the interests of the Swiss paper trade. It has taken in hand, as its first task, the regulation of the makes of writing papers, the dimensions of which are divided into fourteen grades, reckoned by centimeters, beginning at 53x44 and going up to 68x97. The ream is to consist of 500 sheets, the quire of twenty-five sheets in sections of five. Printing papers have been made under similar conditions for about two years past.

The *Publishers' Circular* states that in the year 1874 there were published in Great Britain 3,351 new books, 991 new editions of older books, and 291 importations from America, making a total of 4,603, or 388 less than in the preceding year. This falling off may be accounted for by the increase in the cost of production. There is a decline of nearly 150 in theological books, but an increase in the num-

ber of scientific works and in the books classed under the title "Essays, Belles Lettres," &c.

Messrs. Letts, Son & Co.'s Diary No. 1 is one of the most useful quarto diaries published. One page is allotted to every day on faint ruled paper, such as it is a real pleasure to write on. The information at the commencement is all that any merchant or commercial man can desire. The list of colonial and foreign banks is unusually full and correct; and appended to every place named in the list is the postal rate, with the cost of a telegram.

The Japanese Government has taken the bold step of setting up an office for bank-note printing. Paper money, indeed, has long been in use in Japan. Its production, however, up to the present time has been the work of a printing firm in Frankfurt, Messrs. Dondorf & Naumann. A clever Italian copper-plate engraver, Sig. Chissaroni, formerly engaged on the Japanese notes, has been commissioned to set up the new office, and in company with some of his former business associates is already, says the *Brunswick Journal*, on his way to Yeddo.

We wished to paint, with water-colors, a monogram on gilt paper, but could not get the paint to lie, not even when mixed with gum; it either scaled off or was patchy. After trying various expedients, we scratched all over the surface of the monogram with a hard lead pencil, and we then found that the water-colors could be easily painted on the surface. Their effect on the gold ground was very great, and perhaps some of our "illuminating" readers may thank us for illuminating them with this "wrinkle." —*Printers' Register*.

In Austria the leather paper made from vegetable parchment has been rendered soft, pliable, and capable of being colored and pressed like leather, so that it can be used for bookbinding. It is not easily soiled and does not suffer even from moisture—a property which gives it advantages over split sheepskins for the lining of hats, the latter becoming dirty from perspiration. But even with these improvements artificial leather cloths and vegetable papers will never largely replace the old servant, leather. Nature's production, which has so long held sway in all parts of the world, is not likely to be generally superseded by art in the present century.

French schoolmasters, who, by the by, are proverbially ill-paid, have hit upon a clever expedient to increase their incomes. They estimate the total annual expenditure for school books, &c., to be about £270,000, and have concluded that the intermediary agents who sold all these books realized a profit amounting to £248,000, and have forthwith decided that the schoolmasters should seek to preserve at least a portion of these profits for themselves. These gentlemen have therefore founded a society entitled the "Crédit Général des Ecoles," with funds to buy all the necessary books at wholesale prices. The profits of retailing the school-books to the pupils are to be set aside for the relief of all distressed schoolmasters.

A pocket card, interest table, and almanac for 1875 has been published by Messrs. Dean & Son, which comprises within an area of three inches by two an almanac showing quarter days, the days of the week for every month in the year, the number of days between the corresponding dates of any two months in

1875, or between any two days in 1875 or 1876, including the extra day of Leap year, a table for finding the interest of any number of pounds for any number of days at any rate per cent., a method for calculating the amount of wages, salaries, rent, &c., for any number of days, together with simple explanations and rules.

In Siam paper is made according to the Chinese manner from the four to five foot long root of the Thon-Kai, and the bark of the Plu-Kloi, the paper tree of the Siamese (*Tilirophus aspera* Wild), and is very thick. For the purpose of ordinances, decrees, treaties, commercial books, and other documents, the leaves are glued together and shaped into five-inch sheets, according to the quantity required. Siamese books contain generally eighty of such sheets, and are therefore about thirty-three feet long and fourteen inches wide. Such books are called *Samutdum*—they are yellowish—and the commoner ones are of a blackish color. Therefore, black and white pencils are used for writing, the black books being used for ordinary purposes and for schools. The writing can be effaced by water.

In anticipation of an increased demand for Easter cards, Messrs. Dean & Son have for some time past been actively engaged in preparing a great variety of patterns, and we only do them justice by stating that their samples display not only decided novelties, but novelties that are likely to be appreciated by certain sections of the community. Their cards include every gradation of price, and range from 1d. to 2s. retail. One of the greatest novelties is the introduction of wooden crosses, combined with Paschal lambs and appropriate surroundings. Then there are sachets with watered silk centers, surmounted with ivory monograms or ornamented with designs painted by hand. Now is the time for fancy stationers to feel the pulses of their customers, and, if they be able to form correct diagnoses, they may create profitable business. But to do trade display is necessary. Customers must be enticed, or the public proper will never ask to be served with Easter cards. It is a new trade, and must be pushed. —*London Stationer*.

COPYING DESIGNS.—The *London Stationer* says: "If manufacturing stationers were to proceed against all who commit plagiarisms, many of which are of a much worse character than the one under notice, our police and civil courts would almost daily be resorted to by litigants. By all means let those connected with the trade give full scope to their inventive faculties, and we will allot them full credit therefor; but, when they simply vary the designs of others, let them introduce the novelties as variations and endeavor to make their market by flooding the trade before others have time to oppose. In the production of sufficient stock, and in its simultaneous introduction to the trade, lies the secret of success in whatever pertains to fancy stationery or fancy goods. We have always, and ever shall, express our disapprobation of the manner in which designs are copied in the trades we more particularly represent.

A Portland man, who has been missing currency from his money-drawer for some time past, has discovered a rat's nest behind the drawer, containing half a peck of the mutilated bills, representing several hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous.

The *Providence Journal* says a man was fined \$5 and costs in that city last week, "for indecent intoxication." What is the punishment for a decent tittle?

The *Golden Age* is offering a pair of "Ladies' Elegant Two-Button Kid Gloves, of any desired size or color, mailed free;" in fact, "a prime, thoroughly reliable, and elegantly finished" article—for every subscriber.

Several respectable and well-known citizens of Albany lately received postal cards with the following neatly written on them:

Baby is no better, and I am so lonely. Do you think it right to neglect me in my trouble? More anon. PER.

Some of these cards made no small excitement.

Owing to the multiplicity of school boards in London, and the consequent march of intellect, a new nomenclature is coming into fashion. On our boardings and dead-walls, instead of the once familiar "Stick no bills here," one now reads "Affix no placards;" and in place of "Rubbish shot here" appears, "Débris of miscellaneous character may be deposited in this locality."

In a hospital in Vermont is an editor chap who has just swallowed a thermometer left on his table, while suffering from temporary delirium. They have a great deal of trouble with him now. When he drinks hot coffee that thermometer flies up against the roof of his mouth hard enough to lift his hat off, and when he eats ice cream it gets down into his boots and worries his corns.

A curious effect of the cold was noticed in Meadville, Penn., a few days ago. A strong bottle had been filled with water and a cork placed in the nozzle. During the night the water froze solid, and expansion pushed the cork from its place and formed a column of ice above the top of the bottle three inches in length, and half an inch in diameter. The cork stuck to its position as well as it could, keeping on the upper side, where it still remains, perched on top the transparent shaft of ice.

A correspondent who interviewed the head of one of our publishing houses writes that the novel business is terribly overdone, and publishers as a rule look with doubt and suspicion on every manuscript of a new novel or romance. The correspondent in question has made an estimate of the novels offered, rejected, and accepted by the publishers of whom he writes, and gives the following as the correct proportions:

Manuscripts offered per year.....	500
Manuscripts declined per year.....	450
Manuscripts accepted per year.....	10
Sales of novels printed, over 1,000 copies....	3
Sales of novels printed, over 2,000 copies....	2
Sales of novels printed, over 4,000 copies....	1

Sheppard Homans thinks it is inconsistent with the public security to have all the processes of printing, numbering, sealing and issuing the National currency and bonds begun and ended within the Treasury building, or even within any single city. The chances for collusion between employes are too numerous. The plan which gave the different processes in the manufacture of a single bond or a single greenback to different establishments under separate control in different cities seems to us not only wise but indispensable.



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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: MARCH 23, 1875.

NO. 43.

A REPRESENTATIVE WESTERN STATIONER.

Wesley Jones, Burlington, Iowa.

The Palace Book Store, in Burlington, Iowa, is one of the best known and most prosperous establishments in the great valley of the Mississippi. Its proprietor, Mr. Wesley Jones, who is but little more than than thirty years of age, has already achieved a reputation for intelligent insight into his department of trade, and a thorough mastery of all the details of business, both large and small, which not only insure success, but may well be envied by those whose experience, counting by years only, is far greater than his.

It is a common maxim that "there is nothing so successful as success." As the world goes, this may be true, but every high-minded man must feel that success which is not based upon fair and honorable dealing, or which springs from fortuitous circumstances, rather than from hard work and real merit, is, in the best sense of the word, no success at all, but the saddest of failures. The truly successful man is he who wins his way by close attention to his business, a thorough comprehension of the laws of trade, the most scrupulous integrity in all his dealings, generosity and kindness toward those in his employ, and, withal, taking so lively and so intelligent an interest in public affairs that his example and influence are a constant support to every laudable enterprise and to the culture and welfare of society.

Mr. Jones' life is a conspicuous illustration of this better kind of success. Having his own way to make in the world, he passed, with credit to himself and advantage to his employers, through the various grades of clerkship, and placed himself at the head of a respectable book store, at an age when most young men are satisfied with subordinate positions. His plans, however, were comprehensive, and he did not rest until his business occupied the whole of a four-story building, forty feet front, situated on one of the most eligible corners in the city of Burlington, finished and furnished in a style truly palatial. His stock is seldom less than \$100,000, and his sales a quarter of a million annually. His business extends over Iowa, Western Nebraska, Northern Missouri, Western Illinois, and Southern Minnesota. The Palace Store is one of the lions of the rapidly growing city of Burlington, and is creditable alike to its proprietor, to the trade, and to the teeming village on the bank of whose great river it is located.

The history of Mr. Wesley Jones' business career should be an inspiring stimulant to young men. It is worthy of their emulation. It shows that honesty, diligence, and energy will command success, and that an enviable

place among the merchant princes of the land may be reached by him who will set his heart upon this high position and steadily, honorably, and untiringly pursue the object of his ambition. The fellow-townsmen of Mr. Jones, his hundreds of customers, and his wide circle of friends, in the East as well as the West, will recognize the justness of this imperfect sketch of his high character and business attainments, and will unite with us in congratulations, and in wishing him long life and continued prosperity in a branch of trade which more than any other, perhaps, contributes to the intellectual and moral advancement of the people, and which he has already done so much to adorn.

STANTON BROS.

The Largest Book and Stationery House in Wheeling.

This house was established in 1860, by Campbell & McDermott; in 1871 the senior of the present firm bought them out, and, again in 1871, it changed to the present firm, the same being now composed of Messrs. Jas. D. and Frank Stanton, respectively, both gentlemen of culture and business ability. In 1873 Mr. Stanton bought out the old and well-known firm of A. W. Paul & Co., and by thus combining the two establishments he at once rose to the preeminence of the leading and largest stationer in this city. Their salesroom and office are located on the first floor, and are very light and elegantly fixed up; in fact, we doubt if any room in the city would be fixed up nicer and better adapted to their business. A large basement under the store is fixed up for storage purposes. Their stock embraces any and everything in the stationery line. They have a full line of staple and fancy stationery, school books, full stock of standard and miscellaneous books, blank books, fancy goods, such as the finest Russia leather goods, opera glasses, steel and gold pens, the latter of the celebrated brands of Fairchild, Mabie, Todd & Co.'s, &c., and their business, extending through Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, is very large. We are informed that since the commencement the business has increased over threefold. This fact alone speaks volumes in their favor. They have the contract for supplying the United States Marshal of this district, as well as the Board of Education, they furnishing everything used by them. They also supply subscription books; in fact, anything in their line they furnish of the very best quality and at the lowest rates.

Why didn't Pius IX. give the "Bishop" a show for a cardinal's hat?

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

THE QUEEN CITY.

CINCINNATI, March 15, 1875.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

As the readers of your excellent paper are generally pleased to hear from the different cities of the Union, I will endeavor to furnish them with a few facts that they may be able to glean some information that may hereafter be of service.

Trade is generally looking up in this city, and as soon as pleasant weather sets in business will no doubt be brisk. Several New York houses are represented here at present, some twenty-three having called upon one of the leading houses during this week. Among the many I would mention the genial Liebenroth, of Messrs. Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., the blank book manufacturers, and the gentlemanly agent, Mr. Hopcraft, from Messrs. B. & P. Lawrence. We all are doing our share of trade, although we find, as we believe all others have experienced, that the orders are small. But "half a loaf is better than none," and "small favors thankfully received," &c.

This winter has been unusually severe, and trade has suffered accordingly, but now that spring approaches, all are anticipating lively times.

Messrs. Wilstach, Baldwin & Co. are about starting their travelers on the war path, and Mr. Lee is accordingly as busy as a bee preparing them for the coming campaign. They expect to take many scalps, and will undoubtedly make "much wampum."

Our friend, Mr. W. B. Thalheimer, of Messrs. Wilson, Hinkel & Co., also reports an improvement. This house is probably the largest publishing firm of common text books in this country, last year the number reaching four million books, an enormous business and certainly a credit to this Western country and to the able management of the firm.

Messrs. W. B. Carpenter & Co., Messrs. Mills & Co., and Messrs. Stanagan & Co. are all making hay while the sun shines.

Messrs. Applegate, Pounsford & Co. report trade very dull, but if one might judge from the jolly good-natured face of Mr. Pounsford, they can stand it "if it takes all summer."

Last, but not least, I must note the enterprise and taste displayed by Messrs. George E. Stevens & Co., for they certainly deserve the attention and good-will of those who appre-

ciate fair dealings, promptness, and accommodation. The annual sales of their own publications amount to over thirty thousand copies, and the wholesale store on Walnut street contains a large and fine stock of stationery, to afford facilities for their widely extended trade with wholesale buyers. "Gentlemanly George" has just anticipated a want by getting up in good, substantial shape, and at a low price, an apparatus for "Pronouncing Matches." This will be the next epidemic, when the spelling fever subsides, and will find many purchasers.

We also had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Avery, of Messrs. Steele & Avery, from Rochester, N. Y., who is making his semi-annual tour through the West.

One of our New York agents who desires to do business on the American plan, not *European*, gave a surly storekeeper a hard rap the other day. Walking in one morning to present his card, he stated in a polite manner the house he represented and solicited surly storekeeper's patronage. The latter gave a grunt, and, without looking up from his writing or taking any notice of the card, mumbled over some remark that he "did not want anything." "But, my dear sir," says the agent, "allow me to state I have many new and attractive styles of —" "Don't need anything," grunts surly storekeeper. "Yes you do," replies the agent, "you need good manners. Good-morning, sir!" and immediately departed, and now believes he never will again "give the old man another chance."

From all parties who subscribe for your paper each and every one speak of its being the liveliest sheet published, and only wonder how they ever got along without it so long. Will let you hear from me again soon.

Ever of thee, GRUMBLER.

FAIR DEALING AND FAIR CHARGES.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I have been gratified to see how much information is being injected into the veins of the trade through your valuable paper. When we all get posted on all subjects connected with the trade I suppose the end of the world will be near at hand and it will behoove us to be taking stock preparatory to a general closing out of business. But meantime we must move on, and most of us who do business in stationery must remain very largely uninformed as to real values. Perhaps we may be able to accomplish something in the line of fair dealing that will answer our purposes quite as well.

I suppose every dealer has felt the embarrassment of ordering small lots of this house and that house and having all sent to one place to pack. He prefers to pay more for certain lines and order all of one house, while at the same time he knew he must pay, by that means, more for many goods than he ought to pay. Perhaps Mr. Geyer's packing house will help that out. I hope it will be such a success that he will be able to offer his services to the trade generally at so much per case, and make deviations in favor of those deal largely with him. This will enable smaller dealers to avail themselves of like advantages and allow them to order from each house that which they can most advantageously buy from them. I think that will help bring about fair dealing all around. It would not do to say that the trade is dishonest, and yet if any one was to order \$5,000 worth of miscellaneous

goods from any one house he would pay 15 to 20 per cent. more for many articles than their market value. The buyer feels that he has been swindled, whereas the trouble is that the house filling the order was not able to judge of the value of all the goods and had to take many of them at random.

We find men well up in paper of certain kinds and others in other kinds—one in blanks, one in hardware one in inks, one in this and one in that, but who knows it all?

There should be one thing in the trade that there is not, and that is a disposition not to overcharge. Then we shall cease to hear so much about cutting rates. Reasonable profits, fair dealing, and a sprinkling of honesty will help us all to live, and, may be, grow rich, if we are economical personally.

KNOWNOTHING.

A DEFENCE AND A REJOINER.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I was no less pained than surprised to read in the communication of "Grumbler," which appeared in your last issue but one, a most bitter and unjust attack upon a deserving young man, but whose unpardonable fault, in the eyes of "Grumbler," seems to be that he will not "learn;" that in serving the interests of his employers he exercises his own judgment, and does not adopt as his guide the views and opinions of your irate correspondent. It has been my pleasure to have many dealings with said young man, and I have never found him guilty of an act to which even the "most sensitive nature" could take exception. While exercising his judgment in making his purchases, I have found his manner gentlemanly and courteous, and such, I venture to say, has been the experience of the representatives of every respectable firm who have had business transactions with said house. Moreover, it is fair to presume that a firm who have made their house "one of the largest in the country" understand their own interest, and that if they place at the head of their stationery department "a pale-faced boy," this boy must have given evidence of fitness for the position or else he would not have been entrusted with so responsible a charge. Permit me to remind your correspondent that it is exceedingly bad taste, not to say ungentlemanly, to parade before the public one's private or personal grievances, with which the public have nothing to do. I regret very much that the columns of THE STATIONER have been abused (inadvertently, no doubt), to vent the spleen of a disappointed seller.

VINDEX.

WHAT KIND OF FINE PAPERS ARE WANTED

A Cincinnati correspondent writes: "We congratulate our home manufacturers on the improvements of the last few years, and would commend them to renewed efforts. If they will devote as much time and money in the coming year to improving the qualities as they have in the last year to find out who could make the meanest kind of rep they will accomplish wonders. Now we have fine finished papers rendered practically useless by this tomfoolery of rep, double rep, damask, and all that sort of thing. The public taste for such things is about sated, and dealers will do well to keep very close ashore on all such stuff. The best finish for paper is a smooth, unglazed paper,

such as the new grade of Irish Linen now offered in this market. But why can't we make such paper at home? We have very cold pressed papers, but they are too hard and too rough. They must be soft enough to fold smoothly and hard enough to write easily without grating roughness. Such papers will sell, and if a customer once buys them he will never use another kind.

Jobbing trade is very good in this city, but retail is quiet. By the way, this is the largest jobbing market in wedding goods in the West—so says the truth-telling drummer.

COMMERCIAL PETTIFOGGING.

The manner in which certain large and rich houses are frequently careless about meeting their engagements, and, especially, living up to small contracts, is often complained of by persons who are thus cruelly treated. It is certainly a matter of surprise that a firm, after growing rich and powerful by close and careful attention to business in all its details, should show at times an utter disregard for just and proper demands upon them, arising out of definite business transactions. That such is often the case, a great many can testify. In our own experience we know of several instances illustrating our remarks. The first case we refer to is the repudiation on the part of one of our leading publishing houses, also at one time large manufacturing stationers, of a contract made by fully authorized agent. The circumstances surrounding the matter at the time of making the contract having changed, the firm did not hesitate to repudiate it, and we understand did the same with a number of others of a similar nature. This firm stand very high before the general public, but the trade know the importance, while dealing with them, of getting everything in black and white. As is usual in such cases, they seldom dare to stand a law suit, but will play the bluff game to the last moment. It will not surprise anyone to learn that this firm is noted for the illiberal manner in which they treat their employees, and that as a consequence they have been known to make engagements with assistants, who, while putting up with small salaries and improper treatment, "get even" with their employer by a system of "picking and stealing." In short, the utter failure of this house to establish a wholesale stationery department in connection with their publishing business is largely attributed by knowing persons to the leaks of this kind which existed in that department, and which were stopped, if ever, only after a large amount of capital had been absorbed.

The second case we have in mind is the contemptuous silence with which a leading and wealthy house in the same line of business in Albany, N. Y., ignores all requests made on them to pay a small amount of money due for about a year, and contracted on a written order, and which they have never disputed. We do not believe that any firm, however high their credit, or long their purse, can afford to treat business obligations in such a manner. They may think that, under any circumstances, their credit is above reproach, but even if they can still use it to any extent, it does not pay them to engender the ill-will that such a course of action must necessarily produce. By the strictest observance of all business obligations, they rose to their present high position, and the least they should do is to adhere to principles to which they owe their success.—P. T. J.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 160,224. Ornamental Transfer Sheets.—Otto J. E. Palm, Cincinnati, O.—As a new article of manufacture, a transfer paper sheet for use in decalcomania, when provided with a ground color, or a covering of gold, silver or metal leaf, and having parallel lines printed or otherwise produced upon the face thereof.

No. 160,137. Machines for Indexing Books.—Frank R. Alderman, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor of one-half his rights to F. B. Perkins, same place.

Cuts the sheet and prints the letters at the same operation.

In a machine for indexing books, a slide provided with an adjustable knife, having a square projecting cutter at one end, to which a horizontal motion is imparted, the slide also carrying a type-wheel, to which a rotary motion is imparted.

No. 160,171. Inkstands.—Samuel Darling, Providence, R. I.—An inkstand having a loose plunger, a dipping-cup, the lower diameter of which is less than the width of an ordinary pen, with proper clearing space below for the point of a pen, and a provision for the free passage of air from the reservoir.

No. 160,175. Devices for Protecting the ends of Rolls of Paper, &c.—Joseph L. Firm, New York, N. Y.—Each end of the roll of paper or other fabric is protected by a metallic cap, perforated to receive the ends of a screw rod passing through a sleeve or tube in the center of the roll, and counterbored in its center, so that the roll may be placed on end without interference from the nut on the screw-rod.

No. 160,021. Toy Trundles.—Wm. E. Leonard, Chelsea, Mass., assignor of one-half his right to William Leonard, same place.—Within the frame of the trundle is arranged a vaned wind-wheel, the vanes being colored, if desired.

No. 160,044. Book Holders.—A. L. Wilson, Broadway, N. Y.

No. 160,187. Toy Automata.—D. K. Hatfield, Pottstown, Pa.—A toy figure seems to strike a bell. The operative lever is rendered automatic by attachment to the works of a clock.

No. 160,019. Toy Wind-Wheels.—Joshua Jamouneau, Newark, N. J.

No. 160,016. Paper Perforating Machines.—Robert Hemmingray, Covington, Ky.—An ornamental perforating or cutting cylinder moves over a level bed, which carries the paper.

No. 160,126. Pocket-Books.—Gabriel Strauss, New York, N. Y.—The bill-wallet is constructed so as to be detachable from the specie-holding or body part of the book, it having an elongated flap, which passes through a loop formed upon the outer pocket of the book proper, and which is provided with a suitable fastening device.

No. 160,234. Game Boards.—Michael Riedinger, Yorkville, Ind.—A game-board in which a spinning-top moves about. In this case the floor has studs to deflect its course toward the center, where large numbers are made to count in favor of the spinner reaching them.

Improved Map Exhibitor. John Lichtenberger, Fort Wayne, Ind.—A hanging bracket supports the map rollers, which may be mounted directly in the bracket, one in front of another; or they may be arranged in a hollow cylinder mounted on pivots, so as to revolve upon its axis to bring the maps into position for pulling them down. A slot is formed for each map to drop through, and an endless cord with an idle pulley may be employed for turning the cylinder.

Improved Brush. Charles A. Hussey, New York city.—This invention consists in a brush having a flexible handle for containing the muckage, with a discharging tube through the neck of the handle, and a metallic shield or cover over the brush, which screws tightly to the neck.

A Pennsylvania school officer says that arithmetic takes more time than all other studies put together in our schools. This shows what a money-making people we are.

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Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, - - - 2.00 per Gross.
Perforated Card Board, $17 \times 21\frac{3}{4}$, - - - 24.00 per Gross.

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CURIOSITIES OF THE CENTENNIAL.

Already we hear of quite a number of curious and interesting articles which it is the intention of parties to exhibit; among the number may be mentioned a harpsichord, made in 1776 by a celebrated London firm, which has been sent on from England expressly to figure among other remarkable Centennial curiosities. Competent judges say that the instrument is of exquisite workmanship and of great value, and additional interest is given it by the statement that General Washington owned this veritable harpsichord at one time, and that it afterwards passed back into the hands of the manufacturers.

There has just been received at the office of the Commission in Philadelphia the list prepared by the commission for Hawaii of the articles to be exhibited by the Sandwich Islands. After enumerating a list showing a comprehensive display of the natural resources and industries of the little kingdom, the commissioners gave this interesting item:

"Model of the islands, made to a scale, showing the physical geography and topography of the same, the mountains, valleys, roads, forests, deserts, arable and grazing lands, villages, rivers, volcanoes, harbors, and population of each island."

This has suggested the idea of having models of cities and territories, showing the progress that has been made in growth and development. The Philadelphia Press would like to see the suggestion urged upon the municipal authorities of our leading cities—of the dozen or more whose population exceeds 100,000. These cities have in their power to contribute a very striking illustration of their share in the almost marvelous growth of the country. It should consist of a series of models in plaster, or cork, or papier maché, of each city, at intervals of time. Old maps and prints would afford data for the construction of reasonably accurate miniature reproductions of the streets, houses and wharves of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore as they stood in 1776, and again at a decennial or longer intervals. The site of Chicago, for example, in 1830 would exhibit a few log shanties and a fort in a swamp. Scarcely one of our great cities could fail to present a most interesting epitome of its history if it were thus tangibly set forth.

The idea is an excellent one, and, should the suggestion be acted on, nothing could possibly afford a more vivid and striking example of what our liberal and expensive system of trade and government is capable of accomplishing when brought to bear upon such boundless resources as America affords.

In the same line, though on a much more elaborate scale, is the model of an oil farm, of which the *Meadville, (Pa.) Journal* says: "There is being built at Franklin, by the Glens Oil Company, a miniature oil farm for exhibition at the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. It will be a complete and accurate representation, upon a reduced scale, of a section of the oil region. There will be rocks, bluffs, hills and ravines, creeks and rivers. There will be railroads with trains in motion, moved by a miniature engine. There will be four oil wells in process of drilling, other wells pumping, horses and drays transporting the oily product overland, pipe lines, tanks, a village containing costly residences of the successful operators, and the pine board shanty of the pumper, and in the foreground the

Glens Oil Company's works, including tanks, stills, engines, agitators, storerooms, &c. The whole 'farm' will occupy a space of about twenty feet square, and will cost many hundred dollars. There will be several small engines to run the wells, drills, railroad trains, and refinery. This ingenious contrivance is constructed in sections, and can be easily taken apart for transportation."—*Com. Bulletin.*

HISTORY OF PLAYING-CARDS.

A belief long prevailed that cards were invented for the amusement of the imbecile Charles the Sixth of France, but recent researches have proved them to be of an entirely different origin. They are a product of the East, and were introduced into Europe by the gypsies, who probably following the track opened by the Moors and Arabs, traversed the African coast of Tangier, and thence made their way into Spain. Hence, though several other countries have claimed the distinction of having been the first to adopt the use of cards, it is to Spain the meed must be awarded. France, it is supposed, became acquainted with them on the return of the expedition undertaken by Duguesclin in April, 1366, but be that as it may, we find no notice of them in any of the records of the country until the year 1397, when the Provost of Paris leveled his denunciation against them. Their introduction into England was later, though some think that they may have been known here as early as the time of the return of the second Crusade. The first historic notice of them is found in the rolls of Parliament for the year 1463, but, as appears from the Paston letters of the following year, they must have been then in very extensive use. In the eleventh year of Henry the Seventh's reign, they earned the unenviable distinction of being prohibited by law to servants and apprentices, except during the Christmas holidays, *i. e.*, from All-hallow Eve to the day after Candlemas Day.

Strange as it may appear now, cards were first used for religious purposes. The imaginative Eastern thought he could read in them the will of the beings whom he worshipped, as their descendants, the gypsies, believe to the present hour. But the cards used then were in many respects different from ours, which are in reality an emanation of French inventiveness. We have no means of knowing precisely either the number of cards or the emblem which they bore, but it is generally believed that they closely resembled the Tarots, which are still to be found in out-of-the-way corners of Switzerland, Germany, Alsace, and French Compté. The Tarot pack contains seventy-eight cards in all, viz., twenty-one atouts having emblems, and fifty-six analogous to those now in use, and the fou. The fifty-six divided into four suits, each of which contains a king, a queen, a chevalier, a valet, and ten pip cards. The thirteenth in the list is the card of death, and hence the character of that number for being unlucky. But the Tarots soon began to undergo changes, especially in the hands of the ingenious French, and once innovation began, all limits to it were lost sight of. Accordingly, not only were the figures constantly undergoing changes, but the cards themselves were made to serve a turn in every imaginable way. History, astronomy, mathematics, and in fact the whole circle of the sciences was taught by them; nativities were cast, and fortunes foretold by their instrumentality; dealers of all kinds modified

them in whatever way they thought best for puffing their wares; political opponents vented their wit or their spleen on one another by means of epigrams or caricatures upon them; and one ingenious fellow having an eye to both religion and the "main chance," planned a pack to give a history of all the popish plots, the purchase being at the same time made a test of true Protestantism. The Roundheads invented the "scientiall" cards, but they were a sorry substitute for the "profane kind which had preceded them."

Cards were at first miniatures, and consequently expensive; but when the art of engraving was discovered, and applied to the production of them, they declined immediately in value. In the reign of Henry the Eighth the price of a pack was 2d.; and in that of Charles the Second it was fixed at 4d. for the best with a scale for the inferior kinds, which left the average at about 1d. In other countries they were equally cheap; Albert Durer bought six packs for seven stivers in the Netherlands, and a very little higher rate prevailed throughout most part of the continent. But there were high-priced cards too, to suit the whims and fancies of the wealthy. In some instances the figures were engraved on mother-of-pearl, in others embossed on white satin and enriched with silver or gold. For one pack the Visconti of Milan paid 1,500 pieces of gold, and other equally large prices are recorded as having been paid by wealthy enthusiasts or collectors.

The use of cards is all but universal, and it is to be feared that the abuse of them is not less so. The earliest mention of them in almost every country arises out of some prohibitions or condemnations leveled against them. And no wonder. When we look back to such times as those of Charles the Second and find fortunes won and lost in a single night, under schemes and rogeries of all kinds, we come to the conclusion that the law and the church would not have been doing their duty had they not warned the young and unwary against them. An instance is recorded that when all else was lost, a baby was staked on the game—and against five shillings too—and, being lost, was duly delivered over to the winner. It is also said that a husband having been unfortunate in his gaming, made his wife his last stake, and, as fortune still persisted in being unfavorable, tragically ended his life and his crime by a pistol-ball.

But let us return to more interesting if less sensational particulars—the art-history of cards. When the Tarots began to be disused all sorts of vagaries in the figures used were indulged in. It was not, however, until about the middle of the fifteenth century that the pack as at present used came into existence. And since then the legitimate card, if we may use the phrase, has undergone little variation. The kings, and queens, and knaves are almost as hard in outline and as grotesque in appearance as they were then. But in external decoration considerable advances have recently been made. At the present time we have before us specimens of the present manufacture from several of the leading firms, and here it may not be out of place to say that at the present time the playing-cards published in England are not only much better in quality to those generally published abroad, but that the backs of them are ornamented with the most elegant and artistic designs.

In the production of playing-cards, as in almost all other branches of manufacture, the

most remarkable advances have been made within the last thirty years; this state may be easily verified by a comparison of the tasteless, ill-cut, and very ugly make and decoration of the earlier cards with the highly finished and beautifully decorated patterns that are now familiar to most. It is but just to say that this advance is mainly due to competition.—*London Stationer.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF INDIA RUBBER.

The juice of the caoutchouc tree undergoes many curious mutations before it becomes a merchantable sheet. In a large building, filled with great iron troughs and odors far from spicy, many men are at work on the rough rubber, which is first cut into pieces and then partially macerated and washed clean from impurities, emerging at length in the form of long strips of a dirty white color, not unlike bits of unbleached Turkish toweling. It is now ready for the macerating mills, wherein it is worked up with hot water till it assumes the appearance of the chewed india rubber dear to schoolboys. As the macerator slowly revolves, it squeezes from its capacious jaws a dark looking viscid mass, only to seize it again and repeat the operation until the material becomes homogeneous, when it is ready for the cylinders. In these it is squeezed, under heavy pressure, through sieves of exceeding fineness, which take up every remaining particle of dirt or grit, and the rubber is now ready to be rolled into thick or thin sheets—or applied to cylinders under which pass miles of silk or cotton cloth, until, after some half dozen applications, a coating of sufficient thickness to make it waterproof has been deposited on the fabric—or to be cast in molds into valves or buffers. Washers and such small deer are cut out of the heavy sheets, which are also employed in making the mats now so much in use. These are produced by a singularly beautiful process applied to sheets of vulcanized caoutchouc. This vulcanizing operation is simple enough, consisting merely of the addition of a quantity of sulphur—often combined with coloring matter—to the wet paste of rubber, followed by baking in large iron ovens filled in with lime. Charged with sulphur the rubber is rolled into long bands, of about half the width of the proposed mats. These bands pass on a traveling bed under a machine furnished with sharp cutters, which inflict stabs at regular distances, and finally cut off the band into lengths. These are next stretched on a frame so as to tear the wounds into almost lozenge-shaped openings, forming a perfect pattern. A process far superior in point of economy to that of punching out the interstices, and thus involving waste of labor and material. Stretched on frames the mats are now duly baked, and on leaving the oven retain perfectly the form imposed upon them. To this process of vulcanizing, rubber owes much of its adaptability to many uses of modern life. The addition of sulphur, followed by baking in lime, imparts to the material the power of resisting heat, and has extended the area of india rubber goods to the torrid zone. Carried a step further, this process produces ebonite, a material of great hardness and density, of which all kinds of articles, useful and ornamental, may be made, among which may be mentioned the cheap imitations of jet, which have the advantage of being far more durable than the hydro-carbon imitated.—*All the Year Round.*

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TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

HANDSOME INKSTANDS.

Messrs. Rosenfeld Bros., of No. 365 Broadway, dealers in German fancy goods, have imported more or less of stationery articles during the past two years, and have lately received several lines of bankers' inkstands of superior design and appearance, some of which Henry Bainbridge & Co. will control. Samples of these goods are now lying before us, and we can hardly praise them too much. One style is double, and separated from the tray which contains them. The stoppers are small and pyramidically pointed. Besides these there are two sizes in which the stand and tray are cut in one solid piece, with three kinds of covers—the ordinary round, square, and pyramidal shaped. Their prettiest styles, however, are a line of colored inkstands, either black and gilt or blue and gilt. The gilding is very chaste and has a beautiful effect, particularly in the blue design, which is of pyramidal form, and has a sort of arabesque figure on the sides. The inside of the cover is pressed in checker board squares, and this adds to its appearance. The Messrs. Rosenfeld also have a line of small square paper weights with fine views of foreign scenery on the bottom of each one. The latter bring from \$12 to \$18.

PERRY & CO.'S "UNION."

We have received from the New York agent of Messrs. Perry & Co. samples of several styles of new inkstands which have just been received from London and which will shortly be placed upon the market. They are to be known as the "Union" series, and are of different styles. One ink is intended to hold two varieties of colored inks in a single bottle; the latter is made of a solid piece of pressed glass, with an arrangement around the front, back, and sides which forms a rack for penholders. The tops are separate, with dust-proof covers, made of imitation bronze of a dark green hue. The price of these is \$11.30 gold. Another variety has the same arrangement at the base for holding pencils and penholders, and is divided into three parts, to contain respectively red, black, and copying inks in one stand. To distinguish the red ink, a round glass stopper is used for its receptacle, while each of the other two have the name of the ink it is to contain in brass letters on the cover. The price is \$19.75 gold. A third variety of this series is of pyramidal form, with a wide base and pen rack same as above, which cannot upset; price \$7.70. Lastly there are two styles of single stands with square glass stoppers, which are accompanied by flat stands. These cost \$8 and \$12 gold without the stands, or \$15 and \$20 with them.

Messrs. Perry & Co. have made some solid rubber pencil-holders, which are both solid and flexible. Their newest style of pen is called the "U."

THE MIOTT PEN TIP.

The following cuts represent the last novelty issued by Mr. John W. McGill, and which is

called the Miott Pen Tip. It was patented August 17, 1874:

All barrel pen tips heretofore made are provided with an inner tube, riveted in the tip, which tube forms the nib for holding the pen in the tip.

Persons familiar with these goods are aware of their frailty. The mere dropping of the tips, or forcing of the pen too far in will unravel their inner tube, and thereby destroy them.

In the Miott Tip there is no riveting or eyeletting, and but one piece of metal is used in

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

their construction. This piece of metal is formed for a double-nibbed tip, and as shown in figure 2 for a single-nibbed tip; the nibbed side of the blank is coiled into the rest of it, so as to form the required barrel or tube shape shown partially in figure 3, and fully in figures 4 and 1. The inner portion of the coil forms an inner spring barrel, which receives the pen between it and the outer portion of the coil. The blank is so shaped that when coiled its outer edges will be flush.

The tip when thus formed is knurled as shown in figures 1 and 4, which adds materially to its strength and appearance.

The spiral form or coil of the tip will admit of a pen being removed from it by simply holding the pen and turning the tip from you. The Miott Tip, in point of durability, construction, and finish, is claimed to be the "Tip Top

Tip," and is lower in price than any barrel tube pen tip in the market.

The London Stationer says: "A Copying Ink Pencil has been introduced into Germany by Dr. Jacobsen, editor of the Berlin *Industrieblatt*, and may soon be expected here. The color is mauve, and on the application of damped paper it not only sets off in perfect fac simile, but the original appears to have been written with ink. The pencil, which will admit of several copies being taken, has been shown to several London houses, and these, of course, pronounce upon its merits in variable terms. It is principally intended for the use of newspaper reporters, and we hear that at the trial of Count Armin it was used with unequivocal success." [This is the same with Willy Wallach's novelty noticed in our last issue.—Ed.]

Copying Ink Pencils are attracting considerable attention just now. Besides the one introduced by Willy Wallach, Messrs. Faber & Co. have patented an appliance of this kind, of the excellence of which we have no means of judging. Pencils of this kind are expected to sell at \$15 per gross. They ought to find ready sale in view of the probable convenience.

We have been shown samples of tinted paper in imitation of No. 636 pattern French paper made by Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co. at their mill at Franklin, N. J., which have a very handsome appearance, and will compare favorably with the best imported papers.

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

The "Ladies' Pocket Pin Case," introduced by Mr. H. Bell, of Birmingham, is a trifle of somewhat novel design, the pin paper, which contains 100 pins, being diminished by the folding of the case, which is fastened after the manner of a pocketbook.

Messrs. Terry, Stoneman & Co., of Hatton Garden, London, have introduced a novelty in the "Calendar" note paper, which enables the writer to indicate the day, month, and year in which the epistle was indited.

"Ladies' Cash Boxes," are made by Letts, Son & Co., in French morocco, with three drawers, without handle, and sell at \$3 each; in French morocco, with gilt handle and four drawers, \$4.50; in French morocco, with gilt handle at top, plain gilt handles to drawers, and gilt hinges, with four drawers, \$6; in Persian morocco, \$8; in morocco, with best gilt engraved fittings and four drawers, \$8; enlarged size in morocco, four drawers and private account books, gilt engraved fittings and elegant finish, \$12.

"The Gentleman's Cash Box," made by Letts, Son & Co., is fitted with a set of private account books, full bound in leather, with branham lock and two keys. French morocco, plain gilt fittings, \$12; Persian, gilt and engraved fittings, \$13; morocco, full gilt and engraved fittings, \$14.50.

"Letts' Cabinet Folding Copying Press" is a very simple and effective contrivance for copying letters. Two plates of wrought iron are joined by a couple of hinged bands of the same metal, and between these the copying book is placed; the upper one is then closed down and an iron flap brought over, in closing which, by a self-acting movement, the bands are caught in a vice-like grip, and the copy is taken in a

moment. This press is extremely portable, occupying only 11 inches by 10 inches by 1 inch, when closed, including the book. In best japanned iron, with 500 leaves 4to letter copying book, complete, each \$4; the same, covered in French morocco, with gilt lines and copying book, complete, each \$7. Letts, Son & Co., London, are the introducers of this novelty, which can be obtained of Henry Bainbridge & Co.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

The new buildings recently erected in Leadenhall street and Sugar Loaf Court, London, for Messrs. Field & Tuer, printers and wholesale stationers, &c., consist of a basement, 108 feet long, which, by an extensive use of Hayward's patent lights, has been made available for the engines, boiler, &c., ground floor, offices and stores; and four stories above, all lighted in the front and returns.

The elevations are of best gault bricks, relieved with string courses and cornices of Pether's molded bricks, and Victoria stone molded sills and heads; the architect having abstained from heavy cornices and projections in order to secure the greatest extent of light for compositors and lithographers, &c.

The divisions on the ground floor to Leadenhall street front are marked by pilasters of polished grey granite, with panels above for mosaic tile antique lettering; and the fronts are fitted for curvilinear shuttering.

The factory premises were executed by Mr. Thos. Elkington, and the main building by Messrs. Sharpington & Cole; the total outlay, exclusive of the land, has been about £4,000.

RUBBER TIPPED PENCILS.

On July 23, 1867, James B. Blair obtained a patent for a rubber head for lead pencils, claiming, as a new article of manufacture, "an elastic erasible pencil head." The patent was acquired by the Rubber Tip Pencil Company, who pretended that the patent gave to them the exclusive right to make rubber heads for lead pencils and under threat of legal proceedings against all who proposed to make such articles, they prevented competition, obtained a large business, and soon grew wealthy. A few stationers, however, ventured to dispute the broad claims of the Tip Company, and a suit finally came to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The defendants alleged that the rubber head claimed by the plaintiffs was simply a bit of rubber with a hole in it, on which a patent could not be sustained. The court took the same view and decided that the patent was invalid. An appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirms the previous decision, thus completely rubbing out the absurd claims of the erasible pencil head Tip Company.

A characteristic of Nathan Meyer Rothschild was that he would often drop a guinea in the hat of an old blind beggar who at that time crawled about the neighborhood of the Exchange, first of all, as he used to say, because the blind man could not recognize his benefactor, and secondly, because of the poor man's delight on discovering the value of the donation, while he himself enjoyed the double pleasure of giving and of the surprise.

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The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

THE TALKEE-TALKEE CHAP.

He came into our sanctum in an Ulster overcoat with a look of complacent satisfaction in his eye and a roll of manuscript in his hand. We thought afterwards if he had not been so egotistic he would have been less fluent. He had the outward appearance of a gentleman, but under his bland exterior was concealed a cast-iron complacency and a power of gab which no words can express. Says he, first to our tallest office boy, and then in succession to every person about the office, strangers, pedlars, and hangers-on, "Are you the editor of *THE AMERICAN STATIONER*?" Every one smiled at his obtuseness in not discovering the sign on the door of our sanctum sanctorum, which he at last entered, and, seating himself uninvited upon a chair already covered with an overcoat and several other articles, he opened fire. Good gracious, how he did talk! It was like the steady clack, clack, of a mill-wheel or the gurgling flow of a flood of rain down a gutter. Without stopping even to take breath, never apparently waiting to dot his "i's" or cross his "t's," he hurried along in an uninterrupted stream of talk. It was about something, we suppose. He had a manuscript which he wanted printed as an "editorial." Everybody wants their manuscript printed as "editorial," but why didn't the fellow leave it to be read at the editor's leisure and go. Oh, no; that wouldn't do. He must explain what it meant, as if it was a child's drawing which had to have explanatory marks with pointers—"this is a cow." Then he had to tell a lot of other irrelevant stuff about what he had done to reform the trade and ventilate his views on a dozen different topics of no special account. We succeeded in choking him off from reading the whole manuscript, but he talked thirty-five minutes afterwards, and then left with an apology that he could not stay longer. We sent his MS. back the next day, after trying in vain to make sense out of it, and have directed our office boy to swear the editor is out next time he calls.

How doth the busy body bore
Consume each shining hour;
He talks throughout the working day,
His words fall in a shower.

A BOY'S IDEA OF HEADS.

The *Young American* brings up a "boy's composition" on heads as follows:

"Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not always hold the most. Some persons can tell just what a person is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A man that won't stop for anything or anybody is called hot-headed. If he isn't quite so bright, they call him soft-headed; if he won't be coaxed or turned they call him pig-headed. Animals have large heads. The heads of fools slant back. Our heads are all covered with hair except bald heads. There are other kinds of heads besides our heads. There are barrel heads, heads of sermons, and some ministers used to have fifteen heads to one sermon; pin heads, heads of cattle, as the farmer calls his cows and oxen; head winds; drum heads; cabbage heads; at logger-heads; come to a head, like a boil; heads of chapters; head him off; head of the family; and go ahead—but first be sure you are right."

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and will be ready for occupancy MAY 1, 1875, as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and will be fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there will be a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTENUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on second floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor will be the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor will be found the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil

Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macconnell, deceased.
Wm. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

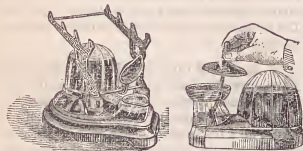
FOR SPRING TRADE,

TWENTY NEW STYLES OF

PAPETERIES,

In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



ESTABLISHED 1828.

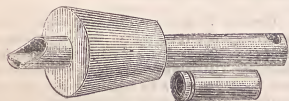
JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,
NEW YORK.

TIN BOARD CLIPS,
Will not Warp,
Split, or Break.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GEORGE H. REAY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,

NEW YORK.

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American **STEEL PENS.**

FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN,

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for **ESTERBROOK'S PENS.**

Water-Proof Tags
200,000

T A G S.

In the **T** Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

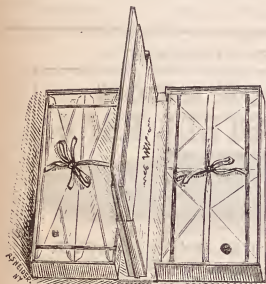
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have a large sale. It is claimed to be the most satisfactory fountain pen now in use. It is simple in construction, and the scientific principle involved is well understood.

Andrew Geyer has received from a London firm a proposition to establish a joint packing agency in that city to forward small lots of goods to this country. The letter will appear in our next issue.

It is rumored that the St. John Stationery Company and Owen C. Owen both intend moving on May 1, the former to Fulton and the latter to 47 John street—so it would seem the tide of change is turning in opposite directions.

Wm. R. Utley, formerly junior partner of Eaton, Lyon & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., has purchased an interest in W. C. Strickler's Popular Book Store, at Peoria, Ill. The other three-fifth interest Mr. Strickler offers for sale. This is a splendid chance for anyone wanting to go into the book and music business.

Some time during the night of March 2 burglars effected an entrance to the stationery store of Chaput & Tyett, at No. 403 Broome street, and carried off ten dozen gold pens and holders and twenty dozen gold and rubber mounted pencils and pens, in all valued at \$400. The faithful over the door was forced open by the thieves.

By an act of Congress, in 1866, the use of metric weights and measures was made permissible, and contracts under this system are not invalid. Frederick Brooks of Boston has gotten up a half-meter pocket-rule—30 inches—which is a very convenient form of measure, and will familiarize people somewhat with the new system.

Of two members of a well-known Boston firm, one of whom possesses the larger capital and the other the larger business influence, the latter became dissatisfied, the other day, and advertised anonymously for a partner with \$50,000 capital. One reply was received to the advertisement; and a correspondence ensued between the two parties. At last these parties met—the man who answered the advertisement proved to be the advertiser's partner.

Messrs. B. & P. Lawrence, who have long been one of the institutions of John street, having been located there since before the war, are about to leave that neighborhood to the metal merchants, and will remove to No. 17 Park place, where we believe they will occupy an entire building. This house is one of the oldest in the stationery trade of the country, while it has the credit of having carried the largest stock ever under one roof in the United States, valued at \$300,000.

The New York Sun will have it that the long-suffering and forbearance of the United States Post-office Department toward the Plympton Envelope Company of Hartford, who were so long getting to work on their new government contract for envelopes and wrappers, is traceable to the influence of Mr. Batterson, of the Hartford firm of Batterson, Candell & Co.; that the dies with which the work was done were so imperfect that the Postmaster-General declared they should be used only temporarily, but, through the influence of Mr. Batterson, has allowed the company to still use them; and that the govern-

ment lost \$11,400 by being obliged to purchase a supply before the Plympton got ready to fill orders, which has never been made up by the company.

The *Publishers' Weekly* remarks: "What a bookseller can do by work, even in a small town, is shown by the orders for a book of general circulation such as Farrar's 'Life of Christ.' We learn that several dealers in comparatively small places have disposed of from fifty to seventy-five copies of that particular book, while prominent houses in larger places have sold only fifteen to twenty. There is as much difference between booksellers as there is between men." [Here is a hint for stationers in small towns.—Ed. STATIONER.]

A new firm has just been started in the stationery commission business at 26 Hawley street, Boston, under the style of F. H. Packard & Co. Mr. Packard was formerly with Carter, Rice & Co., Boston, paper dealers, and Jos. Newman with Andrew King & Co. Both are worthy young men and well known to the Eastern trade. They will be agents for Andrew King & Co., fine leather goods; Jessup & Laffin, celebrated ledger papers; and Robert Snider, manufacturer of fine stationery; and dealers in all kinds of book, news and fine papers.

The expensive custom of keeping travelers out on the road extends into other trades than the stationery trade. Here is a wall from Northern New York: "Quantities of apples, which have cost nearly \$2 a bushel to raise, will not net shippers over 50 to 75 cents. Several firms have lost from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each in apples alone. In addition, the expenses of doing business has been largely increased. Whereas heretofore customers have come to the stores and bought of their own accord, it has been necessary to put men on the road at an expense of from \$5 to \$10 per day to force custom."—*Watertown Journal*.

THE BACKGAMMON MANUFACTURE.

The first American backgammon board was made about the year 1852 by the firm of Andrew King & Co., then in 148 William street. Previously to that date the entire supply had been imported from England, and was manufactured in London and Birmingham. Very soon after the beginning of the industry in this country, our manufacturers were able to compete with their foreign rivals, and now, though a considerable number of backgammon boards are still imported into the United States, our home product is of the best quality, and can compete in every respect with goods of foreign origin. This is especially the case with the medium and better class boards, while even the cheaper grades are equal in quality to those imported. Since dollar and ninety-nine cent stores have sprung up throughout the country, a very cheap and mean class of backgammon boards have been made, so that it now hardly pays to import the low-priced grades of these goods.

The principal firms in this business in New York are Andrew King & Co., Koch Sons & Co., J. C. Schuman & Co., Dey street.

The Armes Bardwell Co., of Northampton, Mass., also manufacture a good many of these goods, according to the last United States census.

The principal consumption of backgammon boards is in the leading cities. The lowest-priced goods, which are of any value, come at 75 cents each. The highest-priced in regular

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Union Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyelids.
Eyelids—Machine.

F

Files—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.
Folders.
Flour Tiers.

G

Games.
Glas Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Pensance, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Meritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.
Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—McGill's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.

Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whattman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickel.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauze, Pouré & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil-Cases.

Pencils, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—Faber's.

Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.

Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Slate.

Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.

Portfolio.

Porcelain Slates.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Point Protectors.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Paints.

Pastel Crayons.

Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.

Quill Pens.

Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber Bands.

Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.

Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

School Satchels.

Seals, Notarial.

Seals, Lawyer's.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Watson's.

Sponge Cups.

Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School.

Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.

Styles.

Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink.

Taste.

Tablets—Ivory.

Tin Goods.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper.

Tracing Wheels.

Twine.

Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.

Washing Lists.

Water Colors—Osborn's, German.

Water Bowls.

Waste Paper Baskets.

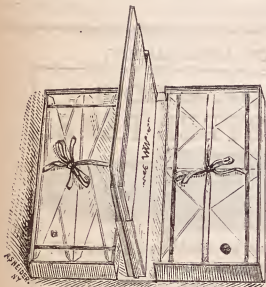
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25 Beekman Street, N. Y.

G. H. SANBORN'S

NEW SERIES

Machines.

Cutting Machines, Ten (10) Sizes.

Shears & Card Cutters, Twelve (12) Sizes.

Screw Presses, Twelve (12) Sizes.

Hydraulic Presses, Twelve (12) Sizes.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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AND

Vegetable Parchment.**1 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE,**

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SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**THE****Stationers' Price Book.**

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Ambergh's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Eversen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyelets.
Eyelets—Machine.

F

Files—Attwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.
Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.
Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

H**I**

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's, Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K**L**

Lead—Chains, Rings.
Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.
Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Books.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Boxes.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Papers—Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Brndford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauze, Pour & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpener—Lead, Slate.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.
Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.
Paints.
Pastel Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notarial.
Seals, Lawyer's.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Watson's.
Sponge Cups.
Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.
Styles.
Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Armstrong & Co., chromo lithographers, J. D. Williams retires.

BOSTON, MASS.—C. C. Sawyer & Co., fancy goods, new—C. C. Sawyer, Edw. P. Myers, and Geo. L. Lewis.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. Addison Bush, manufacturer of inks, &c., sold to M. T. Fendley.

Wm. Rutter & Co., publishers, dissolved; now Wm. Rutter, old firm style.

Thannhauser & Roseblatt, importers of fancy paper, &c., dissolved; now Solomon Thannhauser.

IN TOWN.

...W. Scott Glare, Louisville, Ky.
...J. C. Hall, of Providence, R. I.
...Mr. Altman, Philadelphia, Pa.
...Mr. Wynkoop, Syracuse, N. Y.
...Jas. S. Smith, Middletown, Conn.
...Chas. J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL.

—R. H. Stevens was in Detroit at last advice and on his way homeward.

—Lewis J. Povers is in town attending the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association.

—Mr. Chas S. Plummer, of the Cornwell Manufacturing Company, returned home on the 18th inst.

—J. B. Rose, of Messrs James McTarg & Co., Chicago, was in Denver April 26, and left for Colorado Springs the next day.

—Mr. George Olney will move his office to No. 74 Duane street on May 1, where he will have more comfortable and roomier quarters.

—Henry T. Sissons, inventor of the well-known Sissons Binder, is anti-prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island.

—Mr. Morgan, of the Morgan Envelope Company, Springfield, was in New York last week with his family and several friends, on a pleasure trip.

—F. H. Dunkinson is still on the road, and will be absent from the city, in all probability, for some six weeks longer. He does not complain of the success of his tour.

—Mr. Willy Wallace presided over the late grand meeting at the Cooper Institute to discuss the subject of instruction in the German language in the public schools of New York.

—A Western traveler writes from beyond the Mississippi: "Trade has been very fair indeed, but the weather continues wretchedly cold and disagreeable. Never since traveling have I encountered such severe and trying weather. Trains have been nearly all behind hand."

—Mr. Joseph Shadler, of Andrew King & Co., is widely known to the trade as a gentleman of infinite jest and solid attainments, who has an honest corn of humor, a love of square dealing, and always stands up for his friends. He only needs a variegated Ulster overcoat to be a perfect duplicate of his Scriptural namesake.

—Mr. L. H. Povers, of Springfield, having drawn \$900 cash in the Louisville lottery, upon a \$200 ticket, a friend in Eastern Massachusetts writes that "A bottle of good Bourbon will be about the thing." We understand that Mr. Povers has bought a handsome gold watch with part of the money, and we suggest that the balance may be sent to this office for ye editor.

—Mr. Phelps, representing C. T. Raynold & Co., Mr. Frank Baynum, representing Slot, Woodman & Co.; Jos. H. Sterling, who travels for J. G. Shaw; & Co.; C. M. Henderson, from Kiggins, Tooker & Co.; and Sam. Barling, from Thomas Nelson & Sons, all New York commercial travelers, met accidentally on their Western route, at Dubuque, Iowa, and, having exchanged greetings, meditatively pursued their winding way.

—We learn from the *Whig and Republican* of Quincy, Ill., dated March 12, that J. H. Sterling, who represents the firm of J. G. Shaw & Co., blank

book manufacturers, New York, was in that city the day before, and left for Keokuk that afternoon. The same paper contains an account of the burning of the sleeping car "Chillicothe," on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway, and narrow escape of the passengers from rapid cremation. Among the latter was Mr. Sterling, who thus narrowly escaped a handsome obituary notice at our hands. It was very unfortunate!

—C. H. Dexter's connection with the manufacture of paper is deserving of special mention, as his first product was by hand in the basement of the company's present flouring mill in 1836. He was the discoverer of the qualities of lime used in the preparation of paper stock, and also the first to use gunny bagging. He erected the recently burned mill in 1848, and from time to time greatly increased its capacity. He died in 1868, and his business was continued by his son, Edward Dexter, and his son-in-law, Herbert K. Coffin. A mill was leased within one week after the fire, and the company's orders, which came largely from the West Indies, South America and Europe, have been filled without interruption.

NOTES ON THE ROAD.

BY C. S. P.

The state of our line of trade may be indicated from a traveler's report that he had sold fifty-four bills in three and a half weeks, averaging 50 per cent. over a corresponding period last year.

I passed Stevens, representing Willy Wallace, at Toledo, homeward bound, and met Max Ifelder at Detroit on the 15th inst.

Business of all kinds at St. Louis has been at a standstill, mainly owing to the unprecedented bad weather—thirteen inches of snow or thereabouts on a level. The principal firms in the stationery business in that city are the following, ranking in the order of their mention: McKittrick, who do the largest jobbing trade; Levison & Blythe, the principal job printers and blank book firm; Hugh R. Hildreth, R. & T. A. Ennis, the R. P. Studley Company, Van Beck, Barnard & Tinsley, Patterson & Fitch, Gray, Baker & Co., Short & Borland, and the St. Louis News Company.

Sandford & Co., of Cleveland were so busy that I could hardly get a chance to speak to their buyer. Mr. Savage, of W. S. Robison & Co., treats weary travelers with true kindness. He thinks they are an institution, and always gives them an order, even if a small one, rather than discourage their noble, untiring souls. Mr. Andrews, of Cobb, Andrews & Co., says THE STATIONER is the spiciest reading he has.

Richardson, Backus & Co., of Detroit, and E. B. Smith & Co., of the same city, report business as better than usual, and are encouraged.

Brown & Faunce, Toledo, announce business terribly dull, and all travelers say it is the dulltest town on the road.

Mr. Brown, of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Chicago, states that business is improving, and he anticipates a good spring trade. They are buying freely, and preparing to send out their travelers on the war path.

J. M. W. Jones, of Chicago, who does a large trade in railroad supplies, says business is picking up and he has no cause to complain.

De Forges & Lawrence, blank book and general stationers, Milwaukee, do a large retail and wholesale business. The Western News Company, in this city, has changed hands, the monied partner retiring, I believe.

West & Co. have moved into their fine new store and enlarged their business. They are now one of the largest firms in the Northwest.



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Bay State " "
Silver Spring " "
Harvard " "

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N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c. AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MARCH 5, 1875.
(Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

Books.....	326	\$15,897
Newspapers.....	117	6,454
Engravings.....	48	15,572
Ink.....	208	5,554
Lead Pencils.....	28	4,772
Paper.....	303	32,681
Steel Pens.....	3	4,098
Stationery.....	6	1,249
Total.....		\$116,071

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING MARCH 9, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	31,906	\$7,140
Paper, pkgs.....	1,301	4,027
Paper, cases.....	38	1,100
Books, cases.....	135	6,480
Stationery, cases.....	39	1,674
Total.....		\$30,421

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 27 TO MARCH 18, 1875.

Lichenroth, Von Aun & Co, Gaelic, Liverpool, 31 cs.	
Smith & Linton, Algeria, Liverpool, 51 bs.	
A. & C. Kaufmann, by same, 1 cs.	
Chas. Lichtenberg, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
Regenhardt, Shevill & Co, by same, 4 cs.	
Smith, Taylor & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
H. Hildebrand & Co, Frisia, Hamburg, 2 cs.	
P. Farrelly, Holtenauer, Bremen, 1 cs.	
H. S. Samuels, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 15 cs. hangings.	
Strassburger, P. & Co, Suevia, Hamburg, 7 cs.	
L. DeJonge & Co, by same, 3 pgs.	
Bittel, Teipel & Co, Gaelic, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Edward Kimpion, Elysia, Glasgow, 3 cs.	
Clark Thread Co, by same, 10 cs.	
A. Rolker & Sons, Mosel, Bremen, 2 cs.	
Kaufmann & Jons, by same, 2 cs.	
Chas. Lichtenberg, by same, 2 cs.	
Pat. Farrelly, by same, 2 cs.	
Barnett Bros, by same, 1 cs.	
Calloun, Robbins & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
Hains, Turner & Co, Cuba, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
H. Bainbridge & Co, Denmark, London, 7 cs.	
A. A. Low & Bros, Ludlow, Rich Whampoa, 7 cs.	
Strassburger, Pfeiffer & Co, Pommernia, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
G. Genert, by same, 3 cs.	
Chas. Cooper & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
H. Hildebrand & Co, by same, 2 cs.	
Pat. Farrelly, by same, 2 cs.	
Weils, Fargo & Co, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Harbour Bros, State of Indiana, Glasgow, 4 bs.	
Wilson & Bradbury, by same, 1 cs.	
Walther & Co, Suevia, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
P. Brett & Co, Nevada, Liverpool, 1 cs. parchm't	
L. Goetzman, France, Havre, 3 cs.	
Clark Thread Co, California, Glasgow, 2 cs.	
R. Giesbitt, by same, 5 cs. hangings.	
A. Rolker & Sons, Steinmann, Antwerp, 10 cs.	
H. Hildebrand & Co, by same, 2 cs.	
H. A. Gane's Sons & Co, cs.	
Riesner & K., Weser, Bremen, 1 cs.	
P. Morgenstein, by same, 1 cs.	
A. Appleton & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
G. J. Kraft, by same, 2 cs.	
L. DeJonge & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
Chas. Joerg, by same, 1 cs.	
Tannhauser & Rosenblatt, by same, 2 cs.	
H. Bainbridge & Co, England, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Thos. Paye, Pommernia, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
H. Hildebrand & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, 4 cs.	
Chas. Lichtenberg, by same, 2 cs.	
Smith & Linton, Helvidin, Liverpool, 3 bs.	
G. Genert, Herder, Hamburg, 4 cs.	
R. J. Golvins, City of New York, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
G. Doni & Co, Friso, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
E. & H. T. Anthony, City of London, Liverpool, 4 cs.	
F. J. Ulrich, by same, 2 cs.	
Weils, Fargo & Co, by same, 4 cs.	
Neuss & Hesselein, by same, 20 cs.	
Henry Bainbridge & Co, Victoria, Glasgow, 14 cs.	

Henry Maillard, Silesia, Havre, 8 cs.
Wilson, Ohio, Hull, 1 cs.
Henry Bainbridge & Co, Cuba, Liverpool, 29 bs.
E. Hermann, Herman, Bremen, 3 cs.
A. Rolker & Sons, by same, 2 bs.
E. Brommiedie, by same, 1 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony, by same, 2 cs.
Sponser & Bauer, by same, 7 cs.
Fischer & Saller, by same, 23 cs. hangings.
H. Hildebrand & Co, by same, 1 cs.
P. Farrelly, by same, 6 cs.
Chas. Lichtenberg, by same, 2 cs.
Barnett Bros, by same, 7 cs.
C. Moller & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Chas. Joerg, by same, 1 cs.
J. B. Savage, Republic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
H. S. Samuels, by same, 11 cs.
C. H. T. Alreus & Co, Algeria, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Mayer & Roth, Mosel, Bremen, 1 cs.
E. J. Lantave, Cuba, Liverpool, 2 cs.
H. Hildebrand & Co, A. Andre, Antwerp, 4 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM MARCH 3 TO MARCH 16, 1875.

Hamburg, 1 cs paper, 1 cs books.
Bremen, 2 cs books, 1 cs paper.
Dutch West Indies, 6 cs books, 2 pgs perf.
Dutch East Indies, 300 pgs perf, 4 pgs paper.
Liverpool, 48 cs books, 4 cs st'y, 30 pgs paper.
London, 33 pgs paper.
British North American Colonies, 90 pgs perf.
British West Indies, 1161 rns paper, 275 pgs perf.
Havre, 2 cs books.
Cuba, 3231 rns paper, 441 pgs paper, 32 cs st'y, 27 pgs perf.
Pinto Rico, 11,801 rns paper, 4 cs st'y, 100 pgs perf.
Brazil, 4,625 rns paper 474 pgs perf.
Lisbon, 5 cs books.
Alicia, 2 cs books, 121 pgs perf.
Hayti, 355 pgs perf, 2 cs books, 9 cs st'y.
Mexico, 1 cs books, 11 cs paper, 10 pgs perf, 1 cs ink.
Central America, 2 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 2 cs books, 41 pgs paper.
Argentine Republic, 15 pgs paper.
British Honduras, 2 cs books.
British Australia, 100 pgs perf.
New Granada, 2 cs books, 2 cs st'y, 35 pgs paper.
Columbia Republic, 7 pgs paper, 35 pgs perf.
China, 2 cs books.

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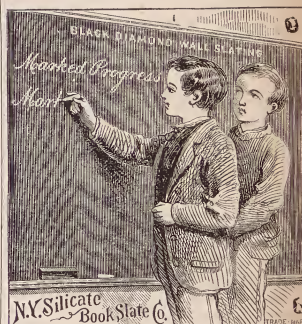
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NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1875.

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This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

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23 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

TO OUR ENGLISH READERS.

We beg to announce to our English readers and patrons that we have withdrawn our agency for Great Britain from Mr. C. Milbourn, 5½ Arthur street, London. He is therefore no longer authorized to act as agent for us, and we will, for the present, trouble our friends abroad to remit all subscriptions, &c., DIRECT to this office. Mr. Milbourn also no longer acts as the agent for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL or any other publication of Mr. Howard Lockwood. Subscribers to THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL will please remit to the New York office, No. 23 Beekman street.

A STATIONERS' EXCHANGE AT LAST.

After waiting in vain for some other person or persons to attempt establishing a Stationers' Exchange in this city, the lack of which is one of the greatest deficiencies in our trade, one of the proprietors of THE AMERICAN STATIONER has taken the bull by the horns, and started such an enterprise on his own account.

The main part of the handsome and commodious building, No. 74 Duane street, has been

leased for this purpose, and will be fitted up with offices which will be occupied on and after May 1, by the said party, together with a number of other parties engaged in the stationery business.

Stationers and booksellers throughout the country are invited to make their headquarters while in New York at the Exchange, where they will find all ordinary office facilities at their disposal without charge, including desk room and writing conveniences, and the use of a private office when required for conferring with their friends.

Several manufacturers and jobbers have already engaged rooms in the Exchange for displaying samples of their goods, and others are in correspondence about a similar arrangement.

Further details of the plan of the new enterprise will be found in the advertisement on another page, to which we direct the attention of all manufacturers who wish to display samples, and who do not employ a salesman in New York city.

We feel certain that the trade in general will approve and give a hearty welcome to the Stationers' Exchange. That it will prove successful we have not a doubt, while we may at least guarantee that it will be conducted with every regard for the best interests of the trade. Similar gathering places exist in almost every other leading branch of commerce, and why should not stationers possess like advantages?

WHAT IS YOUR STOCK IN TRADE?

One of the most common errors made by clerks, salesmen and other employees, is over-estimating the value of their services. This is a not unusual weakness with the young, and especially in occupations where a man's standing depends on other things than capacity. In the commercial world capital or connections help a man forward very materially. Simple honesty and patient perseverance may also bring promotion; while long connection with some leading firm may alone secure a clerk a desirable offer in some other establishment. The mere fact of having been retained for any long period by such a house as Hooper, Lewis & Co., or Robert Clarke & Co., is sufficient guarantee that a man is trustworthy.

It is desirable, however, that every young man who is an employee should decide in his mind upon some standard of excellence by which to test his own capacity. It is a too common mistake to estimate the standing of mercantile men by their capital, but capital is not everything. If the history of the leading firms in our business were traced to the beginning, it would be found that most of them had at the start but little, if any, capital. They had to creep first before they could walk. If we go outside our own special interests still more notable men might be cited who attained wealth without any capital but their own energy and brains. Astor, who collected furs like any ordinary pedlar; Vanderbilt, with his sail-boat ferry between the Battery and Staten Island; Peter Cooper, who was too poor to obtain even the rudiments of an education; Bennett, who started the *Herald* in a cellar,

with two barrels and a board for his desk, or the earlier and "later" Franklin, the one a runaway apprentice, and the other a shambling shock-headed printer, the laughing stock of everybody.

THE NEED OF NOVELTY.

A leading manufacturer in one line of stationery in this city lately remarked that there was a constant demand for novelties in his line of goods, and that retail dealers were always asking for something new to offer to their customer. But this newness must be accompanied by increased quality in make or style. People get tired of sameness, and like a change, but they will not accept a change for the worse. Therefore it is for the interest of manufacturers of all kinds of stationery to constantly cudgel their brains how to improve their product. Never be satisfied to stand idle and supine, but ever be on the alert to add new and better features to the articles you make. Some persons may say this novelty business is overdone, and it don't pay, but is this the truth? Who are the people who most steadfastly strive to introduce new patterns and features in their goods but the successful manufacturers who have already secured a market for their earlier goods, and who could have afforded to rest content with achieved success?

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

American stationers should bear in mind the opportunities afforded them by the approaching centennial to extend their business. Don't wait until it is too late, for no living man will have a chance to avail himself of the succeeding centennial celebration in 1976. It is enough to make one's mouth water to think of the display of educational methods, mining industry, toys, leather goods, musical instruments, and other articles which the German Government is preparing to make; with the countless dainty articles for ornament and use, of leather, ivory, amber, meerschaum and mother-of-pearl from Vienna, not to mention the thousands of beautiful things from other countries, and shall not Americans also be represented?

We have a whole batch of novelties to introduce to the trade. We wish to again call the attention of manufacturers and introducers of new designs to the advantage of these notices of new goods. A gentleman who had a new appliance noticed lately in our columns states that inquiries and orders followed at once. It don't cost anything, and it is the best mode of advertising goods, only please send samples for notice as early as possible before publication day.

If the stationers of the metropolis now wish to carry out their long projected union of the trade, the rooms of the Stationers' Exchange, No. 74 Duane street, will be available for this purpose.

FROM the very full and varied expressions of opinion about the prospects of general business taken from representative newspapers

in all parts of the country, it may be inferred that business is reviving, and that hard times, like our ice-bound streams, are melting under the sun of spring prosperity. Shall we have a freshet of good trade? We hope so.

OUT-of-town manufacturing stationers who wish to obtain sample room for the display of their goods in a central location in this city, should apply to the publisher of THE AMERICAN STATIONER.

GENERAL NOTES.

The proprietor of a Boston eating saloon advertises a "sacred clam chowder every Sunday evening."

Messrs. Whitney & Adams, of Springfield, have presented the town library with an ancient English copy of the Bible.

"Blue Monday" is a sadly disturbing element in American business, but it is far worse in England, where it may be almost said that Monday is a regular holiday.

Mr. Forster thinks, the increase in the industrial productiveness of the South since emancipation was one happy circumstance which we had no right to expect from the experience of West India.

A piece of graphite from an extensive bed of the same quality discovered last summer in Alaska has been examined by assayers, who pronounce it the purest and most valuable graphite within their knowledge.

The head of a leading firm in this city where two copies of THE AMERICAN STATIONER are subscribed for, has directed that all the principal employes of the establishment shall read that paper regularly without fail.

Samuel Clark, a commercial traveler from Maine, imposed upon the good people of Danbury by giving temperance lectures, in the character of a reformed drunkard, and then getting beastly drunk on the proceeds of their generosity.

Owing to the number of New York stationers who are Fenians, and so had to turn out on St. Patrick's Day, business was quite slack on the 17th. It would have done a Britisher's heart good to have seen them in battle array mounted on their stalwart steeds. "Ould Ireland forever."

There are signs that the American or decimal system of reckoning money is gaining credit among Englishmen. Ask a man what 5 per cent. of \$53.8d. is, and he will take out his pencil and figure on it; ask a school-boy what 5 per cent. of \$593 is, and he will tell you in an instant.

The *tableaux vivants* of the Grand Avenue Mission School, Brooklyn, which we had the pleasure of attending, March 17, were a complete success, and highly creditable to the performers. Mr. A. C. Barnes is superintendent of this school, which is a tender of Dr. Buckingham's church.

The new postal cards are to be of a violet blue tint. The border and all directions as to where and how to write name and address will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty,

with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a cap—adorns the upper left-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones.

People talk of the rottenness of Congress, but these investigations all go to show that most of our business men in the great cities have become more or less corrupted. No conscience is left. There is plenty of religion, but precious little honesty. Congress will compare favorably, any day, with the business men of New York—especially those of Wall street.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—For the past two weeks there has been little change in the money market, until Secretary Bristow's announcement that he had called in \$21,000,000 coupon and \$6,000,000 of register bonds. This announcement has caused considerable excitement in the stock and gold markets, stocks having somewhat depressed under it, and gold having advanced sharply from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. Money has ruled somewhat firmer, in some cases as high as 4 per cent. being asked on call loans, though they have generally ruled at 3 per cent. Commercial paper rules about the same as quoted in our last.

Gold is somewhat higher than at our last. We give usual quotations:

1875.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115
June.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115
July.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
August.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
September.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
October.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
November.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115
December.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115

There are no material changes in foreign exchange, rates ruling about the same. We quote the market at nominal \$4.92 for 90 days, and \$4.96 for sight. Actual \$4.81 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the former and \$4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the latter. Cable transfers, \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$; commercial sterling, \$4.79 Paris, \$3.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.16 $\frac{1}{2}$; Antwerp and Switzerland the same; Reichsmarks, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 95; Amsterdam, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$. The market was quiet and steady.

CITY TRADE.—Business in New York has been very quiet. There have been but few buyers in the city, and all the stationery and blank book men, with one or two exceptions, are complaining of dull times. One and all, however, lay the blame on the weather, and they are looking for a brisk trade when the ice and snow embargo on travel is removed. Buyers of the fancy goods will be sorry to miss John Allen Lane G. D. Pratt, and Henry Lerry & Son. The former joins his fortunes with the rich and well-known house of A. and E. Walach, fancy goods importers, 451 Broadway, where he will have charge (as partner) of the same lines of goods which he has hitherto carried, only with the still greater advantages of unlimited capital at his back. The latter firm will be found at the corner of Duane and Church streets after May 1, with fresh stock and greater facilities for its proper display than they possessed before. Nicholas Miller's Sons have completed their office and show room, and are now ready to display goods.

GENERAL TRADE.—There are many encouraging features in the trade which gives a brighter aspect to the situation. The spring-like weather of the past few days has had a good effect upon nearly all branches of business which are not directly affected by the movements in gold and exchange. The country is generally bare of goods, and stocks must be obtained to meet immediate demand. The release of the lines of transportation from the fetters of ice which have no long held them will en-

able produce to be sent to the seaboard, and return freights will receive an impulse from the low tariff now ruling on the principal trunk lines. The large outflow of money from the treasury will aid in keeping money easy, and there is no reason why in the spring trade should not set in promptly and vigorously.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There are no changes to be reported in price since our last quotations, but dealers report a little increased activity in sales. There has not during the months past been the usual fullness of production, and this fact tends to strengthen the market, and make both manufacturers and dealers firm in their demands. Business in other lines seems to be increasing in volume and activity, and will we think soon reach to the paper trade. The Holyoke and other Eastern paper mills have increased their running time, and find an improved market for their product.

NOVELTIES.—We have seen no new goods as yet, excepting those described in our novelty column. We are told, however, that there are quantities lying in the Custom House waiting for the owners to get settled in their new quarters. If the trade are not intending to show their foreign samples until May 1, they can not expect much of a spring trade in them, and we think they are laboring under a mistake in holding back new goods for bricker times. It is like giving a man a dozen meals at once after a protracted fast.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 3.....	2.25
Square French Envelopes, 3-M.....	3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 k.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10 k.....	2.53
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	\$7.75	\$8.00
Second Class.....	30c	35c
Third Class.....	20c	25c
Fourth Class.....	17c	20c

A. PIERCE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$6.35	\$7.50
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 32-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.85	4.20
Octavo Note, 32-lb. Small Post.....	3.00	3.30
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 32-lb. Small Post.....	3.85	4.20
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	....

CRANE BROS. BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

	Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price \$ (lb.)
Flat Cap.....	14x17	.....	30c.	28c.
Folio.....	17x22	.....	30c.	28c.

	Price \$ (lb.)
Demy.....	16x21 28
Medium.....	18x23 36
Super.....	18x23 42
Royal.....	19x24 42
Super Royal.....	20x28 42
Elephant.....	22x28 68
Imperial.....	22x31 68
Columbia.....	23x31 80
Atlas.....	25x33 100
Double Elephant 27x40	120

Any other size or weight at a proportionate price.

₹ doz

Jet black, 2-oz. cones, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	\$7 00
Writing ink, pints.....	4 50
do. quarts.....	7 00
Writing fluid, pints, with pat. metal stopper...	5 75
do. quarts, do. do.....	6 50
Copying fluid, pints, do. do.....	6 50
do. quarts, do. do.....	12 00
Carnegie Ink, 1-oz. flint cork.....	2 50
do. 2-oz. do.....	3 50
do. 1-oz. glass stopper.....	3 50
do. 2-oz. do.....	5 50

For special discounts send for price list
CARTER'S WRITING FLUID

No. 8 Red.....	70	No. 11 Red.....	70
Exhibition Black.....	75	No. 12 Brown.....	75
No. 3 Black.....	75	No. 13 Brown.....	75
India Letter.....	2 50	No. 14 Brown.....	75
Furthest fancy, 40s, as- sorted colors.....	2 75	No. 15 Red.....	75
Perfume white we- ding 40s.....	3 75	BOTTLING. Quality C @ 100 lbs. 15 Quality D @ 100 lbs. 27	
No. 1 Green Door, 20s and 40s.....	75	ENGRAVERS. Extra Superior for Seal Engravers 2 Superior for door plates, sev'l colors 1 Ditto Black.....	
No. 12 Green.....	80		
Best Red 4s and 8s.....	1 25		
Best Blue 4s.....	1 25		
Unpolished Red 4s.....	80		
Brown 4s.....	80		
English 4s.....	80		

Cones, white stone bottles, 3 dozen in a box...	\$2 00
8 oz. do do do ..	2 00
Pints, do do do ..	3 50
Quarts, do do do ..	6 00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24 00
On draught, per gallon.....	1 25

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

ing Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.....

copying Ink, Pint, stone bottles.....	5
Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles.....	9
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	4
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.....	2
Arnold's Writing Fluid, ½ pints, gold.....	1
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Stands, gold, ½ gross.	6
Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold.....	9
Arnold's Cop. ing Ink Pints gold.....	5

DAVID'S WRITING IN

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.\$				
Do	do	do	do, 4 oz. bottles.....	1
Do	do	do	do, 6 oz. bottles.....	1
Do	do	do	do, 8 oz. bottles.....	2
Do	do	do	do, Pint bottles.....	3
Do	do	do	do, Quart bottles.....	6
Do	do	do	do, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. bottles.....	12
Do	do	do	do, 1 Gal. bottles.....	24

DAVID'S CARMINE.

Carmine Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.....	2
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	2
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	3
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	3
No. 3, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	5
No. 4, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	8
No. 5, 8 oz. Rich-Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	15
Pints, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	24
Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	48

DAVID'S RED INK.

Red Writing Ink, 1 oz.....	1
Red Writing Ink, 2 oz.....	2
DAVID'S VIOLET INK.	
Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.....	
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz.....	1
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz.....	2
Violet Writing Ink, Pints.....	3
Quarts.....	3

Writing Ink, Quarts.....
 Red Fancy Colored, Rich Flint Gl

Trade discount, 20 per cent.
Maynard & Noyes' Ink same price as David's.

STEPHENS' INK.

Imperial, quarts.....	\$8
Imperial, pints.....	5
Imperial, half-pints.....	2
Imperial, 4 oz.....	1

DR. J. H. HARRIS' DIAMOND COMBINE

ADD COPYING BLACK INK.	
½ pts. 1 or 2 doz. in a box, 2 doz.....	3
1 pints, 1 dozen in a box,	5
Qts. 1 or ½ doz. in a box,	8
SOUTHWARK JET BLACK INK.	
Quarts, Black, per dozen.....	\$6
Pints, Black, per dozen.....	3

Pints, Black, per dozen.....

Six-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	2
Four-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1
Two-ounce, Black, per dozen.....	1
Dwarfs (stone), per gross.....	3
Half Pints, Violet, (extra), per dozen.....	3
Half Pints, Red, per dozen.....	3
Half Pints, Blue, per dozen.....	3
Dwarf, Black, glass, per gross.....	3

f, Violet, glass, per gross.....
 Glass, Black Ink, No. 1 per doz.

Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 2, per dozen..... 2
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 2, per dozen..... 3
Blue Glass, Black Ink, No. 3, per dozen..... 4
Trade discount.

VIOLETTE. A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

Nos.	Per Do
1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, g'n s'l.	\$6
2. Ex. qts. (hf. litres), glazed s'l.	3

COMMUNICATIVE EXTRA-VERB

Nos.	INK.	Per Do
17.	Ex. qts. (litres), w. s. bottles, b. w. corks.....	\$8
18.	Ex. pts. (hf. litres), w. s. bottles, b. w. corks. 4	
EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET BASE.)		
Nos.		Per Do
5.	Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.....	\$5
6.	Ex. pts. (hf. litres), g. s. bottles, red seal...	3

erant glass, 2 oz. metal-topped c

31. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped bottles. 21

elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped

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3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush.	1 00
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush.	1 00
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush.	3 00
1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 25
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.

Muglage, Quarts.....	\$ 4 00
Muglage, Gallon Jugs.....	1 00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., mol. cap and brush.	5 00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., do.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.....	4 00
Muglage, No. 3, 3 oz. do.....	1 75
Muglage, 8 oz. do.....	5 00
Muglage, Flat Stickers, 3 oz. do.....	1 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELLS MUGLAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20 00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	22 00
Pints, per dozen.....	8 00
Quarts, per dozen.....	14 00

For special discounts send for price list.

LOMBARD'S MUGLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	35
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	1 00
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	3 00
1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	4 50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	2 50

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 00
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 4.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 5.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 6.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 7.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 8.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 9.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 10.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 11.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 12.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 13.....	1 00
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XX Bristol, 94.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 95.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 96.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 97.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 98.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 99.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 100.....	1 00

PENS AND PENCILS.

PENS.

Accommodation, fluted, gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swell, gross.....	40¢ 00
French tip, gross.....	60¢ 00
Pen holders, gross.....	50¢ 00
One holder, gross.....	50¢ 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	60¢ 50
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	60¢ 20

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY, gross.....	\$5 00
Black Round Gilt.....	6 75
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hex. black polished, gilt.....	4 75
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 00
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	4 25
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 25
do. do. rubber tipped.....	4 50
Universal Round Gilt.....	4 00
Universal Round, R.....	4 00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1 35
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	2 25
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FADER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Round Gilt Tipped.....	\$4 80
Red Hex.....	6 00
Hex. Gilt.....	6 00
Hex. Tipped.....	6 00
Shirley, 11 grades.....	9 50
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9 50
English, 10 grades.....	4 80
English Drawing, 5 in box, gross.....	4 50
English Drawing, 5 in box, gross.....	4 50
English Drawing, 5 in box, R. & R., gross.....	8 25

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5 25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6 00
Red and Blue, black polished, gilt.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	10 00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	9 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagonal, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2 00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 00

Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1 00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 170.....	70
Gillott's, No. 351.....	70
American, Falcon.....	45
American, Bank.....	55
American, No. 325.....	40
American, No. 444.....	40
American, School.....	35
Spencerian.....	35
Spencerian, gross.....	1 10
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	62
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 120.....	62

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 220.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$3 00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	6 00
Corvus, per dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$2 to \$48, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

POCKET, INTERV. WITH CALENDAR, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. \$1 80	
Companion, interiv. with, gilt, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 2 00	
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, in. per doz. 2 16	
Mineral, interiv. 5 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, in. per doz. 3 00	
Mineral, interiv. 5 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, in. per doz. 7 50	

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, interiv. gilt, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 1 80	
Calendar, 5 surfaces, interiv. 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 2 16	
Every Day, gilt, title, interiv. 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 2 52	
Mueg, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 3 00	
100 ruled, dollar columns, 10 pages, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 3 00	
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 3 00	
3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz. 3 00	

"D" SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
4 x 8.....	\$1 10	24	\$91 20
6 x 8.....	1 50	18	50
6 x 9.....	2 10	12	25 20
8 x 10.....	2 20	12	26 40
8 x 12.....	4 40	6	44 00
8 x 14.....	2 30	8	39 20
8 x 15.....	3 50	6	21 00
9 x 14.....	4 80	5	26 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 5x7 6x9 6x10 7x11 8x12 9x13	
No. 2.....	5 2 0 Doz. \$28 00
No. 1.....	5 2 0 Doz. \$24 00

Discount, 60 and 10, 10, 10 per cent.

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
4 x 8.....	\$1 10	24	\$43 36
6 x 8.....	4 20	10	42 00
8 x 12.....	4 50	8	36 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 6x9 7x11 8x12 9x13	
Case.....	3 2 1/2 Doz. \$36 45

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.	
6 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	\$5 00
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	4 50
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	4 00
3 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	2 00
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1 25
2 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1 00
2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	50
Pointed, per 1,000 extra.....	1 50
Sold and Packaged, per 1,000 extra.....	1 50
Founders' Square Pencil for marking Iron, per 1,000.....	5 00

6 inch, per 1,000.....\$1 25

7 inch, per 1,000.....1 50

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

SCHOOL RULERS.

Assorted lengths.....\$0 50 to \$1 50

RUBBER RULERS.

Size.	Round.
12 inch.....	2 75
12 inch.....	3 00
12 inch.....	6 00
12 inch.....	6 50
12 inch.....	7 00
15 inch.....	6 00
21 inch.....	7 50
24 inch.....	7 50

CRAYONS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, 1/4 inch, gross.....	\$1 00 to \$2 00
Rubber Bands, 1/2 inch, gross.....	80¢ 00
Rubber Bands, assorted, gross.....	1 30 to 2 50
per gross.....	
Blackboard Crayons, per gross.....	12 50
Blackboard Crayons, by case.....	1 25
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors, per gross.....	1 25
Stationers' Rubber, 20, 40, 60, 80 pieces to lb., per lb.....	60
Diamond.....	1 00
Handle Heavy.....	1 00
Virgin.....	2 50
Rubber Heads, for pencils, gross.....	1 50

PAPER CUTTERS.

FLOUR TRIERS.			
Nos.	per doz	Nos.	per doz.
1, Straight.....	\$1 13	6, Handle Heavy.....	\$16 00
2, Handle Heavy..	6 50	2, Handle Light...	5 50
3, Handle Heavy..	10 00	3, Handle Light...	8 50
5, Handle Heavy..	13 00		

TRIUMPHS.

6 Blades, per gross.....\$2 50 13 Blades, per gross.....\$2 00

IVORY TABLETS.

No. 0, per doz.....	\$6 00
No. 1, per doz.....	\$15 00
No. 2, per doz.....	12 00

STANDARD FOLDERS.

5 inches, per doz.....	\$1 00
6 inches, per doz.....	1 50
7 inches, per doz.....	2 50
8 inches, per doz.....	4 00
9 inches, per doz.....	4 75

CONGRESS FOLDERS.

6 inches, per doz.....	\$4 25
7 inches, per doz.....	4 25
8 inches, per doz.....	5 00
9 inches, per doz.....	5 00
10 inches, per doz.....	5 00
11 inches, per doz.....	5 00
12 inches, per doz.....	5 00
13 inches, per doz.....	5 00
14 inches, per doz.....	5 00
15 inches, per doz.....	5 00
16 inches, per doz.....	5 00
17 inches, per doz.....	5 00
18 inches, per doz.....	5 00
19 inches, per doz.....	5 00
20 inches, per doz.....	5 00
21 inches, per doz.....	5 00
22 inches, per doz.....	5 00
23 inches, per doz.....	5 00
24 inches, per doz.....	5 00
25 inches, per doz.....	5 00
26 inches, per doz.....	5 00
27 inches, per doz.....	5 00
28 inches, per doz.....	5 00
29 inches, per doz.....	5 00
30 inches, per doz.....	5 00
31 inches, per doz.....	5 00
32 inches, per doz.....	5 00
33 inches, per doz.....	5 00
34 inches, per doz.....	5 00
35 inches, per doz.....	5 00
36 inches, per doz.....	5 00
37 inches, per doz.....	5 00
38 inches, per doz.....	5 00
39 inches, per doz.....	5 00
40 inches, per doz.....	5 00
41 inches, per doz.....	5 00
42 inches, per doz.....	5 00
43 inches, per doz.....	5 00
44 inches, per doz.....	5 00
45 inches, per doz.....	5 00
46 inches, per doz.....	5 00
47 inches, per doz.....	5 00
48 inches, per doz.....	5 00
49 inches, per doz.....	5 00
50 inches, per doz.....	5 00
51 inches, per doz.....	5 00
52 inches, per doz.....	5 00
53 inches, per doz.....	5 00
54 inches, per doz.....	5 00
55 inches, per doz.....	5 00
56 inches, per doz.....	5 00
57 inches, per doz.....	5 00
58 inches, per doz.....	5 00
59 inches, per doz.....	5 00
60 inches, per doz.....	5 00
61 inches, per doz.....	5 00
62 inches, per doz.....	5 00
63 inches, per doz.....	5 00
64 inches, per doz.....	5 00
65 inches, per doz.....	5 00
66 inches, per doz.....	5 00
67 inches, per doz.....	5 00
68 inches, per doz.....	5 00
69 inches, per doz.....	5 00
70 inches, per doz.....	5 00
71 inches, per doz.....	5 00
72 inches, per doz.....	5 00
73 inches, per doz.....	5 00
74 inches, per doz.....	5 00
75 inches, per doz.....	5 00
76 inches, per doz.....	5 00
77 inches, per doz.....	5 00
78 inches, per doz.....	5 00
79 inches, per doz.....	5 00

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASSES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	55 50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5 50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5 50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5 50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., iron.	22 50 to 45 50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 inch Bronzed.....	42 50
3 1/2 inch Bronzed.....	3 25
4 inch Bronzed.....	3 50
4 1/2 inch Bronzed.....	3 75
Single Rack.....	2 75
Double Rack.....	3 75
Single Stand.....	3 25
No. 29 for Bankers' Small Inks.....	5 75
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.....	5 75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.....	6 25
No. 23 Double new.....	3 00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.....	1 75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.....	2 50
No. 9 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.....	3 50
Check Cancellers.....	3 50

AMBER'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

Bill Holder, 7 x 9.....	27 00
Letter Holder, 9 x 12.....	30 00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.....	30 00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 14.....	33 00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Ex. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz., \$6.00.	
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EXTRAS—A-1s made expressly for this purpose, \$6.00 per doz.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	4 00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	3 00
No. 10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.....	3 25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.....	3 50
Tin Paper Cutters.....	1 40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round.....	1 50	Plain.	1 25
No. 2 Round.....	1 75		1 50
No. 3 Round.....	2 00		1 75
No. 4 Oval.....	2 00		1 75
No. 5 Oval.....	2 50		2 25
No. 6 Oval.....	3 25		3 00

Extra.

No. 7 Oval.....	2 40
No. 8 Oval.....	2 50
No. 9 Oval.....	4 50
Dampening Boxes.....	5 50
Dampening Bowls.....	10 00
Enamelled Bowls.....	10 00
Enamelled Tubs.....	6 75
Dampening Tubs.....	6 75
Check Cancellers.....	4 50

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 inch Flat Inks.....	1 50
For 5 1/2 inch Flat Inks.....	2 00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.....	1 50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....	1 50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.....	1 50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.....	1 50
No. 3 Circular.....	2 25
No. 14 New French Pattern.....	3 25
No. 15 New French Pattern.....	3 25
No. 16 New French Pattern.....	3 25
No. 18 New French Pattern, Gilt.....	2 75
No. 19 New French Pattern.....	2 75
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.....	1 75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1 00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1 20
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes.....	1 25
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube.....	1 25
No. 4 Harp.....	87 1/2
No. 5 Harp Small.....	87 1/2
No. 6 Custom.....	1 00
No. 10 Inkstands, new.....	1 50
No. 50 Weights.....	4 00
12k Weights.....	1 25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.....	1 30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes.....	1 35
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.....	4 00
Nickel, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 doz.....	1 00
B B Check Cutter.....	1 00
Iron Japanned.....	3 50

BOARD CLIPS.

Cap.....	87 1/2	Gilt. Nick.....	87 1/2
Letter.....	6 00	Gilt. Nick.....	6 00
Note.....	5 00	Gilt. Nick.....	5 00
Trade discount, 15 per cent.			

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.....	3 00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.....	3 00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.....	\$2 00
10 x 12 Black Japanned.....	9 00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.....	10 00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.....	11 00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.....	12 00

LETTER CLIPS.

Slick, it under my nose, per dozen.....	\$1 50
Ditto, double, with stand.....	6 00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

Small Plain or Fluted.....	6 00
Large Plain or Fluted.....	7 50
Water Wheel.....	17 00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves.....	\$9 00
9 x 11, 500 leaves.....	13 00
9 x 11, 700 leaves.....	17 00
6 x 11, 900 leaves.....	21 00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.....	10 50
10 x 12, 500 leaves.....	14 00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.....	19 00
10 x 12, 900 leaves.....	23 75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.....	\$1 65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.....	2 35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.....	3 05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1,000 leaves.....	3 75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.....	1 50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.....	2 00
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves.....	2 50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 900 leaves.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	4 00

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.....	\$1 40
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages.....	3 75
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages.....	4 25
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 750 pages.....	4 75
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 1,000 pages.....	5 25
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 300 pages.....	1 05
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 500 pages.....	1 25
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 750 pages.....	1 45
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 1,000 pages.....	1 65
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.....	1 90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.....	2 10
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages.....	2 30
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages.....	2 50
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages.....	2 15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.....	2 35
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages.....	2 55
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages.....	2 75

COPY BRUSHES.

3 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5 00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 00
3 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8 00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	10 00
Trade discount.....	7 00

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.....	\$6 00 to 8 00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.....	9 00 to 10 00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel.....	9 00 to 10 00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small.....	\$1 42
Medium.....	1 50
Large.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	3 00

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11.....	250.....	For Letters.....	\$12 00
10 x 12.....	500.....	Letters.....	12 00
10 x 12.....	500.....	Letters.....	12 00
8 1/2 x 9.....	250.....	Invoices.....	15 00
9 x 13.....	500.....	Invoices.....	15 00
9 x 15.....	250.....	Invoices.....	15 00
7 x 11.....	250.....	Bills Oblong.....	3 40
7 x 11.....	500.....	Bills Oblong.....	15 00
12 x 17.....	500.....	Manifests.....	3 40
11 x 15.....	250.....	Prices Current.....	15 00
6 x 9.....	250.....	Prices Current.....	24 00
		Note Letters.....	10 20
9 x 11.....	250.....	For Letters.....	\$12 00
9 x 11.....	500.....	Letters.....	12 00
10 x 12.....	250.....	Letters.....	11 50
9 x 13.....	250.....	Letters.....	11 50
9 x 13.....	250.....	Invoices.....	11 50
9 x 13.....	500.....	Invoices.....	10 00

TAGS AND LABELS.

Mechanics' Tags.....	
With strings, according to size and quality.....	\$1 00 to \$6 75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	30 to 50
Trade discount.....	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.....	\$1 00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pks.....	\$2 75 to \$3 00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1 50
Wedding Invitations, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	4 00
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.....	1 00
Engraving.....	
Monogram.....	\$3 00 to \$10 00

Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.....	1 50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each.....	15 00
Reception Plate.....	3 50 to 12 00
Church Plate.....	7 00 to 15 00
Printing Billlets, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.....	
Illuminated Stamping on Billlets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.....	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
(Wholesale Prices.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

1/2 in.....	\$6 00
1 in.....	4 50
1 1/2 in.....	5 00
2 in.....	5 00
2 1/2 in.....	14 00
3 in.....	13 00
3 1/2 in.....	12 00
4 in.....	15 00
1/2 in with lower case.....	15 00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOVES.

	Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only.....	\$275 00
16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame.....	62 50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....	50 00
16 in. Low wood frame.....	45 00
16 in. Bronze rotary frame.....	37 50
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....	25 00
12 in. Low wood frame.....	22 00
12 in. Semi frame.....	17 00
10 in. Low bronze frame.....	20 00
10 in. Low wood frame.....	17 00
9 1/2 in. Low wood frame.....	20 00
9 1/2 in. Semi frame.....	12 00
6 in. Wood frame.....	10 00
6 in. Semi frame.....	5 00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and packing extra.	

SPEROSCOPIES.

Rosewood, Lint, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$24 to \$36
Black Walnut, Lint, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	24
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	24

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$4 25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	7 25
Ruby Tubes.....	10 00

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 8 to 14 inches.....	\$9 25 to \$6 00
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 40 to 80
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 50 to 80
1 1/2 inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 60 to 80

ROGERS' ERASERS.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.
1167.....	\$3 33 to \$18 49	\$4 75
1168.....	2 75 to \$18 49	4 75

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER PASTERERS.

PLAT HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.	
No. 1, 1/2 inch shank.....	\$2 50
No. 2, 1/2 inch shank.....	2 50
No. 3, 1/2 inch shank.....	2 75
No. 4, 1 inch shank.....	3 50
No. 5, 1 1/2 inch shank.....	4 50
No. 6, 1 1/2 inch shank.....	7 00
Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

ROUND HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.

No. 1, 1/2 inch shank.....	\$3 50
No. 2, 1/2 inch shank.....	3 50
No. 3, 1/2 inch shank.....	4 00
No. 4, 1 inch shank.....	4 50
No. 5, 1 1/2 inch shank.....	5 50
No. 6, 1 1/2 inch shank.....	10 00
Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

MCGILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$3 50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	2 50
Discount on lots of 100,000, 25 per cent.	

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	\$1 25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	1 10
No. 2, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.....	3 50
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.....	3 00
Discount on lots of 50,000, 20 per cent.	

DESK PADS.

8 1/2 x 12.....	\$5 00
8 1/2 x 12.....	6 00
10 1/2 x 16.....	6 00
Trade discount.....	

GLASS PENS.

Bragg's Glass Pens, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2 00
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QUILL PICKS.

Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$2 00
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	1 75
Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	1 00

WASTE PAPER BASKETS.

Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$9 00
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SPRING TAPE MEASURES.

Silver, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5 25
Silver, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5 00
Brass, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5 00
Brass, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5 25

BOOK MAKING IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

It would seem that there were certain persons in the several monasteries who were generally employed as scribes. But it was not till two ages later that we find undoubted traces of regular book manufacturing in connection with the monasteries. Each considerable monastery, after the Norman invasion, had a "Scriptorium" attached to it, which was frequently separately endowed, to enable those employed to procure parchment, paints, and the necessary implements for binding. That at Bury St. Edmunds was endowed with two mills. The titles of a rectory were appropriated to the Convent of St. Swithin, Winchester, in 1171. In 1100, the churches were given to the monks *Ely ad libros faciendos*. Croyland was a great place for copying. The Scriptorium of St. Albans was founded in 1080. Charlemagne gave to the monks of Swithin an unlimited right of hunting, that they might be supplied from the skins of the deer they slew with gloves, girdles, and bindings for their books. And now let us suppose a work put in hands to be copied. Say ten thousand copies are to be made. The work was carefully unbound and a sheet delivered to each of the scribes. They made the required number of copies of that sheet, and then received another, and so on, until the work was finished. As soon as the writer had copied a sheet, he handed it over to the illuminators, who put in the initial letters, or any other ornaments the book might seem to require. When finished, the binders began upon the sheets; and thus the work went merrily on, and new books were circulated all over Western Christendom in an incredibly short time considering the means employed. Sometimes we meet with men who were regular book lovers; who delighted in the work of copying and illuminating, as so many amongst us do now. Thus Henry, a monk of the Benedictine Abby of Hyde, in 1178 copied Terence, Boethius, Suetonius, and Claudian. He formed them into one volume, illuminating the initials, and making even the brass bosses of the binding with his own hands. Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, about the same time transcribed Seneca's Tragedies and Epistles, Terence, Martial, Claudian, the "Gesta Alexandri," and many scholastic and theological treatises with his own hand, evidently from love of the work. But let us see if we cannot find traces of the results of the labor of the monks? A great fire occurred at Croyland in 1091, when 700 volumes were consumed; of these, 300 are called *volumina originalia*, the other 400, *minora volumina*—whether as to their size or contents does not appear. At Glastonbury in 1248—and it was the richest monastery in England—there were only 400 volumes; at Peterborough there were, as before said, 1,700 MSS. at the time of the Dissolution. The university library of Oxford, prior to 1300, consisted of a few works chained in the choir of St. Mary's Church, and a few tracts kept in chests. The library, in fact, might be said to be non-existent until Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in 1440 bestowed upon it 600 volumes. One of the greatest book collectors of the middle ages was Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham from 1333 to 1345. His book called "Philobiblon" is well known. It is among the earliest of bibliomaniacal works, and shows how strongly he was bitten with that most reasonable of all hobbies. He had been tutor to Edward the Third. The

king was greatly attached to him, and there is little doubt acquired from him much of the ability which distinguished him among contemporary monarchs.

PAPER MARKS.

The curious, and in some instances absurd terms, which now puzzle us so much in describing the different sorts and sizes of paper, may frequently be explained by reference to the various paper marks which have been adopted at different periods. In ancient times, when comparatively few people could read, pictures of every kind were much in use where writing would now be employed. Every shop, for instance, has its sign, as well as every public house, and those signs were not then, as they often are now, only painted upon a board, but were invariably actual models of a thing which the sign expressed—as we still occasionally see some such sign as a bee-hive, a tea canister, or a doll, and the like. For the same reasons printers employed some device, which they put upon the title pages and at the end of their books, and paper-makers also introduced marks, by way of distinguishing the paper of their manufacture from that of others; which marks becoming common, naturally gave their names to different sorts of paper. And since names often remain long after the origin of them is forgotten and circumstances are changed, it is not surprising to find the old names still in use, though in some cases they are not applied to the same things which they originally denoted.

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ARM IN ARM.

BY OUR POECK.

They met by chance, in the usual way;
Two blank book men, at Keokuk, one day;
Both intimate friends, yet competing severely.
A cut in prices it seemed very clearly
Would be the issue.

On comparing notes and finding
Their routes in similar directions winding,
Friends Baynam and Sterling a compromise made,
And customers the usual visit paid
Together, understandingly.

And so traveling about without a fight,
Week in and out, both day and night,
Their trade was good and happy were they,
Only lamenting the sorrowful day
When they parted.

REDUCTION IN RENTS.

The greatest reduction is taking place in the parts of the city devoted entirely to business. Merchants have found times so hard during the past two years that with the most of them a general cutting down of expenses has become absolutely necessary, and as rent is frequently the largest item on the list of expenses, this one is now receiving special attention. Business does not yet promise to be any better this year than it was in 1874, and business men, as a rule, are making arrangements to sail as close to the wind as they can. The recent failure of several large concerns has acted upon many of them as a warning against extravagance, and revived the resolution to economize as much as possible. From present indications it seems likely that a large number of merchants will abandon Broadway as a place of business this year, and move into the cross streets where rents are much lower. I do not remember ever seeing so many stores and offices to let on the great thoroughfare as there are at the present time. The owners of these places still keep rents pretty well up, but they are fighting against fate and will certainly have to surrender in the long run. A well-established house can do just as much business on one of the side streets as on Broadway, and save from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year in rent. The mania for making a big show seems to be passing off, and we are apparently going slowly back to the old-fashioned ways. A more moderate style of doing business as well as of living is part of the process, and this part is receiving a more than ordinary share of attention at the present time.—N. Y. Letter.

THE FOLLY OF INVENTING.

In the late Arthur Helps' last work on "Social Pressure" one of the characters of the story thus declaims against the evils which arise from foolish inventions:

A shrewd man sees a kettle boil, and others adapt the thing called steam to locomotive purposes; and forthwith every fool goes everywhere for what he calls his holidays, but which, indeed, are his most laborious days. Ultimately he sticks himself down in a place where he finds the greatest number of people like himself. Hence these huge cities.

Another inventor screws light out of coals—so the people turn night into day, which is a very bad thing for them, and moreover it introduces a noxious element into their houses and theaters. I am against all inventions but one—anesthetics.

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LITERARY NOTES.

Carlyle's history of the early kings of Norway, in which some sharp critics discover signs of waning powers, was, unfortunately for them, written many years since.

A three-year-old asked her parent to show her "the Jackass book." The puzzled parent was relieved from his quandary by the little one pointing to an illustrated copy of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The last number of that excellent periodical, the *Catholic Review*, of which Mr. P. V. Hickey is editor, is illustrated with a full page portrait of the new Cardinal McCloskey, by the well-known artist, Frank Beaul.

Macmillan & Co. will issue very shortly the first of their new "Primers of History and Literature," which, from the sample pages we have seen, promise to be a very admirable little books. This will be on "English Grammar," by Rev. Richard Morris, a leading English authority, and it will be priced at the exceptionally low rate of thirty cents in paper, or forty in cloth. Ten other volumes are already announced to follow.

We are glad to state that the Putnam's are making an American edition of that admirable book on "The Maintenance of Health," by J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., of London. The book is very comprehensive, describing, among other subjects, the influence of physical development on character. An American book of similar character is also in press by them, "The Improvement of Health," by Dr. James Knight, of the Hospital for the Crippled and Deformed in this city.

The *International Review* for March-April is full of solid and interesting reading, and is a credit to its publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co. The principal articles are as follows: "Edgar Allan Poe," by John H. Ingram, London, England; "The New York Gold Room," by K. Cornwallis; "Hebrew Poetry," by Philip Schaff; "Modern Spiritualism," by Henry Reed, Washington, D. C.; "The Supernatural as Evidence," by R. Payne Smith, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, England; "The Money Problem," by Amasa Walker, LL. D., Massachusetts.

That veteran critic, George Ripley, says of the concluding number of Edmund C. Stedman's series of critical articles on the Victorian poets, in *Scribner*, which treat of Swinburne: "If we find a spice of special pleading in Mr. Stedman's encomiums on the new poet for whom he cherishes an enthusiasm approaching idolatry, it must be admitted that he has handled the case with exceeding eloquence, with a fine poetic sense, and a rare gift of literary comparison and illustration.

General Jackson, when President, said to one of his fiercest newspaper opponents, "Send me your newspaper. I know that you are opposed to me, but then I should like to see your paper every day. I want to see how many lies you can tell of me." "General," said the editor, "I think I do right in opposing you, and I shall continue to do so with all the ability of which I am master." Here was a man after Jackson's own heart, and he replied with an oath, "Sir, send me your paper, for aside from your abuse of me your paper is a good one. Besides, I never saw a newspaper in which I could not find something worth reading."

And now it appears that the famous farewell address of Washington was not written by Washington at all. The oldest son of Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Colonel Alexander Hamilton, who still lives in New York at the age of ninety, says that his father wrote the whole of the farewell address, with the exception of the first three lines. Washington submitted to Hamilton a sketch of the address, saying in an accompanying note: "Write your corrections, alterations and remarks in a clear hand, so that I can copy without blundering." Hamilton therefore rewrote the whole, except the first three lines.

The first of G. P. Putnam's Sons' series of "Brief Biographies," edited by Colonel Higginson, is promised for next week. The editor sets the style for the volumes in this initial work, on the "English

Statesmen," which is his own. He draws upon a wide range of English authors and sketch-writers for portraits of his subjects, weaving these extracts together by the thread of his personal knowledge, so that the reader will get some such idea of foreign statesmen as the papers give him of those at home, the partisan coloring excepted. Of the dozen leaders selected by Colonel Higginson, Gladstone, Disraeli, and Bright occupy half the three hundred and nine pages, and the papers are very readable. The books will make handy libraries, bound in very striking style, with the coat of arms of the country in full gilt.

Scribner's Monthly for April contains an abundance of excellent reading matter. The Holland's serial novel, "A Story of Fair Oaks," is the principal article of interest. Edward King's description of the American Liverpool, Baltimore, is well written and well illustrated. W. Wells talks about the personnel and workings of the German Imperial Parliament in an entertaining manner. Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" is continued. There are poems by Elizabeth Akers, Dr. Coan and Mr. Taylor. The gem of the number, however, is the slight but vivid sketch "Young Moll's Peavy," which is of almost breathless interest.

The following are the principal articles in the table of contents of the April *Popular Science Monthly*: "The Triangle Spider," by Professor Burt Wilder; "The Royal Institution and the Society of Arts," by Bernard H. Becker, Esq.; "The First Traces of Man in Europe," by Professor Albrecht Meuser; "The Atmosphere in Relation to Fog-Signaling," by Professor Tyndall; "Apoplexy," by J. R. Black, M. D.; "On the Correctness of Photographs," by Dr. Hermann Vogel; "Manufacture and Conveyance of Gunpowder," by A. Hilliard Atteridge; "Rain-Drops on the Sea," by Professor Osborne Reynolds, M. A.; "Science from the Pulpit," by Professor John Trowbridge; "Sketch of Dr. Joseph Fraunhofer;" Correspondence: "Retardation of the Earth's Rotation," "The Nest and Eggs of the Thistle-Tail," "Editor's Table," "The Coming Edipus," "The Literature of Evolution," "Incentives in Education."

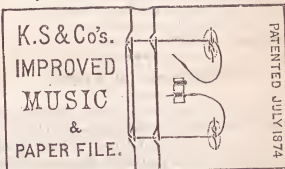
"The Study of Sociology," by Herbert Spencer.—The scope and character of the treatise are well known to many of our readers from the copious extracts in our columns while passing through the press in the latter periodical. It is sufficient to remark here that while it exhibits the author's characteristic energy of thought, subtlety of discrimination, and force of reasoning, it is of a more popular cast than the generality of his productions, discussing numerous topics of every-day interest with rare shrewdness of observation and fertility of illustration. Mr. Spencer's common sense is perhaps quite as remarkable as his philosophical faculty. If we were lost in the woods in his company, we should confidently rely on his readiness of resource to find the way out. These qualities are conspicuous in the present volume. It abounds with homely truths, expressed in a familiar manner, not without a frequent touch of piquant sarcasm, and an occasional utterance of grave English humor.—George Ripley.

"The Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell."—The collection of the complete poetical writings of the witliest, and one of the most original, of our American poets may be taken as a landmark to show the progress of poetical taste and culture within the last twenty-five years. In many respects the contents of this volume reflect the spirit and opinions of the passing years of which they are the fruit, to a greater degree than any other contemporary production. The fame of Mr. Lowell is established upon too firm a basis in the American heart to call for any fresh criticism of his poetry, but a considerable portion of it possesses a curious historical value which challenges the interest of readers whose memory does not go back to the date of its first publication. The portraits in the "Fable of Criticism," for instance, which made a lively sensation at the time of their first appearance in 1848, both by their prejudices and their piquancy, afford a whimsical comparison between the estimate of certain celebrated men at that day and at the present.—George Ripley.

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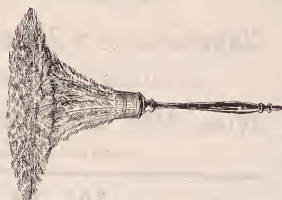
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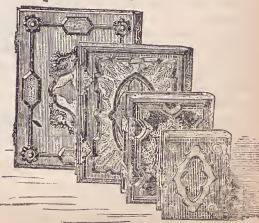
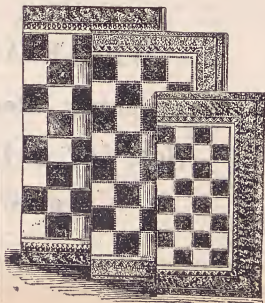
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THE LESSON OF REGENT FAILURES.

The recent heavy failures in this city and elsewhere, in which the liabilities exceed the assets very largely, suggest some comments which we think it appropriate to make just at this time. Every merchant should know at short intervals, say either monthly or quarterly, the exact condition of his business; whether he is losing money, holding his own, or making a profit. If he does not he is not conducting his business upon sound principles, and if he does, and finds that he is falling behind, it seems to us that it is his duty, if there is no reasonable expectation of his being able to catch up again, to at once announce his situation to his creditors, explaining everything fully to them, and abiding by their decision as to the future course he should pursue. We do not refer to those legitimate businesses that have seasons of great activity at one time and nothing to do at others, during which periods of dullness it is expected to lose money, but to the regular steady mercantile pursuits, in which most of those whom we address are engaged. By doing this, a large amount of ultimate loss, to say nothing of mental agony and worry, would be saved. The difficulty in carrying out any such suggestion as this lies in the fact that most people cannot bring themselves to acknowledge that they are losing money beyond their ability soon to regain it. We do not in these remarks include those special cases where calamity comes on a merchant suddenly by some outside speculation or unexpected reverse in his affairs; in such an event, of course, the duty is so plain that very few would dare to neglect it. It would be a good deal better for all concerned if men in business had the bravery to look their affairs squarely in the face and take the necessary steps to meet the emergency.

The course which many pursue, as subsequent events demonstrate in their failure, does a great wrong to the entire commercial community; it impairs confidence, destroys friendship creates distrust, weakens confidence and spreads a moral miasma throughout the entire community.—*American Grocer*.

THE STATIONERS' COMPANY.—The Stationers Company is of great antiquity. By the authority of the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, they were formed into a guild, or fraternity, in the year 1403, the fourth year of the reign of King Henry IV., and had their ordinances made for the good government of their fellowship. Thus constituted, they regularly assembled under the government of a Master and two Wardens. The first hall was in Milk street; but, notwithstanding all the endeavors that have been made, no privilege or charter has yet been discovered under which they act as a corporate body. It appears, from the most authentic records of the time of Henry, that the Company of Stationers, or Text Writers, who wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, dwelt in and about Paternoster Row. Hence we have in that neighborhood—Creed Lane, Amen Corner, Ave Maria lane, &c., all places named after some Scripture allusion.

During the year 1874 there were published in France, besides newspapers and periodicals, about 12,000 French works. The steel and copper engravings issued during that period, as well as maps, amounted to upwards of 2,000, and the number of musical publications to 3,800. This makes nearly 18,000 publications.

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GREAT CORPORATIONS.

It has long been the fashion to decry large corporations. They are stigmatized as oppressive. It is charged that they ruthlessly suppress the competition of smaller enterprises; that they conflict with that healthy development which starts with small beginnings; that they are selfish and can live only by crushing out all opposition; and that having succeeded in clearing their path of opponents, they become recklessly exacting in their demands upon the public. Upon these grounds great corporations are denounced as enemies of the public welfare and to be placed under the most rigid legislative restrictions and under strict government surveillance.

Undoubtedly, much may be truthfully said against corporate uses of capital. Many enterprises are undertaken by companies which could be much more successfully worked by private individuals. In the management of companies there is less inducement to industry, caution, and economy than exists in the conduct of a private undertaking. The motive of self-interest operates less directly and with less force; and experience has demonstrated in too many cases that the private interests of managers are put in conflict with the interests of the corporation. In short, it is claimed that for a corporation to be as successful as a firm in the prosecution of any undertaking it has to be assumed that the sense of duty and of high moral principle will be as efficient a motive in its management as self-interest—an assumption altogether too flattering for these times. Nevertheless, on the other hand, experience proves that individuals and firms do not always possess the wisdom and prudence that are to be found in the collective councils of a well regulated company. The trust test of the comparative excellence of methods is to be found in success; and, applying this rule, we shall not find corporate enterprise generally at a disadvantage. Failures of corporations are comparatively infrequent; private failures are of every day occurrence; and it may, perhaps, be reasonably questioned whether the private employment of capital, taken on an average, yields a better return than capital invested by corporations.

The popular prejudice lies chiefly against large corporations, and the common charge against them is that they are "monopolies." This much, however, is to be said for them, that they have become large through being successful; that they have become successful, as a rule, through conferring important advantages upon the public, and through rendering such services better than others; for that is the real meaning of success in all enterprise, whether private or corporate. It is further to be said that while the ascendancy which their success gives them may tend to drive out of the field numerous minor competitors, and thereby tempt them to an abuse of their power, yet the more complete their success becomes and the larger their profits, the greater is the inducement for the formation of other large combinations of capital to enter into competition and check their rapacity and enforce thorough methods of management, and to secure for the public such services as it may be their business to render at the lowest possible cost. Thus it is a law in the corporate employment of capital that one great successful company calls into existence another or others, and that the competition thereby created protects the public against corporate

wrongs and abuses, and results in advantage to the people at large. This at least is the rule, and the only exception is in cases where the business to be done is so limited as not to admit of any indefinite extension of competition.—N. Y. *Daily Bulletin*.

CONVENIENT TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—Some little while ago an English stationer invented a very ingenious portable table, so constructed that it formed an ordinary camp table for traveling, and at the same time by reversing the top you had a chess or draft board. This had been in some shape produced before, but here was a table with three legs, which roll up with the top in a cardboard case not larger than an ordinary roll of music. This would be useful to railway travelers, reporters, or parties wishing to have a game of chess or cards during a long journey by rail or sea, and would not fail to sell here if introduced.

Though papiri found on mummies are often in a good state of preservation, it is necessary to be very careful in handling them. The roll, owing to its being pressed under the swappings of the mummy, being completely flattened, and from the unvarying high temperature of the tomb to which it has for so long a time been subjected, is frequently so dry and brittle that if any attempt be made to unroll it without previous precaution small pieces will continually fall off. Still, the durability of this writing material is one of its best qualities. It can, in some instances, be rolled and unrolled after the lapse of many centuries without any detriment to it, but the complete preservation of such specimens is generally to be attributed to their being kept from the air.

Can such things be? asks the *Courier-Journal*. Is it true that draw poker is an epitome of American life? It is a very bric-a-brac game, certainly—cute, costly, and original. In Kentucky, however, it is no longer played, because everybody is dead broke, and this is an amusement that requires means. "There are fifty reasons," began a stranger who was once asked to make up a game, "why I should not play draw poker." "Name 'em," said his interlocutor. "To begin with," the stranger continued, "I am a little short of money—" "That'll do," cried the other, "you need go no further."

A young gentleman, lately riding in a street-car, was approached by a stranger, who, handing him a card, remarked, "Perhaps you would like to see this." The young man, finding it to be an immoral picture, took from his pocket a card bearing his address, and writing upon the back, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," handed it across to the stranger, with the remark, "Perhaps you would like to see this."

The Internal Revenue Department at Washington has about 250 assessors engaged in the highly honorable work of searching the banks to find any checks that may have been cashed without bearing the two cent revenue stamp. Many of the banks refuse to allow the checks to be shown to these fellows. The penalty of using a stampless check is \$50.

At the auction sale of a menagerie in Lebanon, Ohio, three lions were sold for \$2,300, sixty monkeys for \$540, an elephant for \$5,000, two camels for \$880, a zebra for \$1,000, two kangaroos for \$350, and a grizzly bear for \$170. We know a first-class bore who can be had much cheaper than those rates.

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Once.

A BIG WORK.

We condense the following from the author's preface to the new Atlas of Minnesota: "The lithographic engraving and lithographic printing, if confined to one man and one press, would have the man about thirteen years and the press nearly two years. If one man had set the type for this work, and arranged the forms, and done the electrotyping, it would have taken him two years and a half, and one press about six months to print it. If one person had done all the coloring, it would have taken him forty-five years. The binding takes seventeen tons of cardboard for the cases, and nearly a ton of leather, cloth, &c. It requires seventy tons of paper on which to print this work, and when the whole is boxed and ready for shipment will require eleven freight cars to carry it to its destination."

One hundred and eight employes have been engaged on this work for upwards of a year past. The Lakeside buildings, from basement to roof, from end to end, is piled with paper and material for this atlas. The upper floors on which are located respectively the lithographing, the bindery and the printing departments, all of which are the most extensive in Chicago, have been working for months almost exclusively on this Atlas of Minnesota. Charles Schober & Co. run their six steam lithographic presses night and day. They have nearly twenty tons of lithographic stone in use in this job.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

AN EVER-POINTED PENCIL.

Many years ago, when the ever-pointed silver pencil first came into use, a professor in a Southern college bought one for his own use. He was a hard student and a fine classical scholar, but singularly deficient in common sense and in knowledge of practical matters. He was at first delighted with his purchase, and talked freely with every one that called on him about its convenience and the great satisfaction he took in using it. But after a few weeks the pencil was no longer visible, and he made no further mention of it to students or visitors. A friend calling one day asked him if he was still enjoying the purchase. But the professor evaded the subject, until, being hard pressed, he said:

"I am ashamed of myself for having been taken in so badly. I thought it would last for years, but it has given out suddenly, and, like many other inventions, is a fraud on the public."

The friend asked to look at it, and found that it was in perfect order, only the lead had given out. On unscrewing the top of the pencil and putting in a new load, the professor was profuse in his thanks and in expression of wonder that he had not found out the secret.

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"It must always be borne in mind that the essence of advertising is to place your statement where it is most likely to be seen by those most interested in it; and so a newspaper with a very limited supply of readers indeed is often more valuable to the advertisers of peculiar wares or wants than one with the 'largest circulation in the world,' if that circulation does not reach the class of readers most affected by those who pay for publicity."—*Sampson's History of Advertising.*

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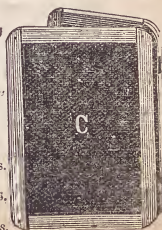
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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The *Nation* remarks that it seems to be admitted on all hands that there are at last unmistakable signs of a revival in business. It adds: "Prices are rising with tolerable steadiness on the Stock Exchange; dry goods dealers say their spring prospects are good; and there are signs that the prices of produce have reached the lowest point. According to all past experience of the effect of panics, recovery ought to begin now, as we are not far from the beginning of the third year since the last one. No commercial community can go on longer than this working on 'short time,' and we have no doubt that we should not have gone on so long were it not for the state of the currency and the power of Congress over it—an element of uncertainty which has never had to be encountered in any previous panic in this country. This is now removed, for a long period at least, by the adjournment of Congress, and by the fact that the state of parties in the next Congress will probably prevent all financial legislation."

The *Iron Age* thinks that many indications warrant the hope that we are about to witness the beginning of a healthy and sustained recovery of general business. Stocks in retailers' hands are unusually small. There is no tendency toward speculative activity. During the past year and a half there has been a steady progress in liquidation, and it is probable that the amount of indebtedness between retailers, jobbers and manufacturers is smaller now than at any time for several years. Whatever business is done this spring is very sure to be done upon a safe basis. Prices are now very nearly down to gold figures, and wages have declined, with but little prospect of soon advancing to the high rates paid since the war. We have not discovered any disposition on the part of buyers in any of the principal markets to delay purchases on account of any uncertainty as to the future of prices, nor any anxiety on the part of manufacturers or dealers to press sales on that account. The jobbers in cities are buying with about as much freedom as in times of general prosperity, and with the advance of the season we may expect to witness the development of a spring trade which, if it does not realize all the expectations which have been formed, will at least prove satisfactory to the majority of tradesmen.

David A. Wells has a long paper in the *New York Herald* on specie resumption, in which he expresses the opinion that the country has got to have more hard experience before it will be ready to resume. When resumption comes, Mr. Wells thinks, like all sound financiers, that it has got to come through a sharp contraction, and he recommends the heroic measure of burning half a million dollars of greenbacks a week by the Treasury Department. He shows that there is no danger of a money famine, even should his cremation plan be put into practice, and points out that labor is the real basis of the world's currency, and claims that, with the greenbacks out of the way, the currency would be speedily regulated by the law of supply and demand.

The volume of imports is below even the reduced figures of last year, while that of exports since January 1 has fallen off almost 17 per cent., judging by those sent from New York. The great slackness in the exportation of wheat and petroleum is the principal occasion of this difference. It is a dull time for

shipping, and from a third to one-half of the steamships usually running between New York and European ports are lying up. Cotton has been buoyant for some time and has risen about two cents in the course of two months. This fact, together with the restricted production of the cotton mills, gives a decided tone to the trade in cotton fabrics in this country, and higher prices are generally looked for and in some cases marked.

Money is a drug, but it is not so much the accumulation of funds which causes the sluggishness as it is the lack of any substantial and continuous demand for money. There is too little business doing in the various departments of industry. There is too little enterprise, and too little confidence either in the present or the future. And we may add still further that there is too little ground for confidence, in view of the present condition of the finances of the nation, and of the inflated basis on which the industries of the country are prosecuted. We may have the best facilities in the world for manufacturing, and may increase our business to almost any extent. But beyond a certain point we cannot go without the certainty of overstocking all our markets; while the safety valve which foreign markets might afford is closed to us because of the high cost of our products, which cannot be sold in competition with those of other nations. No one is willing to reduce prices or profit, as far as he is concerned, if it can possibly be avoided; and apparently every great department of business would have to stop entirely before the auxiliary branches would make concessions unless the stern logic of events forced the issue in a way of its own, by the convincing weapon of necessity.—*Boston Advertiser*.

The release of the channels of communication and of the shopping public by the open weather of this week, and the more active stock speculation, create a strong impression, for which it is difficult to assign more weighty grounds, that the revival of business is at hand. In many lines of trade the bottom price has doubtless been touched and the upward turn is quite as stimulating to business as any further reduction at this time. We shall have to wait a few weeks yet, however, to know the real character of the business season.—*Springfield Republican*.

"It is a long lane," says the proverb, "that has no turning." We may fairly hope that the proverb holds true with reference to the tedious course of dull business through which the country has been passing since the early autumn of 1873, and that the many signs of better times which were noticeable, last week, will not fail of fulfillment. Some of the more prominent of these signs are certainly encouraging. Some of them are of a kind to be specially relied upon.—*N. Y. Times*.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

But the time is sure to come, sooner or later, when a new adjustment will be forced upon all classes. If it comes as a preparation for specie payment, so much the better. If not, then, in some other way it will manifest itself. But it will come, and then we shall see a practical exemplification of the principle of action, explained in the juvenile story of the Old Woman and her Pig—when "the rope began to hang the butcher, the butcher began to kill the ox, the ox began to drink the water," &c., &c., until "the dog began to bite the pig" and "the pig got over the stile" quick. Rents must cheapen, food must cheapen, labor must

cheapen, coal must cheapen, iron must cheapen, and in time the dog will begin to bite the pig, and we shall finally "get over the stile," which, by the way, has been a very bad style for us.

BUSINESS AT THE WEST.

One of the trustworthy signs of an unusually rapid and strong revival of business this spring, is the excellent condition of the farmer class. Another sign of renewed confidence is to be found in the greater liberality of the bankers and capitalists with money to loan. For a year succeeding the panic, the bankers preferred to keep their vaults filled with money rather than reduce their rates or accept anything but the most absolute security against loss. Their experience since the panic has shown them that this policy does not pay, and they are now willing to unlock their safes and lend money for commercial purposes in the usual way and at lower rates.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE LAW OF PATENTS.

In a hand mirror, containing a wooden back with an extension for a handle, strengthened by metal rods, the whole being covered with a composition, to which form is given, while plastic in a mold, the novelty consists in the introduction of a wooden back and strengthened handle.

A patent for such a mirror is not infringed by one in which the back and handle are formed entirely of composition, though the handle is strengthened at its weakest part by nails imbedded in it.

Letter blocks with pictures upon some of their faces do not infringe upon a patent for such blocks with figures upon some of their faces, by which they can be selected in accordance with a key accompanying them, so as to spell particular words, such blocks with pictures having been long known.

Placing the letters of the alphabet upon cubical blocks of wood, or spelling blocks, having been practiced many years, and also placing two such letters upon some of the blocks, it is not patentable to place two or more upon each block, even if they are placed more systematically, and with the design of rendering the blocks more useful.

A HINT TO YOUNG MEN.

It was once remarked by an eminent natural theologian, in illustration of an argument, that few people knew "how oval frames were turned," and it is not too much to say that a similar charge of ignorance might be brought against mankind in general with respect to a hundred articles with the daily and almost hourly use of which they are perfectly familiar.

Not to multiply illustrations, how many people could give even a tolerable description of the manufacture of a frying-pan, of a pane of glass, of a steel pen, or of a parlor candle. Even the common method of making and preparing pins and lucifer-matches is by no means extensively understood, although these two articles are representative not only of extreme familiarity in use but of insignificance in value.

Thomas Jefferson's own copy of his "Notes on the State of Virginia, London, 1787," which was annotated by his own hands and contained other manuscript additions, was recently sold at Chicago for \$100.

Miscellaneous.

Intellect without judgment is what ails about one-half the smart people in this world.

"Mankind," once said a Baptist preacher, "mankind includes women, for man embraces woman."

A lead pencil factory in Yonkers runs night and day to keep a local editor going in the write way.

When our work becomes a pleasure, it is we that make it so; we are a sunshine upon it, receiving the reflection in return.

At a recent sale of antiquities in Edinburgh two of the bones of Robert Bruce were sold for £5, and one of the vertebrae of William the Lion for £25 10s.

Speaking of the climate of the Argentine Republic, Professor Gould says: "A bowl of water left uncovered in the morning is dry at night; ink vanished from the inkstand as if by magic."

The latest conundrum is, "Why is the 4th of July—?" That's all. An interval of fifteen minutes is here allowed for guessing the answer. Then the conundrum is again put in this form: "Y is the $\frac{1}{2}$ of July."

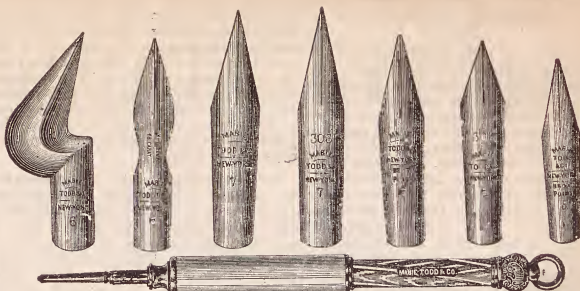
A lady of the middle ages, who was giving edifying lessons in the catechism to her page, suddenly asked him one day, "How many capital sins have we?" "Four," answered the page, unhesitatingly. The lady gave the boy a box on the ear, saying, "Learn, sir, that seven are none too many for us."

The wits vie with each other in describing the leanness of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, the French tragedienne. One says she can walk in the rain without an umbrella because she can pass between the drops. Another replies that this is an exaggeration, but he adds that one evening, when some one tried to run away with her, she escaped by hiding behind her riding whip.

A Detroit insurance agent hired a boy the other day to mind his office, and went to dinner leaving the youth in charge. When he returned he found that the lad had whittled one of the table legs almost in two and dissected the cushion of the swinging chair. He was greatly annoyed and spoke sharply, when the boy burst into tears and replied: "If you don't want to let a feller take any comfort I'm going to leave."

A monster cuttle fish, twelve feet in length, its arms or suckers being six feet long and in some parts as thick as a man's thigh, was found recently lying on the beach in Japan. An enterprising showman purchased it for exhibition. It was minus the shell commonly found on the back of the ink-discharging beast of the stronger sex. What an addition he would be to an ink manufactory if it was only possible to keep him alive.

Dr. Beard earnestly protests against the assertion of Mr. Thomas Hughes, "that the world's hardest workers and noblest benefactors have rarely been long-lived." On the contrary, he maintains that the brain-working classes—clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, scientific men, and men of letters—live much longer than the muscle-working classes. Commercial travelers in the stationery line should take heart at this, for are not they "hard workers and benefactors?"



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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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Favorite Line of French Papers,
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Boissac's French Writing Inks.

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PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: APRIL 8, 1875.

NO. 44.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The Boston people being a great institution generally, of course everybody who may claim the privilege of their immediate acquaintance delight to do them honor. A Boston man can literally wile a bird off a tree without the assistance of salt, as he possesses among other numerous qualifications ornithological tastes. The truth is the "Hub" is a tremendous city, rather crooked, it is true, but first in art, science, literature and education. It has the prevalent epidemic, viz.: the "spelling fever," and when a friend meets an acquaintance in the street, it's "How do you spell —?" A selection of boys from the public schools recently came off victors over an equal number of lawyers, ministers, editors and typists in a grand orthopaedic match, held at the Music Hall, which was a big thing for the boys. And they enjoyed it, too!

A gent calling upon his lady love keeps her in a perpetual state of excitement, by giving her hard words to spell; like phthisis, pyrites, exuvia, obstetrician, stationery, &c., &c., until she feels like a "Worcester's Unabridged" after his departure. But it's fun, and instructive, and all the fashion. Speaking of fashion, the ladies were out in full bloom on Easter Sunday, which was a charming day.

There are so many styles in vogue that it would be difficult to enumerate all, and I don't suppose I would interest the readers of THE

Stationer if I attempted the task. Enough to say that the special benefit of the good wives at the Llama and Welsh cloths of pure wool, the diagonal grosse cote, *Drapp du Thibet*, and the *Limonsine*, all of coarse tissues, are the most stylish and novel suits worn this

year, as also large checks and plaids. Many of the ladies are wearing the coats, having a semi-circular line lock, cut away in front to a bob-tail, lace all scattered here and there, linen bosom,

No. 12, collar, black cravat, hair "banged" nicely, eyebrows, and a shocking bad "mashed" mustache, but no trimmings except a plain brooch.

This style of "banging" the hair is all as follows: Comb the hair—the ladies do it—down from the top of the front part of the head to the face, place an empty bowl or

comb thereon, and cut with scissors or a dull file all round the edge. If that don't do it, somebody else will be—anyhow, from what I understand all this, they look sweet, and

very interesting, and stylish; in fact, "just the thing."

Is here! We greet thee, gentle spring, thou most deceiving creature. Everything is new, and nothing very long. Hot one after the next; bringing rheumatism, fever &c. I haven't experienced any of spring's

balmy zephyrs yet, but I've lost lots of spare time wiping my nose. But I still live, and have done my best to fill my order book.

Cutter, Tower & Co. are doing a nice business, and one could not fail to be pleased with their large and increasing assortment of Stationers' sundries.

Thompson, Brown & Co. report trade much better the last ten days, and consequently feel much encouraged. They are the largest dealers in school books, and publish Eaton's Mathematical Series for all the New England schools; also deal in a fine line of general stationery.

Nichols & Hall, general stationery and school books, are doing their share of trade with the country dealers.

Ward & Gay are perfectly satisfied with the prospects. They import for jobbing a superior line of Vienna pocket-books, and are one of the largest dealers in diaries in New England. Ward's ink is favorably known among the Eastern trade, and is considered superior to many other better known brands.

Mr. Knight, of the firm of Noyes, Holmes & Co., says, "he never knew trade so flat; in fact, never saw anything like it for years."

Knight, Adams & Co. state that trade is good and improving. This month they have done equally as well as last year. They do a fine business in blank books, stationery, and are agents for Messrs. Iverson, Blakeman & Co., of New York.

L. F. Lawrence & Co., manufacturing stationers and printers, have all they can attend to, and are consequently happy. Their manufactory and printing establishments, together with their wholesale and retail store, are all in one building. They do a large railroad trade, and print tickets for the principal theaters. One little envelope machine has printed since January 1, 650,000 envelopes. On one day 60,000 were turned out in 8½ hours. Their daily pay-roll amounts to \$100.

Locke & Bubier have moved from Cornhill to their new and commodious store on Franklin street.

Hooper, Lewis & Co. report trade very dull, and our friend, M. R. Warren, says it's enough to "make one strike his great, great grandfather."

Thomas Groom & Co., importers of English, French and German stationery, have no complaint to make in reference to business.

A. R. Gay and Doane & Greenough do not feel much encouraged at the prospects.

I will now bid you farewell.

Very truly, C. S. P.

I have made up my mind that human happiness consists in having a good deal to do, and then keep doing it.

LITERATURE FOR TRAVELERS.

SOLILOQUY.

By a Maiden Lane Brummer.
Of all the lives there is to lead,
A drummer's is the best;
He never works on Sundays,
But always takes his rest.
He spends his money freely,
You might think he'd lost his senses!
But then he's always smart enough
To charge it to "expenses."

"Commercial tourists" are what they call 'em now.

Knowing men understand that whiskey ain't judgment.

Whiskey makes a grate menny wize men too-d and phools to-morro.

I never saw a man who alwuss lived by taking the chances, but when he cum to dy had too be berryed at sumbody else's expenses.

One of the shrewdest merchants in our line of business insists that his commercial travelers shall make no representations about house or goods unless the facts are actually known of their own personal knowledge. That's sound advice.

A correspondent of the London Stationer says: "Were travelers inclined to take hints from shopkeepers, much valuable information could be gathered which would prove valuable to their employers, but some of these gentlemen take upon themselves greater airs than their masters, in some cases treating the retail dealer with such an insignificance that the latter seeks the first opportunity to rebuke such conduct by shifting his custom to some one more considerate. Mind, I am not blaming commercial travelers generally, for some of them are good, kind, courteous, and obliging fellows, but there are others, I am sorry to say, quite the reverse."

How DID SHE DO IT?—A Dublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven bedrooms:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

"Now," said she, "If two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom and wait a few minutes, I'll find a spare room and one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms." Well, now, having thus bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where, you will remember, were two

left the twelfth gentleman alone with the first, and said: "I've now accommodated all the rest, and have still a room to spare; so if one of you will step into No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bedroom. Of course there is a hole in the saucerpan somewhere; but we leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before declaring as to which, if any of the travelers, was the "odd-man out."

The question of how to reduce the present exorbitant charges on sleeping, dining, and drawing-room cars is beginning to attract a good deal of attention at the West. When sleeping cars were first invented, one dollar was regarded as ample compensation for a berth. Now two dollars for each berth is the standard price, and in addition to this charge, the passengers are expected to pay the porters' wages by the inevitable quarter which he is sure to call for in the morning for blacking your boots. The Illinois Central Railroad Company own the sleepers on their line, and have recently announced their intention to lower the charges for berths between Chicago and St. Louis, to \$1.50. The announcement has caused considerable excitement in Chicago.

A SAMPLE BRITISH HOTEL CLERK.—A very amusing illustration is related of the utter ignorance of an English employé of any detail of business outside of his own particular department, although the fact is frequently commented on by Americans. One would suppose that the clerk in the Great Northwestern Railroad Hotel in Liverpool, whose duty it was to register each guest's name on arrival, assign him a room, and receive payment on departure, would insensibly acquire, from the very fact of observing arrivals and departures of guests, a knowledge of the hours of arrival and departure of trains, and more especially as her constant position (the clerk was a woman) was within a dozen feet of the great entrance-door of the hotel into the station. But no; it was not her business to know, and she really knew nothing of the matter.

THE TRAVELING AGENT.—The *Galena Gazette* has made his acquaintance, and thus sketches him: "You've seen him, that fashionably dressed gentleman, possessing a skin full of independence, and a head pretty well charged with brains, with whom the little Turkish morocco-bag is omnipresent. He walks through the streets, the traveling agent does, as if he were a veritable Adam, and, like his former ancestor, monarch of the universe. The conventionalities of society are a dead letter to most traveling agents. They have a code of social ethics peculiar to themselves, and which is rigidly observed by them. There are no clashing in trades. Agents who carry the same classes of samples, will travel together for days, and the man who displays the most cheek will sell the more goods, and both are happy. They get aboard a train and invariably provide themselves with a seat, and failing to find one, the conductor gets no ticket. Their eye-teeth are cut; they know their rights, and are bound to have them. They get no favors from railways, and they grant none. They know every hotel in the country, the name of the proprietor, his antecedents, and can tell you all about his family, and how he's fixed financially, and whether the hotel is paying or not. Heaven only knows how they get their information, for the traveling agents are

"hard wot. inquisitive; but they know it, perhaps by

intuition, and you can bet on its reliability every time. Stored within his noddle, the traveling agent has a fund of humor, anecdote and marvelous yarns which he delights in spinning out by the yard to those around him, whose acquaintance, judging from his familiarity, one would suppose he had possessed for two years. Their knowledge of human nature is perfect; they know a fellow-traveler by the "cut of his jib;" they know the weaknesses of their customers, and can touch those tender spots in a mastery's manner; they are adepts at hypocrisy, which is a necessary pre-requisite to their success. They are not, as is generally supposed, "tough" men. Their life is a roaming, though laborious one, and, if followed up for many years, breaks down the constitution, and sends the traveling agent to that bourne from whence no traveling agent returns before his allotted time. They require a certain amount of relaxation, and they take it in their own way, and so long as they harm no one, it is no one's business. They are not as a class intemperate men, neither are they libertines and profligates. They may mingle with the world, yet the remembrance of home, the wife, the children, the sweetheart or the mother is dear to them, and is the magnet which holds up their honor. In short, the great army of "bummers," that indefatigable throng who "forage" throughout the avenue bearing the omnipresent bag, is made up of a class of men whose familiarity with the world has knocked off the rough edges, sharpened up their intellect and cut their eye-teeth, and they stand forth to-day the keenest and most successful business men of the age, and without them, commerce would, like a kite without a tail, lack an all-important pre-requisite.

LONG CREDITS.

The following witty and wise epitaph has been prepared by Mr. Isaac C. Aston, stationer of Columbus, Ohio:

"Sacred to the memory of Long Credit, Esq., who shuffled off this mortal coil after twenty-five years of toil, care, and disappointed hopes. During his business career he made many warm friends. His store was crowded. His stock was sold on credit and replenished for cash year after year. After a quarter of a century of close confinement to business he realized that all his earthly substance had been safely entrusted to the custody of his friends. He could no longer buy for cash, and consequently lost his discounts at one end, and, being compelled to borrow money he paid interest at the other. He soon found that book accounts, due bills, and notes of hand against his choicest customers, would not pay Eastern drafts. He was forced to pay exorbitant rates for money to meet his claims, yet his friends all remained faithful to their trust, but paid cash to his competitors. In this crisis they all forsook him. His only company were duns, drafts, and protests. The Sheriff relieved him of his suspense by closing his store. The Coronor's inquest revealed the lamentable fact that his death was caused by spasmodic cramps, not to be relieved by the doctors. He had enough outstanding to bury him like a merchant prince, but sadly enough the county buried him. He left a large family of small children destitute, and many Eastern creditors to mourn his loss. He was buried between two days. His head was pillowed on a cushion of blank protests, due bills, and promises to pay. Not one of his many old customers paid a

tribute of respect to his memory, or held the candle as he was lowered into his last resting place. His dying words were, 'Save me from my friends.'

Thus ended the earthly career of one of nature's noblemen, who was a victim of misplaced confidence. I have learned a lesson from the sad experience of Long Credit, Esq., and not wishing to share his fate, I now give my reasons for pursuing the opposite course. My motto is cash on delivery or negotiable paper in bank.

My reasons for doing a cash trade are as follows:

1. I can buy cheaper and sell cheaper.
2. I can get the cash discount and give it to my customer.
3. I can save the expense of a bookkeeper and collector.
4. I can save interest by paying cash.
5. I can always get and give bargains by doing business for cash, that I could not do on the credit plan.

WHAT YOU WILL SAVE.

1. Everlasting and eternal dunning.
 2. Disputing old accounts made by ——— without your knowledge or consent.
 3. Your share of bookkeepers' and collectors' salaries.
 4. The annoyance of paying long bills after goods are consumed or lost.
 5. The dodging of the merchant or collector.
 6. The summons to appear at the Squire's office.
 7. Sleepless nights over obligations which you can't meet.
 8. Last, though not least, your cash discount.
- Mr. Aston announces that after twenty years' management of the business of Randall & Aston, he will open a store at No. 3 Neil House Block, to sell books, stationery, wall papers, &c., on the cash plan. Sunday-school books and church fresco papers a specialty.

A JOURNALISTIC CHANGE.

The withdrawal from the *Evening Mail* of Mr. R. R. Bowker, which has just been announced, is the latest event of interest in metropolitan journalism. Mr. Bowker was one of the original editorial staff of the *Mail* under Charles S. Sweetser, its founder, and he has contributed not a little to its standing and success. Though his functions were nominally those of literary critic, yet he performed all kinds of general utility work, including the general management during the occasional absence of Major Bundy, chief editor.

Mr. Bowker possesses special qualifications for a successful journalistic career. He satiric, has quick perceptions, a "no news"—which Murat Halsted insists on energy, a love for hard work, courtesy in dealing with visitors, great independence, a usual executive capacity. As a literary he has shown both fairness and candor he has sympathy for the shortcoming authors, which Mr. Gently of the *Trib* commends.

Mr. Bowker's many friends and well-meaning may expect that this change will be to the advantage of himself and also to the public, whose interests he has so carefully tended to during the past eight years. He requests that letters and advance sheet formation for his use in the *Publishers' Tribune* "Literary Notes," or correspond be addressed to him at the office of *fishers' Weekly*, 37 Park Row.

UNIFORMITY IN SCHOOL BOOKS.

Uniformity of text books seems to be the most touching appeal of late from teachers and school officers. Missouri has had a "county adoption" for five years, amid a running fight, in which a goodly regiment of book agents told the authorities which were the "best books extant." Iowa has spasmodically been adopting or rather recommending by counties. A change is forbidden here oftener than once in three years. Some States have made a State adoption, while a large number have rejected such an adoption. The Western, Southern and Middle States wrestle with this problem in every report and educational gathering, from highest to lowest, while New England seems to have solved the question by allowing each township or district to furnish text books free. The books are rented at a low price to the children, and the too frequent penellings and markings that now deface our school books are forbidden by the authorities, to whom the books belong.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 159,502. Toy Guns.—Baltis De Long, Washington, D. C.—Avoids the use of a barrel, which, with different sized missiles, carries variably, by a sliding carrier that rides on a guide piece, and is propelled by a spring.

No. 159,513. Pen and Pencil Case, John Holland, Cincinnati, O.—In a pen and pencil case, the combination of the externally fluted and spirally slotted tube, fluted collar attached to handle tubes, the latching a pin attached thereto, and collars for protruding and retracting the pencil tip.

No. 159,524. Inkstand Covers. J. N. Wallis, Auburn, N. Y., and F. M. Hartach, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Assignors of one-third their right to W. H. Burnham.—Cover has a hood containing balls, which are pushed back to give access to ink.

No. 159,581. State Frames.—John W. Hyatt, Newark, N. J., and C. M. Hyatt, Albany, N. Y.—The elastic filling combines to keep the keys in place.

No. 159,684. Paper Boxes.—Louis A. Kettie, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Rapt Kettie, Merriale, England.

No. 159,516. Figured Writing Paper.—Geo. La Monte and John H. Hall, New York, N. Y.—As a new article of manufacture, figured paper, in which the figures, patterns, or designs are more condensed or consolidated than the body of the paper, such ornamental parts being translucent, and having flat or dead finish, while the general surface of the paper is comparatively opaque, and highly and equally finished on both surfaces.

No. 160,965. Toy Fire Arms.—Elen T. Starr, New York, assignor to Henry C. Morgan, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A self-cocking pistol is arranged to feed a continuous fulminate ribbon under the hammer, to produce thereby a succession of reports.

No. 160,825. Music Leaf Turners.—F. G. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

Improved Soap Bubble Toy.—William A. Harwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.—This is a little tin cup with another small attachment on the bottom, forming an inclosed chamber, in which is a hollow cone with a hole in the top. A small tube like a pipe stem enters the chamber at the top, and there is a passage from the cup into the chamber. There is also a full hole through the bottom of the chamber enclosing the cone, and around the outer edge of the front of this chamber is a flange projecting down a short distance. The pipe blows along the surface of the water, and carries small quantities along with it down through the exit passage to form the bubble.

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL.

No. 8,049 Pocket Book Frame.—Joseph C. Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y. Application filed January 27, 1875. Term of patent three and one-half years.

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Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, - - - 2.00 per Gross.
Perforated Card Board, $17 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$, - - - 24.00 per Gross.

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No. 25 Frankfort Street, New York.

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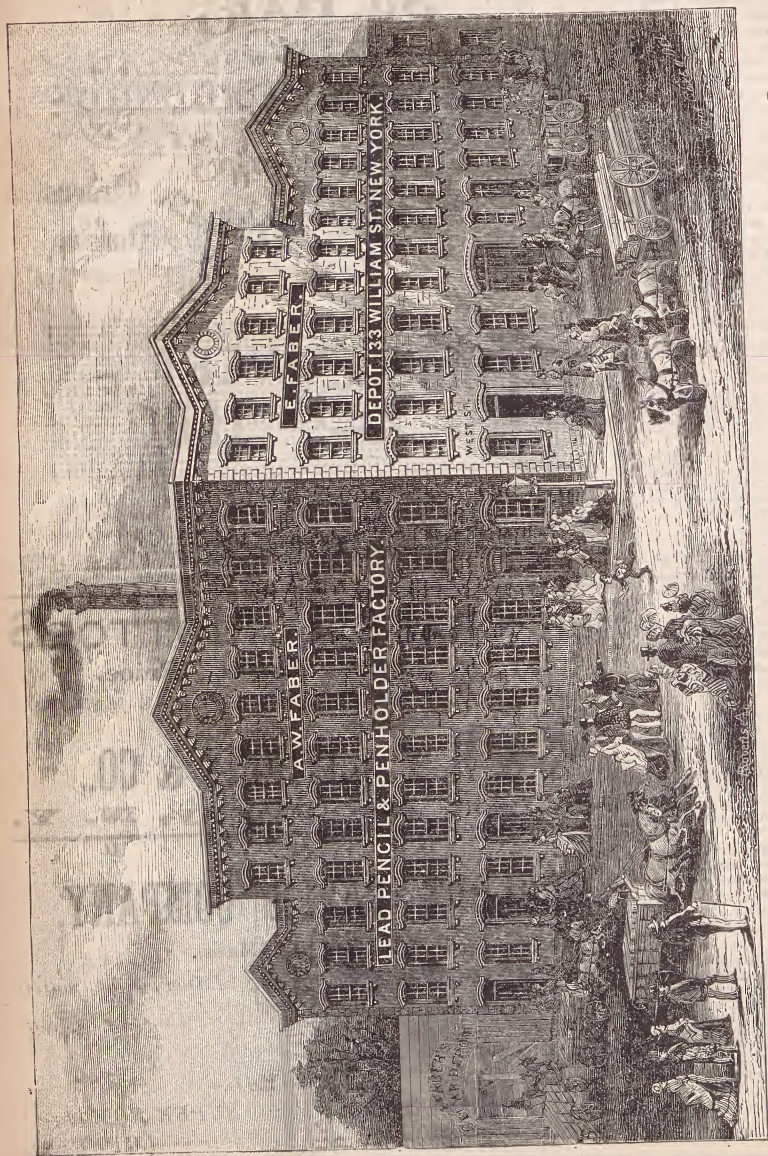
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Particular Attention given to orders for Flat Cap for Copy Books, First-class Card, Bristol, and Envelope Papers. NEW YORK.



A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
New York Branch House, Eberhard Faber,
133 WILLIAM STREET.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

In the manufacture of lead pencils the house of A. W. Faber has for many years enjoyed a monopoly, with which none are dissatisfied, a phenomenon well deserving the thoughtful inquiry of every merchant and manufacturer, for if such marked success can be achieved by one business firm, why may not others attain as proud positions in their respective branches of industry by pursuing the same honorable course? The name Faber has become almost synonymous with pencils and is familiar as a household word wherever civilization has carried the art of writing.

The history of the house has been almost identical with that of the lead pencil for more than a century. In the year 1761 Casper Faber settled in the little village of Stein, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, and commenced the manufacture of Faber's pencils. Four generations of the Faber family have since succeeded to the business and have labored cutiously to improve the quality of their products; the result being the general acknowledgement of their unvaried excellence, compelling the implicit confidence of both dealer and consumer.

Architects, draftsmen, engineers, and others whose business necessitates the use of large numbers of pencils, and of greatly varying degrees of softness, proclaim them to be the very best. The academies of Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Rome and Munich recommend them particularly. Artists of world-wide renown—Horace Vernet, Ingres, Meissonier, Cornelius, Von Kaulbach, Boudonnann, Lessing, Von Kerling, Von Seitz, Overbeck, Wilson, and many others, have long since pronounced them superior to all others, and the juries of the industrial exhibitions in Germany, France, England, Austria and America have awarded these pencils the first prizes.

The lead used for their finest pencils is brought at great expense from the celebrated Albert mines in Asiatic Siberia. The discoverer, Mr. John Peter Albert, having in 1856 bound himself by a contract, endorsed and sanctioned by the Russian Government, the terms of which are such that the Siberian lead, so far as it is suitable for the manufacture of pencils, is furnished now, and for all future time, exclusively for the A. W. Faber lead pencils.

Good wood, equally with good lead, is essential to a perfect pencil. Ever alive to secure to his factories only the best of a material of such vital importance, Mr. Eberhard Faber, who established the present branch house at 133 William street, New York, in 1851, has, since his arrival in this country in 1849, given his special attention to furnishing the Florida red, or pencil cedar, as it is called. Cargoes are exported by him to Bremen and other German ports, Havre, Liverpool, &c., for the supply, not only of the European factory, but for the pencil and other trades generally in the different countries. He also recently established at Cedar Keys, on the west coast of Florida, a cedar yard and saw mill for the purpose of freeing the large logs, near the place of their growth, of all their useless parts, knowing from long experience the great expense and loss attending the transportation of the wood intact. In his saw mill he also reduces the wood to the small suitable slabs above mentioned, preparatory to the other manipulations by which they are finally transformed into pencils.

The American demand for Faber's lead pencils had become so great and was so rapidly in-

creasing, that in 1861 Mr. Eberhard Faber deemed it necessary to establish a branch factory in this country. To insure its successful operation many difficulties had to be encountered and overcome. The cost of labor is so much higher in this country than in Europe that machinery had to be devised and constructed to automatically perform the work, which is done so cheaply by hand labor in the old country. In fact, the whole process of manufacture, as it was known until then, had to be changed from its foundation.

The necessary machinery was invented, the new factory put in successful operation, and Mr. Faber had the satisfaction of knowing that he could not only make pencils in this country cheaper, but also of a much better and more uniform finish than any before produced. He thus became the pioneer in a branch of industry then comparatively unknown to our shores, and by uniting American ingenuity with European experience, has supplied the public for many years with American lead pencils made in European style.

This factory accomplishes the very important and desirable object of enabling the use, in the manufacture of all lead pencils, even to the cheapest, of *only perfect wood*—there existing in Florida no necessity of using all possible portion of the entire log, as the cost of it has not been increased nearly twofold, as is the case when shipped intact to the Northern factory, and the freight thereby increased upon the good part in the exact ratio that it bears to the bad and useless wood.

Cedar is also cut and used by Mr. Faber for the manufacture of many other articles, such as penholders, brush handles, rulers, &c., &c.

Through Mr. Faber's extensive connection in Europe, and direct relation with the industrial centers in all parts of the world, he is enabled to supply to better advantage than others all articles of stationery for the purpose of drawing, architecture, engineering, or for office or school use, whether of his own or other manufacture.

Unlike many manufacturers who very often strive only to produce their goods at the very lowest rate, at the expense of the quality, Mr. Faber works to continually improve the standard of all articles he manufactures or controls, and to keep them always better than similar kinds in the market, but still never loses sight of the necessity of furnishing them at reasonable rates.

The remarkable success attending the sale of his India rubber bands and rings, and artists' gum (for the manufacture of which he has a separate factory of large capacity at Newark), is a proof of the correctness of this principle.

Hardly a distinguished man can be found in all the centuries of history who reached his preeminence without a prodigious self-curbing and self-impelling. Military chieftains, princely merchants, navigators, explorers, artists, scholars became such by a voluntary concentration which required the resistance of many strong propensities, and the summoning forth of some of their most reluctant powers.

You are to do good work whether you live or die. It may be you will have to die; well, men have died for their country often, yet doing her no good; be ready to die for her in doing her assured good; her, and all countries with her. Mind your own business with your absolute heart and soul; but see that it is a good business first.

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Draw attention to their desirable lines of
LOFT-DRIED WRITING PAPERS,
and upon which they offer

UNUSUAL & SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS TO
CLOSE BUYERS IN LARGE LOTS

It will repay purchasers to examine our stock, but if this is not convenient, send for samples and quotations.

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FIRST CLASS COVER PAPERS
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FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.

Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.

Handle contains the

ink. Ordinary gold or

steel pens need. Ink

entirely under the

writer's control;

writes 20 hours and

easily filled.

Just the

thing for con-

tinuous writers of

every class, and is

no equal as a pocket

pen, always ready for use.

Prepaid to any address on re-

ceipt of price, \$3. Discount to

dealers. H. B. LATOURNETTE & Co.,

7 Murray St., New York.

REDMAN & KENNY

DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS

ON WOOD & METAL

52 JOHN ST. NEW YORK.

PENS.

The pens used for writing with ink were, till within a few years, made from the quills of the goose, swan, and other large birds. It is said they came into use as long ago as A. D. 553. Those most used are plucked with great cruelty from living geese. But recently, metallic pens, of steel, copper, silver or gold, have been in popular use, and are manufactured in immense quantities both in Europe and this country. But it is difficult to impart to metal the elasticity of the quill, and many people still prefer to use it.

For the manufacture of steel pens the best metal is selected, made into thin leaves of the thickness which will give the requisite flexibility to the pens. These thin slips are then subjected to the action of a stamping press, which shapes the pens. The point destined for the nib is next introduced into a hole of a small machine where it is pressed into the proper curve, and pierced with the middle slit. Pens are afterwards cleaned by being tossed about among each other in a revolving cylinder, where the mutual friction imparts a polish. Steel pens are sometimes punched out of the softened sheet of steel, and then tempered by being heated in an oil bath.

PENCILS.

The word pencil is used in two senses. It signifies either a small brush of hair employed by painters in oil and water colors, or a slender piece of black lead (or plumbago), used either naked or enveloped in a wooden case. The best are made by sawing the plumbago, which has been previously prepared by heating, into the proper form, and encasing in cedar wood. The plumbago is also used alone in cases of gold, silver, gutta percha, &c., provided with a mechanism to protrude a minute portion. These are called ever-pointed pencils, and are often elegant and expensive. The term crayon is often applied, not only to the common pencils, but to larger articles for sketching and drawing; some black, and others of different colored chalk.

Slate pencils are cut from fine pieces of slate, and rounded into a convenient form for the scholar's use in ciphering, writing, drawing, &c.

[See "All About American Pencils," AMERICAN STATIONER, No. 26, page 24. "Graphite vs. Plumbago," No. 22, page 13, and "Making Lead Pencils," No. 23, page 4.]

THE OLDEST PAPER-MAKERS.—Wasps are admitted to be the oldest paper-makers, and they always use the same material. But here comes the rub—we can't find out what it is. Almost all other secrets have been discovered, but these living insects with stings in their tails keep mum. Probably their paper, which has no parallel fibres, but is more like an animal membrane when dry, receives its peculiar character from being mixed with a sily secretion from the body of the wasp. There is just about as much mystery in regard to the material out of which spiders spin their webs. In their case, however, it is first a fluid secreted in appropriate organs, from whence it is extruded, hardening into an elastic thread the moment it is exposed to the air.

Black-lead pencil or crayon drawings may be fixed by smearing the back of the sheet of paper with a solution of shellac in alcohol.

REMOVAL!

Chas. D. Pratt,

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PORTER & BAINBRIDGE,
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FANCY COLORED, MARBLED, COPPER, SILVER & GOLD

Papers, Laces, Borders.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

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and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

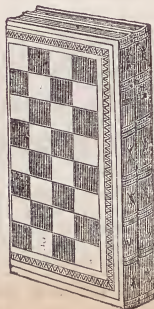
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMON,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



PAPER MONEY.

Gold is expensive and it wears and tears, and it is heavy, and therefore people are all anxious to get a light in place of the heavy one, if it be equally good and equally convenient. Now don't forget what we have done. We have nothing but a tool, and you Americans need—beyond any other people—to be told that it is only wanted for exchanging, and for nothing else at all—nothing else at all. When I give my property, my cotton, for gold, I don't use the gold; I don't eat it or drink it; it is current; it gets away. What the gold is to me, is the cost of its production. The substitution of paper consists in a man's saying, "You needn't pay me to-day—I trust you to pay me a month hence." If I am perfectly certain the paper is as good as gold in value, then I am ready to give my property for it. And if I am certain of that, I will go for example to the Bank of England. I very much prefer paper; the paper is lighter; the paper can be numbered and marked for large notes; the paper is much safer, and I needn't take carts and all those things about to carry it, and it is very much better.

I consider paper, when it is perfectly solvent, should be very much like the issue of a ticket on which is printed: "I will hold your metal for you, and to whoever brings me this ticket I will give it;" and if that operation is dated and by showing the ticket you can get the money, it is perfectly satisfactory. When I go to bed at night I want to put my gold in a safe place. It is just as convenient for me, for all practical purposes, if it is in a bank. I have only got to ask for it to get it. Now, the function is complete. The paper acts as the gold. It enables the seller of the goods to go into the town and get an equal quantity of goods with what he has already got. Why? Because every man who receives, for instance, a five-pound note knows he has only got to go across the street and there are the sovereigns waiting for him. It is just as well, then. There is a certain unanimous feeling in the notion that somebody is to hold the gold, and that the tickets will circulate equally well. The whole of the thing depends on the stability of the commodity. In buying and selling such paper you buy and sell against the metal not against the paper. We work by notes, and just as many notes are put out by nations as they want in these transactions. If more notes are put out, what becomes of them? It is just as it was with sovereigns. They go down into a cellar, and there are the capital place. It is not in my house. The rogues may get there, but in the company of soldiers they are safe. The Bank of England has sometimes five or six millions of these notes and cannot lend them, cannot get them out. Why? Because there is only enough to do that work which is done by notes, and the gentlemen who make great borrowings and lendings from or to the Bank of England do it by pieces of paper called bills and checks, which are balanced one against the other, and no money passes. In all convertible notes it is the same. It is a tool for specific use, and the only currency to exchange that is faithfully and absolutely observed. It is nothing else but a changing tool.

—Prof. Bonamy Price.

Tears contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium and water. Brooklyn tears also have some cheek and a little humber.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY
LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

DENNISON & Co
No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston.
632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
51 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.
150 S. Clark St., Chicago.
110 Pine St., St. Louis.

Send
FOR
Price Lists.

DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalethoscopes and Suitable
Views.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.
The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

PURCHASING AMERICAN PENCILS ABROAD.

One sometimes meets with American goods unexpectedly abroad. A friend last year purchased, at a shop in Paris, one of the little gold-plated and rubber telescope pencils, such as are made and sold in great numbers on this side the Atlantic, for which he paid fifteen francs. A few days afterwards, when in London, he noticed the same article in a shop window, and being so well pleased with his first purchase, entered the premises and bought a duplicate, price 10 shillings. "This is less than they asked me for the same thing in Paris," said our buyer. "Yes," answered the dealers, always ready to make a point against his Parisian competitors, "we always sell lower in London than in Paris." Our friend was on his way home, and, when he got down to Liverpool, espied the identical object of his fancy again in a Liverpool window. "Let us go in and ask the price of those pencils here," he said to his lady companion. They did so, and were told, to his astonishment, that the price was eight shillings—and again was tempted to purchase one as a present for a friend. "I thought these pencils were made in Paris," said our friend, "but find the further I go, the cheaper they are. I paid 15 francs in Paris, 10 shillings in London, and now you sell me one for 8 shillings." "Well," said the dealer, "when you get to America you'll find them cheaper still, for they were made over there." And so it proved, for they can be bought in Boston or New York for about \$15 a dozen.—*Boston Transcript.*

MEN WHO MISTOOK THEIR CALLING.

Mr. Charles Mathews' first appearance was in the character of a student of architecture. Ben Johnson was apprentice to a bricklayer and then enlisted for a soldier, before he set up as a wit combatant with Shakespeare, and fell out with Inigo Jones, who was associated with him in the production of fancy court masques of his day, and before he was a member of the club Sir Walter Raleigh founded, and wrote that song, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," that lies like a loose pearl among his more recent works. James Cook, the navigator, instead of running away to sea like another Robinson Crusoe, was apprenticed to a small country shop keeper, who, however, detecting the wistful glances the lad cast towards the ocean, returned him his indentures. As a reverse to this example, enacted within remembrance, Clarkson Stanfield, R. A., went to sea, instead of turning his steps straightway to a studio. Mr. Charles Dickens and the younger Disraeli both mistook their roads on first setting out in life, thinking a lawyer's office lay in their right paths. Barry Cornwall fell into the same error. Mr. Thackeray likewise lost his way at first, and tarried in Rome studying as an artist. David Roberts, R. A., climbed the ladder that led to his present elevation from the level of a house painter's apprentice, with an interval of novitiate's penitence spent as a scene painter in Drury Lane Theatre. Mr. Ruskin coquetted with the brush before he took up the pen, as vigorously as Bishop Colenso attacked the algebra before he distinguished himself as a theologian.

For a man to succeed in life, he should have distinct and well-known foibles. This takes off the sharp edge of envy. No man is sincerely loved except by those who know his foibles.—*Arthur Helps.*

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and will be ready for occupancy MAY 1, 1875, as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and will be fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there will be a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on second floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor will be the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor will be found the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

AKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repolished and refinished.

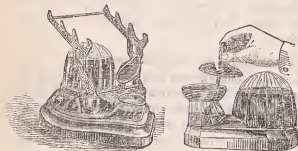
JAMES C. AKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonnell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

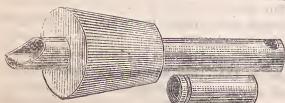
FOR SPRING TRADE,
TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,
In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.
SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STATIONERS' HARDWARE.
158 William Street,
NEW YORK.

TIN BOARD CLIPS,
Will not Warp,
Split, or Break.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.
WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GEORGE H. REAY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY

AND
Manufacturer of Envelopes.

77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,

NEW YORK.

TRIER & WOLFF,
190 William Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American **STEEL PENS.**
FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for **ESTERBROOK'S PENS.**

Water-Proof Tags.
200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE
OF
FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Valentines for 1876 will soon be in preparation.

At Worcester business is dull, but at Springfield it is a trifle better.

Sears' Indelible Ink, manufactured in Philadelphia, is meeting with a large sale.

The balance of the stock of McDonald, Dilont & Co. was sold at auction April 7.

John Gladding & Sons, Philadelphia, have over two hundred different styles of diaries for 1876 under weigh.

Mr. Liebenroth has returned from his Western tour and reports good results with the brick trade, especially in Chicago.

By the fire in M. Plummer & Co.'s, paper dealers, 161 William street, damage was caused in Teale's paper-ruling place.

The new samples of Russia leather goods just received by Charles D. Pratt, 49 Maiden lane, are unexceptionably fine.

Brooks, Schenkel & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, have dissolved, and Mr. Stephen E. Brooks will continue business on his own account.

Moss & Co., Philadelphia, besides carrying on a stationery business, are one of the largest publishers of Masonic books in the country.

At Swanton, Vt., D. E. Brundage, bookseller and stationer, is succeeded by S. A. Adams, for several years with John Campbell, Boston.

Mr. C. C. Thompson will open about May 1 a book and stationery store at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue.

Messrs. Baker, Pratt & Co. are sole agents for the celebrated safety inkstand, Lewis's brilliant crimson ink, and Willett's patent card-holder.

J. M. Keep, stationers' hardware, has removed to 110 Liberty street, near Church, from 8 Day street. He will issue a revised catalogue shortly.

Murphy & Sons, Philadelphia, have completed a new style of walnut clip, with scalloped edges and with nickel plating, in several new sizes.

At Memphis, Tenn., the book, stationery, and news business of the late W. J. Mansford has been purchased by his brother, R. M. Mansford.

At Ionia, Mich., Mr. H. Lowe, of Smith & Lowe, has sold to Mr. D. G. Smith, and the business is continued under the firm name of Smith & Smith.

Mr. J. G. Kent, late commercial traveler for Willy Wallach, sailed for Europe March 31 by the Williams & Guion line, to buy specialties for his own account.

At Providence business is dull. Valpey, Angell & Co. are selling out their stock of books at below cost, and propose adding a larger line of mercantile stationery.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, who make a specialty of paper collars and envelopes, have introduced a cheap line of eyelet shipping tags.

We believe that courtesy is the rule among commercial travelers, and it is rare that the rules of the road are not strictly observed among them. Sometimes the contrary happens, as when a traveler lately waited with

persistency in a store where another gentleman in the same line was taking an order, and had not the manners to leave until the former had ended his transaction.

Brower Bros. have just finished a new style of arm rests, in black walnut with French finish, which are much appreciated by luxurious bank clerks and the like.

Dreka has sold 30,000 of his Dictionary Blotters, a remarkable yet well deserved success. This novelty should be especially appreciated in these days of spelling matches.

At Grand Haven, Mich., George Nelson & Co., booksellers and newsdealers, are succeeded by Mr. J. B. Lanoue, for several years with H. M. Hinsdill & Co., Grand Rapids.

At Falls City, Neb., the senior partner of the firm of Grable & Keim, stationers, has sold his interest to Mr. C. A. Maust, and the business is continued under the firm name of Keim & Maust.

The only goods bought by R. G. Hutchinson of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company are their standard and mercantile bill-holders, which he now has the exclusive right to manufacture.

The Springfield Republican, under date of March 20, says: "Writing papers were probably never so low as now; however, some of the leading mills at Holyoke are selling at 17c. a pound."

Crocker & Brewster is the oldest publishing firm in the country. One of them is seventy-eight and the other seventy-seven years old, and they have been in business together fifty-six years.

E. Faber & Co. have issued a new price list of rubber bands, in which the discount on full packages is quoted at 40, 10 and 6 off. This brings the net amount to about the same figures as the net list recently issued.

The American Optical Company, at Southbridge, Mass., are running their works full time and have orders ahead. They have made and sold during the last six months 144,752 pairs of spectacles and eye-glasses.

The manuscript, sermon, and legal papers of the Manhattan Paper Company (A. B. Bullock, New York agent), are perforated ready for use, and will be found very convenient for the use of clergymen and authors generally.

Turner, Andrews & Co. are a new firm, the leading partners of which were formerly with Rump & Co., pocket-book manufacturers, whose business they largely helped build up. They are now doing a good trade on their own account.

Our young lady friends all unite in thinking the Victoria Paperette a most useful as well as ornamental style of writing paper. Most of the fair sex, like the great Humboldt, do all their writing on the lap, and the "Victoria" supplies a solid writing surface, which is of the very handiest shape.

A modification and simplification of the heliotype process has lately been made which is of great importance in many ways. If a drawing, or matter of any sort, executed with an ink which has the tannate of iron for its base—such as nearly all black writing inks—be laid upon a sheet of bichromatized gelatine and exposed to the light, owing to the chemical action of the tannin contained in the ink, a perfect copy will be obtained which can be

printed at once without the intervention of photography. It is very advantageous in copying letters, circulars, price-lists, &c., where time is an object, as well as in copying the original drawings of an artist.

S. R. Wells, who has been located for upwards of ten years at 389 Broadway, has leased the store at 737 Broadway, near Astor place. This is another move towards the gathering of the booksellers and publishers in that part of the city.

The Whiting Paper Company, of Holyoke, who have the Government contract for furnishing envelope papers, are shipping three tons daily to the Plympton Envelope Company at Hartford. The Plympton Company are now turning out 1,000,000 envelopes a day.

Autograph books, elephant folio and larger sizes, for receiving the sign manuals of the judge, jury, twenty counsel, plaintiff, defendant, the cloud of witnesses, the scores of visitors who get into the court room, besides the 1,495,687,389 who don't get in, will be now in order.

Mr. W. Graham, of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., has been in Boston taking orders in advance of importation for albums and fancy leather goods for the holidays. Thus before one winter is over we prepare for its successor. As usual, Mr. Graham has been very successful.

The extent of the stationery trade of the Hawaiian Islands and this country may be inferred from the fact that the imports of books and stationery to that country from the United States were valued at \$16,598 in 1872, while from all other countries only \$5,191 worth was imported.

George E. Lane, formerly with D. Appleton & Co., has opened a general stationery and fancy goods store at 25 Chambers street, where he will devote himself particularly to law blanks and mercantile printing, the latter being executed on Randall's Island in a building 150x30 in size.

H. Bainbridge & Co. announce that while sending specimens of their homogeneous blotting paper as samples to banks, &c., they do not intend to depart from their regular custom of selling only to the trade. This paper will blot on either side, while one side is very smooth and specially adapted for printing.

Hartford, owing to its being a center of the insurance business, has a large local trade in stationery. Messrs. Geor & Pond have settled in their new and commodious quarters, while their old store has been occupied and greatly enlarged by Barrows & Co. Mr. Gross, of Brown, Gross & Co., reports that their trade is improving.

The firm of Palmer & Bates commenced business about eight years ago in Montague, Mass., employing about fifteen or twenty hands. Their business has increased since that time so that they now employ some hundred and twenty-five hands, and their business reaches nearly \$300,000 per year. They make about five hundred different kinds of wallets and pocket books. They have one large factory 100x25, three stories—besides outbuildings—in the upper room of which a small part is used for stock or devoted to cutting out; in the middle room they manufacture small wallets; and the first floor they divide into three rooms, making side pocket books in one, using

one for stitching room, and one for packing room. They have the best machinery suitable for their work that can be made, and have also attached to the main building a very comfortable office 35x30 feet.

Frank M. Elkins, who has been for a long while connected with Allen B. Sopsis, of Denver, Col., in the position of head and confidential clerk, is about starting in business on his own account in that place. We wish him every success, and take this opportunity of acknowledging many past favors received from him.

The enterprising firm of John Wait & Son, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., who bought out I. Bittersdorff's paper box factory last fall, are doing a very successful business. They have had for some time past more orders than they could fill. Their capacity is now 10,000 boxes per day, and can be increased to 30,000 or 40,000. They now employ 80 hands and intend to engage from 300 to 400 ere long.

GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH EXPORT TRADE.—From the annexed figures showing the statistics of two periods just ten years apart, it may be seen how the stationery export trade of Great Britain has increased:

	8 mos. 1864.	11 mos. 1874.
To India.....	\$26,758	£136,298
To Australia.....	48,698	343,575
To Other Countries.....	156,795	155,068
	\$232,301	£525,295

As soon as the proposed arrangements can be carried out, the Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., will double the present capacity of their works. The company have been waiting for the erection of the Wason Manufacturing Company's new block to secure sufficient room for their increasing business, and will occupy its upper story probably with their envelope factory. The cost of the building, engine, &c., will be upwards of \$40,000.

A fan factory is something of a rarity in Massachusetts, and indeed the only maker of fine fans in the country is E. S. Hunt, of Weymouth. During the past eight years he has been steadily building up a very flourishing business, until he now employs 100 hands and turns out \$75,000 worth of fans a year. His goods are sold all over the country, and are of all kinds, from the cheapest to the highest-priced. Mr. Hunt's list of productions embraces no less than sixty different patterns. The materials employed are silk, satin, taffeta, and linen. He occupies two large buildings, and four small ones, with a storehouse. His works are run by an engine of 20-horse power. Mr. Hunt also manufactures fireworks in great variety, and has carried on this branch of his business for fifteen years. Dow, Hunt & Co. are the Boston agents.

The Stafford Manufacturing Company are now introducing to the hardware and stationery trade their stencil combinations, comprising eight different sizes, from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Each box contains a complete alphabet and set of figures, can of stencil ink and brush. They are useful for marking boxes, barrels, bags, and packages for shipment, printing show cards, signs, numbers, prices, &c., and many other purposes. All the letters and figures are cut by machinery, and are of uniform size and smooth finish. The sale of these goods until recently has been confined to the stencil cutters throughout the country, with whom they have always been in good demand. But stencil cutters are few in number, not generally known,

and are, as a rule, located only in cities; consequently, the residents in many of the larger towns, and in nearly all the villages, have been unable to procure stencils except by sending orders to distant places, or occasionally buying from some traveling stencil cutter. By combining everything necessary in a neat and attractive form, and selling at very low prices, the company hope, through the medium of general trade, to largely increase their sales in the cities where they have never been properly introduced, and also supply a long felt want through the country.

NOTES ON THE ROAD.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 22, 1875.

I arrived at this place last evening, after running through snow cuts and drifts of three to six feet in depth. We have had nothing but bad weather since I left home, excepting a few days. Last Thursday night, running from Lafayette, Ind., to Chicago, our train had to dig out of the banks of snow. How's that for the season! Everything is put back that was so prosperous earlier in the season, and trade is fearfully dull.

As dealers are doing but little with stocks lying on their shelves, it is pretty hard talking goods at them. Stevens seems to have been doing well, as near as I can judge, for he struck things just in the nick of time after he had got into Ohio. Lawrence's men seem to be doing fairly, and Graves, for Chamberlain & Whitmore, has done a smashing business, I think. I am between hay and grass, but hope on, expecting to strike a vein somewhere. My general results have been good, however, all in all, but I, of course, like to find my path strewn with flowers, in common with the desires of all travelers.

The prospects for a good spring trade are generally good throughout the West. Scotch Granite maver is now the leader; next is Ashton Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Staff Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Con-
tation, Counting House, Euclid, Fancy
bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops
Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Li
Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, R
Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

Key—Chains, Rings.

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's
back's.

Boston, in 1837, sold backgammon boards—and a very nice article, too—then made in Portland, Maine, and continued to do so for some years. I think it due to American manufacturers that they should have all the credit which belongs to them, and I take pride in giving it to them. These boards were far superior to those imported, and had a large sale. K.

MARRIED.

BAINBRIDGE—MALPAS.—On Saturday, April 3, at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Diller, HENRY BAINBRIDGE to CAROLINE MALPAS. No cards.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was the scene of a quiet social wedding on Saturday morning last, when our friend Henry Bain-

bridge, after being a widower for over ten years, was married to Miss Malpas, his deceased wife's sister. A very few invitations were issued to the closest friends of the family only. The ceremony was very punctually celebrated at 10 o'clock, and followed by a pleasant gathering at the house of his married daughter in Brooklyn. From thence the newly-wedded pair departed on the steamer Spain, Captain Grace, for Liverpool. A number of his friends who were in the secret were gathered on board to receive him. A bouquet from George H. Reay made the saloon of the ship redolent of sweet odors, and was a marvel of beauty, with "Bon Voyage" in violets as its motto. Mr. Bainbridge will visit England, Ireland and Scotland, Belgium and France, and extend the time of his tour to the fall of the year. His many friends in the trade will wish him a happy journey and safe return.

WHAT TO DO WITH YOUR MONEY.

The very best use money can be put to in these times is to pay debts. The meanest man is he who has money to handle and makes the hard times his excuse for delaying its circulation. Set the dollar you owe a-going and it will be worth two or four or six before sunset, according to the number of debts it pays. Pay fifty per cent. if you can do no better, and, as it circulates, it may push the other fifty along your way. The business ordeal we are undergoing is as necessary as that winter should follow summer. We sowed bonds and greenbacks with our patent legal-tender machine to such an extent that we have on hand an immense harvest of straw, which in the process of threshing will yield us considerably less solid grain than was discounted. For the shrinkage there is no help. It has got to be submitted to until money shall represent property in more just ratios. If we want a financial crash to rebuild upon, we can bring it about by a general croaking and prophesying of it. Or we can strengthen the things that remain by a calm, cheerful and steadfast confidence that things are settling down gradually but healthily to a sounder basis.—*Springfield Republican.*

BRUMAGEN WARE.

The tips of our bootlaces, the metal tops of our inkstands, our curtain rods and cornices, the castors upon which our tables roll, our fenders and fire-irons, our drinking glasses and decanters, the pens with which we write, and much of the jewelry with which we adorn ourselves, are made at Birmingham. At home or abroad, sleeping or waking, walking or riding, in a carriage, or upon a railway or a steamboat, we cannot escape reminiscences of Birmingham. She haunts us from the cradle to the grave. In her turn, Birmingham lays the whole world under contribution for her materials. For her smiths and metal workers, and jewelers, wherever nature has deposited stores of useful or precious metals, or has hidden glittering gems, there industrious miners are busily digging. Divers collect for her button-makers millions of rare and costly sheets. Adventurous hunters rifle for her the buffalo of his wide spreading horns, and the elephant of his ivory tusks. There is scarcely a product of any country or any climate that she does not gladly receive, and in return stamps with a new and richer value."

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

NEW FINE PAPERS.

Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have just received from Porter & Bainbridge a new line of papers of the very finest description, consisting of the newest and best styles of Pirie's rep papers in no less than ten different shades, with envelopes to match. The order, as exhibited to us, was the best executed and put up in the nicest style we ever saw. The accompanying cut represents the ornamental label used upon these packages, which, as it has been designed expressly for the purpose, may properly be called a novelty.



than 200 of these new schemes launched upon the London Stock Exchange, with an aggregate capital of £60,000,000 sterling; and (note the important fact) nearly £14,000,000 sterling actual deposits to be paid by the applicants for shares. What became of all the money deposited, the history of the several companies must show. Mr. Spackman, an authority on this subject, grouped the 200 companies into several classes—investment, telegraph, mining, colliery, manufacturing and trading, banking, financial, railway, insurance, shipping, gas, water, hotel, and (significant title!) "miscellaneous." In addition to this, there were new issues of capital by old companies, to the extent of thirty-six millions sterling, of which an amount of twenty-four millions was called up within the year. Moreover, English lenders paid a large portion of the foreign loans that were floated, and on which eighty-five millions sterling were advanced during the year, at interest ranging from five to ten per cent. One requires to take a little breath after the mention of such stupendous sums as these. The crop is still continuing in 1874, although with diminished intensity. Every week brings forth schemes concerning which we would advise an intending investor—"don't." Really good projects are brought into discredit by juxtaposition with others that are anything but good; and this is not the least part of the evil. The only security is, for persons who have a little money to spare, to "look twice" before they allow themselves to be tempted by the offer of a high rate of interest.

The American Optical Company, at South-bridge, Mass., are running their works full time and have orders ahead. They have made and sold during the last six months 144,752 pairs of spectacles and eye-glasses.

The manuscript, sermon, and legal papers of the Manhattan Paper Company (A. B. Bullock, New York agent,) are perforated ready for use, and will be found very convenient for the use of clergymen and authors generally.

Turner, Andrews & Co. are a new firm, the leading partners of which were formerly with Rump & Co., pocket-book manufacturers; whose business they largely helped build up. They are now doing a good trade on their own account.

Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year. The men who do things naturally slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry, generally have to do things twice over.

A veteran shopkeeper says that although his clerks are very talkative during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

SISSON'S BINDERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Bugbee & Hall,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ENVELOPES

At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and guaranteed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

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115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

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INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1869.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

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Everpointed Pocket Pencils,
Stationers' Sundries,
AND
CORK PENHOLDERS.

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and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

RUBBERING MACHINES,

HAND STAMPS,

SEAL PRESSES,

RIBBONS, &c.

BRANCH:

31 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE CENTENNIAL.

We are glad to learn that many leading manufacturers have declared their intention to "spread themselves" on the great show, and in one case at least, the determination has been announced to spend \$10,000 or even \$20,000 in getting up articles, not so much for sale, as with the express intent of showing that we Americans, although we are only a century old, can do some things as well as others. This is the spirit that will insure the realization of the most sanguine expectations.

Reception of articles begins January 5, 1876.

Reception of articles ends April 19, 1876.

Unoccupied space forfeited, April 26, 1876.

Exhibition opens May 10, 1876.

Exhibition closes November 10, 1876.

Goods to be removed by December 31, 1876.

ENGLISH INVESTMENTS.

The years 1872 and 1873, so memorable for the gigantic trade in iron and coal and the enormous prices resulting therefrom, were also distinguished for their abundant crop of new joint-stock enterprises, companies professing to render invaluable services in all parts of the world, and tempting shareholders with a prospect of large dividends. In 1873 (taking one year as a sample of both) there were more

H. GROSVENOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin Foil Paper

AND

Vegetable Parchment.**1 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE,**

London, E. C., England.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**THE****Stationers' Price Book.**

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

B

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.
Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Ambergh's, Emerson's, Korb's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Books—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping, Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Eversen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s; A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Woolley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastels.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Fads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

D

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Union Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyelets.
Eyeclets—Machine.

E**F**

Fles—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Flat Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Putty, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Stillman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows's, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.
Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper—Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper—Folders.
Paper—Knives.
Paper—Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blantz, Pouré & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpener—Lead, Slate.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.
Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.
Paints.
Pastel Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notarial.
Seals, Lawyer's.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.
Sponge Cups.
Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.

Styles.
Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Rev. E. P. Roe has postponed writing his proposed historical novel about the West Point region, and is now at work upon a fourth religious romance, in line with his previous works, under the title of "From Jest to Earnest." It will be published serially in the *Advocate*.

Messrs. Harper, of New York, who have published the American edition of "Dr. Livingstone's Last Journals," have forwarded already £1,000 for the family.

The *Portfolio* is an art periodical published by J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway, New York, and edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, an author well and favorably known in art circles. The etchings, which are the leading feature of the illustrations, are admirably executed in both power and detail. Those by Leopold Flameng are especially noticeable for the versatility of style with which the different great painters are successfully interpreted. Another merit is that the impressions are clear, sharp, and bear no evidence of hard wear.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

Edmund Clarence Stedman has been warned out of Wall street by his physicians. We hope he will be able to devote all his time and strength to literature, for which he has unusual aptitudes. If he wrote nothing but poetry we should call him a genius; but his prose ranks with the best and is superior to most.

James Parton is delighted with Mr. Higginson's "Young Folks' History" but the appendix should have been omitted and fifty pages more of interesting narrative put in its place. It is like the old ladies short cake—too short by half.

Charles Sprague was once cashier of a bank that loaned John Pierpont \$1,500. Among the papers of the latter was found the note receipted, with these lines by Mr. Sprague:

"Behold a wonder seldom seen by men,
Lines of no value from John Pierpont's pen."

"How to Make Money" is a book everybody will want. George Cary Eggleston has written it for Putnam's Handy Volume series. We hope he has told how to keep money when it is made, which is the one "lost art" of the present age, especially in New York.

Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper*, April 10, besides its usual wealth and variety in the way of engravings and letter text, offers two forebore cartoons, devoted to the all-absorbing topic of canal frauds: "Squeezed Out" and "At the Wrong Shop"; and, moreover, an elaborate supplement, with maps and illustrations, relating to the history and statistics of the canal system of New York State, and Governor Tilden's Crusade against the Canal Ring.

The *Springfield Republican* speaks of the volume of verse, "A Few Thoughts for a Few Friends," from Hansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, as a very handsome specimen of the fine work this young firm are doing; the typography, the paper and the illustrations are exceedingly tasteful.

John Smith, Jr., of Meredith, claims to have the oldest copy of the Bible in the country. It is what is commonly known as the "Breeches" edition, and was printed in 1577.

A volume of the correspondence of the late Mrs. Henry M. Field of New York will shortly be published. The title of the book will be "Home Sketches in France," which Mrs. Field was peculiarly competent to make at once faithful and picturesque.

"Hawthorne Notes."—It is because a good biography of one so delicate and reserved in character was quite impossible that Mrs. Hawthorne determined to meet the constant and urgent demand for a memoir by publishing as much as she could of his private records, we heartily commend her decision. In these full, frank and beautiful diaries we have a better picture of Hawthorne than any other hand but his own could draw. We learn to appreciate the exquisite refinement of his nature and love him for the tenderness and beauty of his character far more than we ever did before. We see him, as his widow assures us he was in life—never gloomy and morbid, though distinguished by the pensiveness and gravity of a person who possessed "the awful power of in-

sight." His mood was always cheerful and equal and his mind peculiarly healthful, and the airy splendor of his wit and humor was the light of his house." That the popular idea of Hawthorne is very different from this we need hardly say; but few who read these volumes will hesitate to accept the editor's characterization of one to whom she was so near.—*Geo. Ripley*.

The *Saturday Review* thinks highly of the "pud-locks" of our national and State governments, which it considers a feature of American literature. It takes especial note of the fact that "it is to public officers intrusted with the duty of making investigations on the part of the central and local governments, rather than, as in Europe, to professors or scientific volunteers, that we are indebted for the very large store of information respecting the natural history of North America which has been accumulated during the last quarter of a century, and whose amount and fullness only those who have had to study it can fully appreciate."



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VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c., AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING MARCH 26, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	640	\$81,257
Newspapers.....	107	6,815
Engravings.....	48	13,519

dred years, while there are a score or more like corporate bodies of equal antiquity still existing in that city. In this country also many trades have been systematically organized and have their offices and meeting places. Every member of our trade will help the new Stationers' Exchange, the result cannot fail to be beneficial to all parties interested.

We must apologize to our readers for the occasional typographical errors, especially in the spelling of stationers' names, which sometimes creep into our columns in the hurry of going to press. It seems preposterous that any one should suppose that such mistakes are intentional.

Books, cases.....	134	19,543
Stationery, cases.....	112	18,116
Total.....		\$181,680

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

MARCH 19 TO APRIL 6, 1875.

J. H. Biddle & Co., A. Andre, Antwerp, 4 cs.	
B. & H. Auchincloss, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 6 cs.	
Kueller & Esser, by same, 15 cs.	
M. & H. T. Anthony, Rhein, Bremen, 4 cs. photo.	
Regenhard, Shevill & Co., by same, 2 cs.	
G. J. Kraft, by same, 1 case.	
A. Rolker & Son, by same, 1 case.	
Chas. Liechtenberg, by same, 1 cs.	
E. Hermann, by same, 2 cs.	
Chas. Joerg, by same, 2 cs.	
Ernst Ehrmann & Co., by same, 1 cs.	
Keudell & Esser, Aylmer, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
G. J. Kraft, by same, 1 cs.	
Drexel, Morgan & Co., by same, 2 cs.	
E. Kimpton, Canada, London, 5 cs.	
A. Barley's Sons, by same, 34 pkgs. paper hang.	
Keudell & Esser, Humber, Bremen, 1 cs.	
P. Phillips, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
F. J. Emmerich, Silesia, Hamburg, 2 cs. hangings.	
H. A. Gans' Sons & Co., Competitor, Antwerp, 5 cs.	
Kaufmann & Jonas, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Regenhard, Shevill & Co., Holstadt, Hamburg, 3 cs.	
Koch Sons & Co., by same, 5 cs.	
L. Fink & Co., by same, 1 cs.	
F. S. Emmerich, by same, 2 cs. hangings.	
L. Dejonge & Co., Cimbria, Hamburg, 3 pkgs.	
G. Geunert, by same, 5 cs.	
A. Barley's Sons, by same, 3 cs.	
Porter & Bainbridge, Spain, Liverpool, 16 cs.	
The Scovill Mfg Co., Cerea, Marseilles, 8 cs.	
F. J. Emmerich, Aylmer, Havre, 2 cs.	
Fischer & Keller, by same, 5 cs.	
W. Demuth, Rhein, Bremen, 3 cs.	
F. S. Robinson, New York, Neaples, 100 bs.	
Echold Esler, Republic, Liverpool, 5 cs.	
A. Barley's Sons, Amerique, Havre, 2 cs. hang.	
Howell Funn & Co., Calabria, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
A. Barley's Sons, by same, 3 cs.	
Henry Bainbridge & Co., Utopia, Glasgow, 1 cs.	
Liebenroth, Von Auy & Co., Adriatic, Liverpool, 11 cs.	
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 16 cs.	
Chas. Cooper & Co., Klopstock, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
G. Geunert, Klopstock, Hamburg, 3 cs.	
A. Stons & Co., Oler, Bremen, 1 cs.	
P. Morawstein, by same, 1 cs.	
G. J. Kraft, by same, 5 cs.	
Clark Thread Co., Utopia, Glasgow, 7 cs.	
B. & P. Lawrence, Adriatic, Liverpool, 12 cs.	
Spain, 1 cs. 2 1/2 lbs.	
Hester Bros., Algeria, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
A. Barley's Sons, by same, 3 cs. hangings.	
Smith & Lupton, by same, 5 cs.	
C. T. Reynolds & Co., by same, 2 cs.	
Hecht Bros., by same, 1 cs.	
R. & C. Degener, Hermann, Bremen, 1 cs.	
L. Goetzmann, City of Bremen, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Liebenroth, Von Auy & Co., by same, 2 cs.	
W. H. Smith & Co., by same, 1 cs.	
Regenhard, Shevill & Co., Westphalia, Hamburg, 4 cs.	
L. de Jonge & Co., by same, 2 cs.	

C. Moller & Co., by same, 1 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 16 cs. hangings.
L. Goetzmann, by same, 4 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
Henry Bainbridge & Co., Bolivia, Liverpool, 10 cs.
E. Kimpton, by same, 4 cs.
C. L. Tiffany, by same, 17 cs.
L. M. Morris, Adriatic, Liverpool, 1 pkge.
F. Oelbermann, by same, 4 cs.
Regenhard, Shevill & Co., Neckar, Bremen, 6 cs.
L. Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 5 cs.
A. Rolker, by same, 1 cs.
P. Hennmann, by same, 1 cs.
L. Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.
E. Bloomingdale, by same, 2 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony, by same, 7 cs.
E. Tongue, Europe, Bordeaux, 17 cs.
Kaufmann Bros. & Bondy, Holstadt, Hamb'g, 1 cs.
R. J. Cortis, Baltic, Liverpool, 1 pkge.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM MARCH 17 TO APRIL 6, 1875.

Danish West Indies, 50 pgs. perf, 300 rns. paper.
Hamburg, 15 cs. paper, 3 cs. books.
Liverpool, 39 cs. books, 19 cs. st'y, 1 pgs. paper.
British West Indies, 3071 rns. paper, 105 pgs. perf.
Havre, 7 cs. books.
Cuba, 3,000 rns. paper, 19 pgs. paper, 26 cs. st'y, 80 pgs. perf, 11 cs. paper, 3 cs. books, 231 cs. ink.
Porto Rico, 4,150 rns. paper, 2 cs. st'y.
Havill, 74 pgs. perf.
Mexico, 2,900 rns. paper, 230 pgs. perf, 10 pgs. paper, 4 cs. st'y.
Chili, 5 cs. books.
Chili, 50 pgs. perf, 7 pgs. paper.
New Granada, 40 cs. books, 22 cs. st'y, 77 pgs. paper, 38 cs. paper.
Venezuela, 318 pgs. perf, 5 cs. st'y, 5,100 rns. paper, 2 cs. books.
Brazil, 2,000 rns. paper, 6 cs. books, 290 pgs. perf, 23 cs. st'y.
London, 125 cs. paper.
Peru, 6 pgs. perf.
Glasgow, 1 cs. st'y.
Argentine Republic, 1 cs. paper, 181 pgs. perf.

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A TRAVELER of nine years' experience, now representing an English publishing firm, wishes to add a line of Stationery, Pocket Books or Fancy Goods on commission. Route extends from Boston to San Francisco, and from Galveston to St. Paul; references A1. Address SAM'L E. S. care American Stationer, 28 Beekman st.

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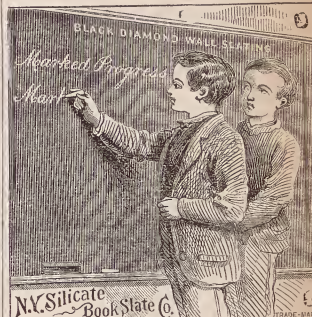
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The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



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Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

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Single Copies - - - - - 10 Cents.CLAS. F. WINGATE, *Editors.*
ANDREW GEYER,

NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1875.

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This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
President American Stationer Association,
28 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

TO OUR ENGLISH READERS.

We beg to announce to our English readers and patrons that we have withdrawn our agency for Great Britain from Mr. C. Milbourn, 5½ Arthur street, London. He is therefore no longer authorized to act as agent for us, and we will, for the present, trouble our friends abroad to remit all subscriptions, &c., DIRECT to this office. Mr. Milbourn also no longer acts as the agent for THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL or any other publication of Mr. Howard Lockwood. Subscribers to THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL will please remit to the New York office, No. 28 Beekman street.

OUR BIRTHDAY.

The present issue of THE AMERICAN STATIONER completes the first year of its publication as a separate periodical, independent of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL. Its projectors had full faith in its success, and their labors to promote its excellence and usefulness have been thus far crowned with both praise and profit. THE AMERICAN STATIONER now stands as the acknowledged organ of the trade, and enters upon a year bright with promise. We trust it will deserve additional approval and have no doubt that it will meet with all the success

which it should receive. Many new features will be added during the coming season, which will increase its value to the trade. We solicit the co-operation of all in extending its influence. Every communication will be welcomed and no one need hesitate to contribute any hint, suggestion, or information of any sort; everything of the kind will always be welcome.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS.

Is there a science of business? Many persons will say no, and assert that there is no use of trying to lay down any rules for beginners by which to aid them in mastering a commercial pursuit, yet we may mention some thoughts on this subject, which are the result of considerable inquiry.

Every merchant, dealer or manufacturer should know exactly how much it costs him to do business, and be able to tell the particulars of every item which enters into his daily transactions. If he is master of these details, then he will not make the mistake of trading at a loss and wake up some fine morning with a balance on the wrong side of his ledger.

It is a wise rule to delegate all work that can be done by your subordinates, in order to thus secure greater freedom to attend to the higher branches of the business. It is folly for the head to descend to do the work of the hands or feet, especially when brain work is so much more costly and so much better paid than manual labor. A wise man always utilizes other men's labor as far as lies in his power.

A young man in New York who has charge of a large business establishment devoted two whole days to studying the mode in which A. T. Stewart, Claflin, and other large merchants managed their wholesale establishments, and thus gained a vast amount of information, which he says has since proved invaluable to him. This is another illustration of the value of knowledge.

Manufacturing a cheap line of goods is a very uncertain undertaking, owing to the risk of competition. Success in this direction usually depends upon the possession of facilities to turn out a product at a low cost, but there always remains the liability that some rival firm may, by the invention of improved machinery, produce an equally good article more economically, and thus be able to undersell the first maker. On the other hand, the manufacturer of first-class goods requiring large means and long experience to produce them, is to a far greater degree protected from the risk of competition.

Again, is it not better to do a moderate business at a living profit rather than a large trade with a small margin of return? Glory is very well, but increased net earnings are better. Lack of judgment on this point is the rock on which many business men split, and it is caused in many cases by ignorance of the true state of their business.

To be successful now, a business man must be constantly alert and active, with his eyes and ears wide open to receive new ideas, and ever ready to gain and utilize valuable information. There is no better or more direct

way to do this than to subscribe to and support, by his personal encouragement as well as his purse, a good trade paper like THE AMERICAN STATIONER, which will be the medium for keeping him posted at all times with the best knowledge that can be obtained in his line of action. Be wise therefore in time, and lend us your support in the work which we have undertaken to do.

10A Bartholomew Square,
OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S,
London, E. C.,
ENGLAND.

Importers of the above
springs, the lady's
masculine pockets
stand-up to the
"bang" done
band. I mean
tin pan
jook-joo
"bang"
Norwi
and inte
swell.
Spring
She is a
by turns
day cold
and colds.

MANUFACTURERS OF

d Pens.

Do your best, and you will be paid for it in the end. Water always finds its level, and good work never fails to be appreciated. Everybody knows the merits of standard articles, and can tell all about them. Good wine needs no bush, and, in spite of envy and calumny, there are hundreds of eyes on your work able and willing to estimate it at its real worth. How few truly thorough and first-class men are ever to be found out of employment. Their value is instantly appreciated, and they are snapped up by far-sighted men who see their excellence and will not let them go. Therefore, hide your time, and you will be appreciated and rewarded presently worthy of your deserts.

In England, it is said that the London theatrical managers frequently take a run into the provinces to hear the young actors who are pluming their dramatic wings there, in order to detect any who have real promise, and who can be made available for the requirements in the metropolis. So also we have been surprised to find with how deep an interest the leading men in every profession, watch the efforts of their juniors, and how ready they are to applaud or aid them in their first trials.

Young man, never fancy that you are unknown or unnoticed because you may be obscure. Somebody has his eye on you and is observing your acts, and if you do good or ill they will see it and judge accordingly.

See how when a useful man dies, however young he may have been, his worth is appreciated, and how hard it is to fill his place.

Ask yourself if such would be the case with you, or if, in case of such a calamity, your place could not easily be taken by another. This will teach you humility, while it should stimulate to greater energy and industry.

The foundation of the Stationers' Exchange points in the direction of the thorough organization, at no distant date, of the entire stationery trade, and the formation of an association which shall embrace every stationer in the

country. Free intercourse and exchange of ideas, especially with persons engaged in the same pursuit, are highly advantageous, if not indispensable, to every business man. We need only point to the almost universal prevalence of such associations in all trades and professions, in proof of their value. In Great Britain the practice has been handed down from time immemorial. The London Stationers' Hall has been in existence nearly five hundred years, while there are a score or more like corporate bodies of equal antiquity still existing in that city. In this country also many trades have been systematically organized, and have their offices and meeting places. If every member of our trade will help the new Stationers' Exchange, the result cannot fail to be beneficial to all parties interested.

We must apologize to our readers for the occasional typographical errors, especially in the spelling of stationers' names, which sometimes creep into our columns in the hurry of going to press. It seems preposterous that any one should suppose that such mistakes are intentional, yet there are persons who are foolish enough to entertain such ideas.

GENERAL NOTES.

Our Philadelphia letter is unavoidably detained.

Decoration Day—May 30—is now a legal holiday in New York State.

Any one having a good second-hand desk to dispose of at a bargain will please address the editor.

Three weddings in one issue, and yet the snow is not yet gone! When May arrives we shall have a column of wedding notices.

We know a New York business man who insists that every one of his clerks and employees shall be of a good-natured disposition!

Little presents, especially to persons who are in a position to do one a service, are often of great service in causing a pleasant feeling and a disposition to render a service in return.

The slight increase in the imports of lead pencils lately may be accounted for by the number of these articles used by the seventy reporters at the Beecher trial.

After careful inquiry, lately, but one man could be found in Philadelphia who had never seen THE AMERICAN STATIONER. His mind has since greatly enlarged.

Just to think of it! One of the oldest and most prominent stationers in the trade gets married, and there are "no cards!" That's what we should call ingratitude to one's business.

Does it pay to undergo the expense of having a large store, with a high rent and contingent expenses? This is a question which a good many business men are asking themselves just now.

We have received from Mr. Eberhard Faber, No. 133 William street, a handsome volume bound in cloth, from the press of S. W. Green, containing their catalogue and price list. It is prefaced by a wood cut of A. W. Faber's manufactory at Stein, near Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, and is accompanied by fac-similes

of the package and gross wrappers employed by the firm, the latter being very finely executed.

We have received the New York *Almanac*, edited by Julius Wilcox and published by Francis Hart & Co. It is full of beautiful illustrations, has a handsome illuminated cover, and is altogether quite an excellent piece of literary and typographic work.

Nothing is more acceptable, says Mr. S. H. Haywood in the *Popular Science Monthly*, to the honest thinker than intelligent criticism. Matthew Arnold said ten years ago that it was the great want of Europe. Worthy antagonism is always a valuable auxiliary in the case of truth.

When an introducer of a new design announces through a trade periodical that his goods are to be had of "all respectable stationers and fancy dealers throughout the world," what are those stationers who are so unfortunate as not to keep them in stock going to do about it?

Write to your representative. Ask him if he voted for this scandalous increase of postage rates. Ask him also if, while he doubled your postage, he voted for the law which restores to him the privilege of sending his mail for nothing. Then ask him if he will do his utmost, on the meeting of Congress, to repeal both of these odious enactments.—*Independent*.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET—The past two weeks have shown great activity in monetary circles, owing to the efforts of some of the largest speculators, who have succeeded in effecting a sharp advance in both stocks and gold, but late advances indicate a downward tendency. This and its effect on general trade at first, but reports now are to the effect that business was brisk in some branches, especially clothing, and there was a good feeling among tradesmen generally. Down-town confidence is being restored among those merchants who have recently suffered from depressing influences, and hopes are entertained that from this time onward there will be a rapid improvement in business of all kinds. The bank statement was favorable, and the prospects are good for a speedy increase of reserves and consequently extended accommodations to customers of the banks.

The gold market has been very active under the speculation interest, though prices were about the same as our last report, ranging from 114½ to 117.

Money has been active, loaning as high as 5 per cent. on call. The enormous business in stocks, and the advanced prices which have recently ruled, create a demand for money which lenders are only too willing to supply. The banks are reported to be extending their discount lines, and all the paper that is made finds ready sale at 6 to 7 per cent.

Foreign exchange rates about the same, prices as last reported. We quote: Nominal, \$1.31 to \$1.35 for 60-day and sight respectively. Cable transfers, \$1.86; commercial sterling, \$1.50; Paris, \$5.25 to \$5.13.

THE PAPER TRADE—We have no changes of note to report in prices since our last. The demand continues light for most grades, and dealers report sales as somewhat light.

CITY TRADE—Stationers here in New York in general complain that trade is very thin indeed, but they are all hopeful, and have sent out orders for samples from abroad for a much larger and more varied stock than that of last year. C. D. Pratt has already received his expected samples of small articles of leather goods, and they are very

fine and more extensive than he has usually received. Lieberoth, Von Anw & Co. have received their samples of Albums for the fall trade, and have already taken large importation orders for them. Koch, Sons & Co. are also in the field with their line of Albums for the fall, and their Mr. Horn, who is out West at present in search of orders, reports that he is picking them up quite fast. He is the only rival of Mr. Graham at present who is ready to show goods. B. Ilfelder, Esq., of B. Ilfelder & Co., sails for Europe about the first of the present month, to select in person the novelties his firm will offer for the Christmas trade. Prices for French Copying Paper have advanced a little over 5 per cent. The trade sale of stationery opens the 12th inst., and will be attended about as usual.

GENERAL TRADE—Business through the West seems to be on the increase. The warm weather has come at last and has enabled country stationers to start for their trade centers with some prospect of getting there; this is what is helping trade. Travelers who are on their way back to New York are meeting with much better success than when they went out, and we suppose this is what makes the city dealers so hopeful of a fair year's sales. Payments are reported as prompt, which is one compensation for the moderate sales. There has been no change in prices as yet for staple or foreign goods, but the new tariff will necessarily make some advance. The difference in cost to importers on Price's paper, we are told, is nearly three cents a pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

	per 10 lb.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2.25
Square French Envelopes, 3 1/2.....	3.00

PANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 lb.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10 lb.....	2.93
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

	per lb.
First Class.....	.30c to .35c
Second Class.....	.25c to .30c
Third Class.....	.15c to .20c

A. PHILIP & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.00.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Bill.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$12.20.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$6.85	\$7.20
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Bill.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.85	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Bill.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3.85	4.20
Bill.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flat.....	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

	Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price per lb.
Flat Cap.....	11 x 17		30c.	28c.
Folio.....	17 x 22		30c.	28c.
Demy.....	16 x 21	28		Price per Ream
Medium.....	18 x 24	36		\$8.50
Medium.....	18 x 24	40		12.00
Royal.....	18 x 24	40		15.00
Royal.....	17 x 20	40		14.00
Super Royal.....	20 x 28	52		22.00
Elephant.....	23 x 28	68		34.00
Imperial.....	25 x 31	80		40.00
Columbia.....	25 x 34	80		40.00
Atlas.....	26 x 33	100		50.00
Double Elephant.....	27 x 40	120		60.00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush.	1 00
1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
3 Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 25
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	3 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.	
Muglage, Pints.....	\$ 6 00
Muglage, Quarts.....	11 00
Muglage, Gallon Jugs.....	43 00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. box, mod. cap and brush.	5 00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 3, 3 oz. do.....	1 75
Muglage, 8 oz. do.....	5 00
Muglage, Bill Slickers, 3 oz. do.....	1 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELL'S MUGLAGE.	
4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20 00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	22 25
Pints, per doz.....	3 50
Quarts, per doz.....	14 00
For special discounts send for price list.	

LOMARD'S.	
3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	
1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

(51 Cards in Pack.) 3/4 doz. packs.

XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 2 1/2.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 3.....	2 00
XX Bristol, 3 1/2.....	2 00
XX Bristol, 4.....	2 25
Mill Bristol, 2.....	1 00
Mill Bristol, 3.....	1 25
Mill Bristol, 3 1/2.....	1 50
PENS AND PENCILS.	
PEN HOLDERS.	
Accommodation, fluted, 3/4 gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swivel, 3/4 gross.....	61¢ 00
French pen, 3/4 gross.....	25¢ 00
Tin holders, 3/4 gross.....	25¢ 00
Bone holders, 3/4 doz.....	50¢ 00
One gross assorted in box.....	62¢ 00
One-half gross assorted in box.....	62¢ 00

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY. 3/4 gross.	
Black Round Gilt.....	5 00
Red Hex Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3 50
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 50
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	4 75
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 25
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 00
Universal Round Gilt.....	4 00
Universal Round, r. h.....	4 00
Universal, Plain Gold.....	3 25
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2 25¢ 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).	
Round Gilt.....	\$4 80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6 00
Hex. Gilt.....	7 00
Red Hex.....	6 00
Hex. Tipped.....	8 00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10 00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	10 00
English, 10 grades.....	4 80
English Drawing, 7 in box 3/4 doz.....	5 40
English Drawing, 7 in box 3/4 doz.....	4 60
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & R., 3/4 doz.....	8 25

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD).	
Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	6 00
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6 00
Red and Blue, best, 9-inch.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	8 00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	4 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2 00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 00

PENS.	
Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1 00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	70
Gillott's, No. 170.....	70
Gillott's, No. 351.....	45
American, Falcon.....	45
American, No. 30.....	35
American, No. 44.....	40
American, School.....	35
Spencerian & Spencer.....	1 00
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	1 10
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	62
QUILLS.	
Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$3 00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	6 00
Congress, per dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, per 1,000, from 25¢ to 85¢ according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SLICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.	
Pocket, interlv'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz \$1 80	
Companion, interlv'd, gilt title, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	2 02
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	2 16
Silica, interlv'd, 6 surfaces, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	5 00
Mineral, interlv'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 11, 3/4 doz.....	7 20

FOR SLATE PENCIL.	
Daily Memoranda, interlv'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	1 80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, interlv'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	2 16
Every Day, gilt, 6 surfaces, interlv'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	3 00
Minute, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	3 00
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	3 00
3 1/2 in., 3/4 doz.....	3 00
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	3 00

SLATES.	
Sizes. Prices 3/4 Doz. Doz. in Cs. Price 3/4 Doz. Doz. in Cs.	
4 x 6.....	\$1 80 24 \$31 20
4 x 7.....	1 50 24 25 20
4 x 8.....	1 20 12 25 20
5 x 6.....	2 20 12 25 20
5 x 7.....	2 20 12 25 20
5 x 8.....	2 20 12 25 20
5 x 9.....	3 50 6 21 00
5 x 14.....	4 50 6 21 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASHES.	
No. 1.....	2 3 3 0 Doz. \$28 00
No. 2.....	2 3 3 0 Doz. 25 40

EUROKIA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes. Prices 3/4 Doz. Doz. in Cs. Price 3/4 Doz. Doz. in Cs.	
6 x 9.....	\$3 50 12 \$43 20
7 x 11.....	4 20 10 42 00
8 x 12.....	4 50 8 36 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASHES.	
No. 1.....	2 3 3 0 Doz. \$36 45
No. 2.....	2 3 3 0 Doz. 36 45
Discount, 60 per cent.....	

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.	
6 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	4 50
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	4 50
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	3 00
3 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	3 00
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	1 25
2 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	75
2 inch, in cases of 10,000, 1/4 gross.....	50
Pointed, 1/4 gross extra.....	50
Colored and Painted, 1/4 gross extra.....	1 50
Founders' Square Pencil for marking iron, 1/4 gross.....	5 00
1,000.....	

6 inch, 1/4 gross.....	\$1 25
7 inch, 1/4 gross.....	1 50

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

SCHOOL RULERS.

Assorted lengths.....	\$0 50 \$1 50
-----------------------	---------------

RUBBER RULERS.

Size. Flat. Round.	
10 inch.....	\$5 50
12 inch.....	6 00
14 inch.....	6 50
16 inch.....	7 00
18 inch.....	7 50
21 inch.....	8 50
24 inch.....	7 50

CRAYONS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, 1/4 inch, 3/4 gross.....	\$1 00 \$2 00
Rubber Bands, 1/2 inch, 3/4 gross.....	80¢ 00
Rubber Bands, assorted, in gross.....	1 30¢ 2 50
Blackboard Crayons, 3/4 gross.....	15
Blackboard Crayons, 1/4 gross.....	15 50
Blackboard Crayons, assorted, 3/4 gross.....	1 25
Blackboard Crayons, 30, 30, 40, 60 pieces to lb., 3/4 gross.....	1 00
Diamond.....	60
Faber.....	2 50
Rubber Heads, for pencils, 3/4 gross.....	1 50

FLOUR TRIERS.

No. 1.....	3/4 doz. No. 1.....	3/4 doz.
2.....	3/4 doz. No. 2.....	3/4 doz.
3.....	3/4 doz. No. 3.....	3/4 doz.
4.....	3/4 doz. No. 4.....	3/4 doz.

TOOTHPICKS.

6 Blades, 3/4 gross.....	\$2 50 3 Blades, 3/4 gross.....	2 00
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IVORY TABLETS.

No. 1.....	3/4 doz. No. 1.....	3/4 doz.
No. 2.....	3/4 doz. No. 2.....	3/4 doz.

STANDARD FOLDERS.

5 inches, 3/4 doz.....	\$1 00 8 inches, 3/4 doz.....	\$3 25
6 inches, 3/4 doz.....	1 50 9 inches, 3/4 doz.....	4 75
7 inches, 3/4 doz.....	2 00 10 inches, 3/4 doz.....	4 75

CONGRESS FOLDERS.

6 inches, 3/4 doz.....	\$4 25 10 inches, 3/4 doz.....	\$7 00
7 inches, 3/4 doz.....	4 50 10 inches, extra, 1/4 doz.....	10 00
8 inches, 3/4 doz.....	5 00 10 inches, extra, 1/4 doz.....	14 00
9 inches, 3/4 doz.....	6 25	

PAPER KNIVES.

IVORY HANDLES.				
No. 1,	3/4 doz.....	\$4 50	No. 3, 3/4 doz.....\$6 50	
No. 2,	5 50	No. 4,	8 00
ROSEWOOD HANDLES.				
No. 1,	3/4 doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, 3/4 doz.....\$5 75	
No. 2,	5 00	No. 4,	6 75
IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.				
No. 0,	3/4 doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, 3/4 doz.....\$5 25	
No. 1,	4 00	No. 4,	6 25
No. 2,	4 50		
SIX-ENDED HANDLES.				
5 1/2 inches,	3/4 doz.....	\$4 00	7 inches, 3/4 doz.....	5 00
6 inches,	4 50		
ROSEWOOD HANDLES.				
5 1/2 inches,	3/4 doz.....	\$3 75	7 inches, 3/4 doz.....\$4 50	
6 inches	4 00		

IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.

Per dozen.....	\$4 00
Discount, 20 per cent.....	

GAMES.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

Cloth, 2 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	\$3 00 \$6 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	2 25
Leather, 3 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	4 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	4 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....	\$7 25

CHECKER-MEN.

Box-wood, 3/4 dozen set.....	\$1 75
Turned wood, 3/4 dozen set.....	1 25

CHESS-MEN.

Bone, German, 3/4 dozen set.....	\$6 \$15
Wood, German, 3/4 dozen set.....	36
Stone, German, 3/4 dozen set.....	18 36
Best English Bone.....	10 60
Best English Carved.....	36 120

BOXES.

Bone, ordinary quality, ebony back, 3/4 doz.....	\$3 \$85
Bone, good quality, ebony back, 3/4 doz.....	6 18
Bone, mahogany back, 3/4 doz.....	6 18

PLAYING CARDS.

GOODALL'S CARDS.

BEST QUALITY (Imported.)	
American Arms.....	\$15 00
Moguls, series 310.....	15 00
Moguls, series 310.....	15 00
Moguls, series 401.....	15 00
Moguls, series 402.....	15 00
Moguls, series 403.....	15 00
Moguls, series 404.....	15 00
Moguls, series 405.....	15 00
Moguls, series 406.....	15 00
Moguls, series 407.....	15 00
Moguls, series 408.....	15 00
Moguls, series 409.....	15 00
Moguls, series 410.....	15 00
Moguls, series 411.....	15 00
Moguls, series 412.....	15 00
Moguls, series 413.....	15 00
Moguls, series 414.....	15 00
Moguls, series 415.....	15 00
Moguls, series 416.....	15 00
Moguls, series 417.....	15 00
Moguls, series 418.....	15 00
Moguls, series 419.....	15 00
Moguls, series 420.....	15 00

SECOND QUALITY (Imported.)

Moguls, series A.....	15 00
Moguls, series B.....	15 00
Moguls, series C.....	15 00
Moguls, series D.....	15 00
Moguls, series E.....	15 00
Moguls, series F.....	15 00
Moguls, series G.....	15 00
Moguls, series H.....	15 00
Moguls, series I.....	15 00
Moguls, series J.....	15 00

DOMESTICS.

Mount Vernon.....	3/4 Gross \$3 00
Golden Gates.....	54 00
Columbus (Euclid).....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00
General Jackson.....	24 00

WOOLLEY & CO'S ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS.

Gold Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, 3/4 gross.....	\$11 00
Gold Harrys, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, 3/4 gross.....	10 00
Figured Moguls, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-308, 3/4 doz.....	8 00
Figured Harrys, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-308, 3/4 doz.....	9 00

Trade Discount.

MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.

0. Propelle.....	\$21 00
1. Steamboats, assorted star and calico backs.....	24
2. No. 2 Highlanders, assorted star and calico backs.....	24
3. Enrekes, assorted star and calico backs.....	24
4. Decators, assorted star and calico backs.....	48
5. No. 3 half linen, assorted star and calico backs.....	24
6. Great Mogul, fancy backs.....	40
7. Eagle, American lug backs, enameled.....	40
8. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	40
9. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	50
10. Great Mogul, (Euchre), fancy backs, enameled.....	50
11. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	50
12. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, super-enameled.....	73 00
13. Eagle, fancy backs, extra enameled, in gold.....	50
14. Great Mogul, illuminated backs, extra super-enameled.....	80
15. No. 1.....	9
16. Conterx Corners.....	8
17. Great Mogul, illuminated, gold backs.....	100
18. No. 1.....	10
Discount, 10 per cent.	

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 60, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 61, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 62, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., iron.	22.50/45.50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.	\$2.50
3½ Inch Bronzed.	3.25
4 Inch Bronzed.	3.50
4½ Inch Bronzed.	3.75
Single Rack.	2.75
Double Rack.	3.75
Single Stand.	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6.25
No. 23 Double new.	3.40

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.	1.75
No. 9 Ball File, Straight Wire.	2.50
No. 9 Ball File, Curved Wire.	2.50
Check Cancellers.	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

DRH Holder, 7-9.	\$7.00
Letter Holder, 9x11.	30.00
Letter Holder, 10x12.	30.00
Invoice Holder.	35.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7-9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9x11, per doz.	\$4.20.
Ex. Letter, 10x12, per doz., \$4.20.	Invoice,
9x14, per doz., \$6.00.	

2 CRAS—A's made expressly for this purpose,	\$5.00 per doz.
Boxes Vise (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use),	\$5.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	3.50
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.25
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	6.75
Tin Paper Cutters.	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	1.25
No. 2 Round.	1.75	1.50
No. 3 Round.	2.50	2.25
No. 4 Oval.	2.00	1.75
No. 5 Oval.	2.50	2.25
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	3.00
No. 7 Oval.	Extra.	
No. 8 Oval.	3.40	
No. 9 Oval.	3.20	
Dampening Bowls.	4.50	5.50
Dampening Bowls.	5.00	
Enamelled Bowls.	10.00	
Enamelled Tubes.	6.75	
Dampening Tubes.	3.00	
Check Cancellers.	4.50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inch Flat Inks.	1.50
For 5½ inch Flat Inks.	2.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 3 Circular.	2.25
No. 14 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern.	3.25
No. 17 New French Pattern.	4.00
No. 19 New French Pattern.	4.50
Adjustable or Flat Glass Inks.	1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.25
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes.	1.25
No. 3 Side with Brass Tube.	1.68
No. 4 Harp.	87½
No. 5 Harp Small.	87½
Pin Cushions.	3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new.	1.50
No. 10 Inkstands, new.	1.50
Ink Wells.	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.	1.30
Nickel Iron, assorted sizes.	1.85
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.	2.00
Nickel, 2½, 3 and 3½ only.	6.00
B B Check Cutter.	10.00
Iron Japanned.	3.00

BOARD CLIPS.

	End or Side.	Gilt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap.		\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter.		6.00	6.50
Note.		5.00	5.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.			

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 3, weighing 15 ounces, each.	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6x 9 Black Japanned.	\$8.00
10x12 Black Japanned.	9.50
10x14 Black Japanned.	10.00
6x 9 Walnut Japanned.	10.00
10x12 Walnut Japanned.	10.00
10x14 Walnut Japanned.	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with end.	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.	7.50
Water Wheel.	17.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9x11, 300 leaves.	\$0.00
9x11, 500 leaves.	13.00
10x12, 500 leaves.	17.00
9x11, 950 leaves.	21.00
10x12, 500 leaves.	10.50
10x12, 500 leaves.	19.00
10x12, 500 leaves.	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9x11, 500 leaves, each.	\$1.65
Mann's, 9x11, 500 leaves.	2.35
Mann's, 9x11, 700 leaves.	3.05
Mann's, 9x11, 1,000 leaves.	3.75
Mann's, 10x12, 750 leaves.	9.00
Mann's, 10x12, 500 leaves.	2.60
Mann's, 10x12, 1,000 leaves.	3.20
Mann's, 9x11, 1,000 leaves.	4.00
Trade discount.	

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages.	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages.	2.10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 750 pages.	2.80
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 1,000 pages.	3.50
Commercial Post, 8½ x 11½, 200 pages.	1.45
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 500 pages.	2.25
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 750 pages.	3.00
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 1,000 pages.	3.75
Packet Post, 10x12, 300 pages.	1.90
Packet Post, 10x12, 500 pages.	2.00
Packet Post, 10x12, 750 pages.	2.10
Packet Post, 10x12, 1,000 pages.	2.40
Cap. 10x14, 300 pages.	2.15
Cap. 10x14, 500 pages.	3.10
Cap. 10x14, 750 pages.	4.00
Cap. 10x14, 1,000 pages.	4.95

COAT BRUSHES.

2½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
3½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Trade discount.	

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 8x10 inch sheet.	\$6.00/8.00
To take 10x12 book wheel.	7.00/9.00
To take 10x12 book wheel.	9.00/10.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Large.	\$1.75
Medium.	1.50
Small.	1.25
Trade discount.	

SHIPMAN FILES.

	Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
For 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ inch Flat Inks.	9 x 11.	250.	For	\$12.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.	9 x 11.	250.	Letters.	19.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.	10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	8½ x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	8½ x 12.	250.	Bath.	10.44
No. 3 Circular.	9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	12.50
No. 14 New French Pattern.	9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19.50
No. 15 New French Pattern.	9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	19.50
No. 16 New French Pattern.	9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	22.80
No. 17 New French Pattern.	7 x 11.	250.	Bills Ongoing.	8.40
No. 19 New French Pattern.	12½ x 17½.	250.	Bills Ongoing.	15.00
Adjustable or Flat Glass Inks.	11 x 15.	500.	Manifests.	32.50
	6 x 9.	250.	Prices Current.	15.00
	9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	10.20
	9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	11.50
	9 x 11.	250.	Letters.	19.00
	10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19.00
	9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	11.50
	9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	11.50
	Trade discount.			

TAGS AND LABELS.

With strings, according to size and qual- ity, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 1,000.	\$1.00/6.75
With strings, 1,000.	30¢/5.50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes.	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

	Wedding Cards.
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pk.	\$2.75/\$3.00
Wedding Envelope, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pk.	1.50
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.00
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram.	\$3.00/10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.	1.50
Extra Card Plate, extra lines, each.	.50
Reception Plate.	7.00/15.00
Church Plate.	3.50/12.00
Printing Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.00
Illuminated Stamping on Billets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
(Wholesale Prices.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

3 in.	\$4.50
3½ in.	6.50
4 in.	7.00
4½ in.	11.00
5 in.	10.00
5½ in.	12.00
6 in.	15.00
with lower frame.	15.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

	Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only.	\$575.00
16 in. Bronze Polished frame.	63.50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.	50.00
16 in. Low wood frame.	45.00
16 in. Bronze rotary frame.	37.50
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame.	25.00
12 in. Low wood frame.	20.00
12 in. Semi frame.	17.00
12 in. Low bronze frame.	20.00
12 in. Low wood frame.	17.00
9½ in. Semi frame.	13.00
6 in. Wood frame.	10.00
6 in. Semi frame.	5.00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and stereoscopes.	

Rosewood, Intl. Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$24/36
Black Walnut, Intl. Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	24
Mahogany.	24

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.25
Ruby Tubes Sec. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. extra.	

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 8 to 14 inches.	\$0.25/0.50
1½ inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.40/0.80
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.50/0.90
1½ inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.00/0.01

ROGERS' ERASERS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.	\$4.50
1 doz. gold.	18.00
1 doz. silver.	18.00

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

	Price $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.
No. 1, ¼ inch shank.	\$2.50
No. 2, ½ inch shank.	3.50
No. 3, ¾ inch shank.	2.75
No. 4, 1 inch shank.	3.50
No. 5, 1½ inch shank.	7.00
No. 6, 1½ inch shank.	7.00
Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

ROUND HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.

No. 1, ¼ inch shank.	\$3.50
No. 2, ½ inch shank.	3.50
No. 3, ¾ inch shank.	3.50
No. 4, 1 inch shank.	4.50
No. 5, 1½ inch shank.	8.00
No. 6, 1½ inch shank.	10.00
Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

EXCELSIOR EYELID FASTENERS.

Per 1,000, boxed.	\$2.50
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MCGILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$3.50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2.50
Discount on lots of 50,000, 25 per cent.	

MCGILL'S SUSPENDING BRACES.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.	\$1.25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.	1.10
No. 2, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.	3.50
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxed.	3.00
Discount on lots of 50,000, 25 per cent.	

DESK PADS.

8½ x 10½.	\$5.00
8 x 12.	5.00
9 x 14.	6.00
10 x 16.	6.00
Trade discount.	

GLASS PENS.

Briggs' Glass Pens, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$2.00
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QUILL PICKS.

Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$2.00
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1.75
Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1.00

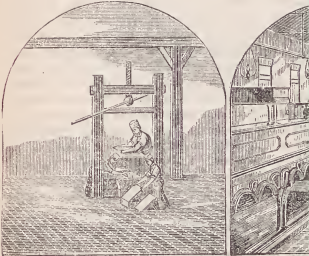
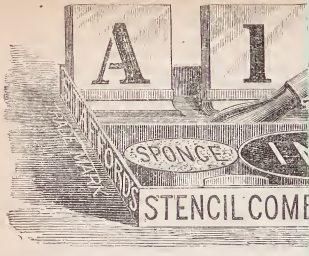
WASTE-PAPER BASKETS.

Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$8.00
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SPRING TAPE MEASURES.

Silver, 30 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.25
Silver, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Brass, 30 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Brass, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.25

TH



CRANE-1801.

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BANK — LEDGE

This Paper has never failed to receive the competent judges; it therefore stands commended.
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Owen's Patent Ruled Papers. India Rubber
Rehbach's Lead Pencils. Non-Spilling
The Pocket Book Makers' As
Ink Cartons for the Instant
Adrien Maurin's Cell

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A FULL VARIETY OF FOREIGN

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STEEL PENS---"W. W.," Gill
INKS---Arnold's, French, Knapp

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7+8
27+28
21+22

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Missing 2 Time of scanning

Pg. 27, 28
31 + 32
7 + 8
27 + 28
21 + 22

R.

time as twenty-five years, from the fact that the firm began with only three or four of the old-fashioned lithographic presses, with two or three hands. They have now ten litho machines, many lithographic presses, and employ between three to four hundred hands, among which are twenty first-class artists, all employed in producing the highest class of commercial lithography.—*Printing Times*.

PEOPLE WHO POOH-POOH PROGRESS.

Nothing can prevent Dr. Holmes from being witty. Here is his account of a race of barbarians, not yet quite extinct in Boston:

"The Pi-Utes and the Kickapoos of the wilderness are hard to reason with. But there is another tribe of irreclaimables, living in much larger wigwams and having all the look of civilized people, which is quite as intractable to the teachings of a new philosophy that upsets their ancestral totems. This is the tribe of the PooH-PooHs, so-called from the leading expression of their vocabulary, which furnishes them a short and easy method of disposing of all novel doctrines, discoveries and inventions of a character to interfere with their preconceived notions. They may possibly serve a useful purpose, like other barbarous and semi-barbarous human beings, by helping to keep down the too prolific family of noxious or troublesome animals—the thinking, or rather talking and writing ones. Beyond this they are of small value; and they are always retreating before the advance of knowledge, facing it, and moving backward, still opposing the leaders and the front rank with their inextinguishable war-cry, PooH-PooH!"

THE TRULY GOOD EXPRESSMAN.

Grateful are we to the Giver of All Good for his many mercies, among the chief of which we count associations for the transportation of packages. If you own shares in the Big Bonanza, or have an inexhaustible diamond washing, you can take advantage of these conveniences at pleasure. Indeed, to be rigid in justice, we have known cases of conveyance and delivery where the charges were not much in excess of the value of the package; but such instances are not numerous. We are also admirers of the soft and winning courtesy of their agents. "Tis sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark" through the opening of a post-office delivery; pleasant to have sharp talk hurled in your face from the ticket vender of a railway—not to be personal, say the New York and New Haven; but for a polarized insolence of answer go to the express office; being sure to take a double-barrelled shot-gun and advance to the counter at the "Ready" of the firing manual, if you would avoid insult.

—N. Y. Sun.

Do not allow a grindstone to stand in water when not in use. Clean off all grease from tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit. When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and can be sent by mail.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, a young lawyer of Troy, N. Y., has just been informed by Dr. C. W. Ryalls, of London, the general secretary of the British Social Science Association, that the first prize of £200 has been awarded to him for the best essay on international arbitration.

34

APPEARANCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The houses are, some of them, like the houses in other Southern cities. Others are strange looking affairs, evidently copied from the French styles of a century or two ago. The streets are nearly all well paved, after the Pompeian style, with large stone blocks, laid regularly and evenly. Some of these pavements have lasted twenty-five years, and are as perfect now as when they were first put down. The shops in New Orleans are not as smart and bright as they are up North. This is a lazy sort of a climate, and people don't over-exert themselves rubbing glass and polishing mahogany. I never saw quite so many lottery and policy shops in the same space before. It would seem as if nearly every other shop is devoted to the lottery business; and one of the most imposing buildings in the city is that of the Louisiana State Lottery, incorporated by the Legislature in 1838. After lottery shops, the restaurants and drinking saloons are most numerous. As you glance at the signs it runs: Lottery, restaurant, lottery, bar-room, policy-shop, lunch-room, lottery, and—some more lottery; and may-be after awhile you will come to a bake-shop, if it don't happen to be a cigar-store or another lottery-shop.

ASSORTED PARCELS OF GOODS.

A correspondent of the London Stationer suggests that a greater trade in fancy articles might be done with stationers and general dealers in the country were assorted cases of, say £3, £3, £4, £5, and so on, got up for the benefit of this class of the trade. There are many businesses where a dozen of one article is too many to have in stock, a quarter dozen being all that is required to meet the wants of the special class of dealers for whose benefit I am writing. Indeed, variety is wanted more than quantity, and were some wholesale houses to act upon my suggestion, and get up assortments of a varied nature, of quarter-dozen, half-dozen, and dozen, according to prices, I feel certain an extended trade might be done in goods now scarcely ever looked at, from the fact that wholesale houses don't care about supplying small quantities, forgetting that their customers could give them a good order still were they to accede to their wishes.

Dr. Porter, of Yale, made a little personal stump speech to his young men one day, in which he said, "Don't drink, don't chew, don't deceive, don't marry until you can support a wife." Those were the "don'ts." For the "do's," he told them to "be in earnest and be self-reliant." "Be generous and be civil." "Read the papers and advertise your business." "Make money, and do good with it." He meant, of course, that one who doesn't read the papers or advertise isn't likely to make much money, or to do much good with what little he may make.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* carefully summarizes the debts of the nations of the world, and calculates the aggregate sum to be \$23,750,000. France owes the most, then Great Britain, and then the United States. Canada is the least in debt of any civilized country. Egypt pays the highest rate of interest, or ten per cent., and Holland the least, two and three-quarters per cent. England can borrow at the least rate, three and one-quarter per cent., and Mexico is charged the most, or eighteen per cent.



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and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios,
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AND IMPORTERS OF

COPYING BOOKS,

DRAWING PAPERS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK CITY.—The firm of Platter, Miller & Co., paper dealers of No. 32 Beekman street, have dissolved. Messrs. Miller & Flynn continue the business at the old store.

J. P. Travers & Son, twine, dissolved; now J. P. and Elwin S. Travers, old firm style.

B. Westernman & Co., books, admit Ernst Lencke. **BOSTON, MASS.**—Henry L. Shepard & Co., publishers, &c., dissolved; Geo. H. S. Driver and Chas. I. Shepard retire; now Henry L. Shepard, old firm style.

Hammond & Wadsworth, manufacturers of stationery, dissolved; now Ed. A. Hammond.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Hammond & Wadsworth, manufacturers of stationery, dissolved; now Ed. A. Hammond.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Kreger & Young, manufacturers of paper boxes, admit Richard B. Connolly, style Kreger, Young & Co.

KEENE, N. H.—L. A. Martin, fine goods, sold to S. L. Randall; also in Petersboro'.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hare & Simmonds, die-sinkers, dissolved; now T. W. Simmonds.

IN TOWN.

...Chas. Tuttle, Rome, N. Y.

...S. E. Brooks, Cleveland, O.

...Mr. Judd, New Haven, Conn.

...George E. Stevens, Cincinnati, O.

...Edson C. Eastman, Concord, N. H.

...Mr. Gill, of Gill & Hayes, Springfield, Mass.

...Jos. Knight, of H. B. Nims & Co., Troy, N. Y.

...Mr. Merriam, of Merriam & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

...Mr. Edwards, of Edwards & Bishop, Lancaster, Pa.

...Mr. Tibbetts, of Tibbetts & Randall, Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Laley, from Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, was in town last week.

—Junius Henri Brown and wife sailed for Europe, April 3, on a year's health tour.

—A daughter of George S. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co., was married April 7.

—H. T. Sawtell, of Culver, Page, Hoynes & Co., Chicago, was in Denver, Col., lately.

—Harry Bainbridge has received no end of congratulations under the supposition that he was the newly-married man.

—R. H. Stevens, who represents Willy Wallace, started again on his wild career April 5—this time the direction of —

—Mr. S. R. Crocker, of the *Literary World*, is arrip. He says the name of the *Boston Globe* is misnomer, as a globe is round, not flat.

—Dr. T. M. Brewer, of the well-known Boston publishing house of Brewer & Tilton, will sail for Europe early in July, to be absent several months.

—Mr. J. O. Powells, who has been traveling on his own account, has formed an engagement with Orter & Bainbridge, to represent that firm on the seaboard.

—Miss Jennie C. Bainbridge, daughter of Charles Bainbridge, is to be married April 15 in Brooklyn, to J. Cummings McKennie, Esq., of the University of Virginia.

—Mr. W. H. Appleton with his wife and daughter, and Miss Brooks, daughter of the great clothier, sailed in the *Adriatic* last week for a four months' tour abroad.

—Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner* for March 29 contains a portrait and pleasant sketch of Mr. Charles A. B. Shepard, of Lee & Shepard, a man whom the world "delighteth to honor."

—Walter Clarke, a young man employed by Hilt, Bradley & Co., Springfield, Mass., opened up mistake the door leading to the elevator well,

and walked off. By catching hold of the casing, he hung suspended over the chasm as long as his strength held out, and then fell two stories, striking on his hip on the cross beam of the elevator and thence dropped to the floor badly bruised and wrenched.

—Probably the oldest bookseller in the State of Vermont, and one who has followed the business longest, is Joseph Steen, of Brattleboro, who has been in trade for 43 years, and is now over 78 years old.

—Warner & Tuttle, of Northampton, Mass., manufacturers of indestructible rubber, have opened the spring trade by sending out 250 sets of patent obolite rubber croquet balls, and their orders are now nearly two months in arrears.

—The *Journal of Commerce*—or rather a correspondent of that paper says that "there are only three persons now in business in Wall street who have been there continuously occupied since 1857." These three are said to be Erastus C. Benedict, lawyer; James W. Hale, notary; and Nathan Lane, stationer. But there are two more, and more conspicuous than either of the other three—viz., James Brown, of Brown Bros. & Co., and John Warren, broker.

For a marking fluid, use coal tar dissolved in naphtha.

A fourteen-ton cheese is the mite that Ohio will contribute to the Centennial.

There is more in each man of a million than most of them suspect. They need only to be roused and to put themselves upon effort.

Horace Greeley once told a rural gentleman that the best way to raise big beets was to pull them by the top. There are a great many other kinds of big beets that deserve a different treatment.

The electric telegraph—"Wife, I don't see, for my part, how they send letters on them 'ere wires without tearin' 'em all to bits." "La! me, they don't send the paper; they just send the writing in a fluid state."

Edward King, in his sketch of Western hotel frequenters, speaks of the hordes of over-clothed young commercial men from the Northern and Western cities, with their mouths distended by Havana cigars, and filled with the slang of half a dozen capitals. This certainly don't apply to travelers in our trade, who are too poor to wear gorgeous apparel and too pious to use slang.

Most of the Boston banks come down a half of 1 per cent. in their semi-annual dividends, payable April 1, making a reduction of 1 per cent. a year. The average semi-annual dividend of fifty-four banks in the city is 4 1/2 per cent. Manufacturers, on the other hand, show little change since the last dividend day. A more direct evidence of the dullness of money and of the decline in the rate of interest than the reduced profit of banking could not be asked for.

It may be that the sharp tradesman who is always watching for an advantage, constantly on the alert for a bargain in job lots, or damaged teas, or rail-rotted raisins, or prunes a little off color, or forty five-eighties in soap, may drive a brisk trade, but such men are generally not long-winded, and they run out after awhile. Be honest, be virtuous, be truthful, be diligent, always remembering that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," and if success comes in large accumulation, "so shalt thou find favor and good understanding in the sight of God and man."

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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

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This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only standard authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country. It must, therefore, be evident that it will pay any one wishing to reach the Trade, to announce themselves by means of an advertisement in this Directory.

A SMALL card is better than NONE AT ALL, as all advertisers are classified in a very thorough manner in front of the book, and this alone constitutes a very valuable INDEX to first hands, and every manufacturer should be represented.

An interesting feature will be the cards of a number of our Leading Manufacturers, printed on special paper of their Own Manufacture, and inserted in the volume.

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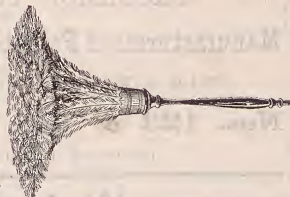
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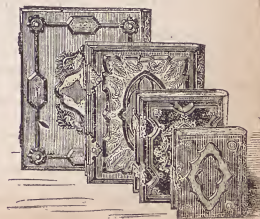
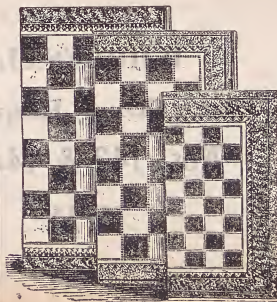
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A CANTON FANCY GOODS DEALER.

One of my earliest visits was to the British colony of Hong Kong, in which, standing alone on the verge of the great continent of Eastern Asia, with its noble European edifices, its Christian churches, and Buddhist temples, he takes a certain harmless national pride, as the key to a higher civilization in some of the dark corners of the Flowery Land. The first appearance of the town is prepossessing. Some of the largest buildings are of stone, and of magnificent proportions, which would not disgrace the most imposing quarters of London. The most showy of the jeweler's shops look like establishments in the heart of Bond street. The Chinese vie with each other in their display of costly articles, Canton silks, carved ivory, porcelain, paintings, and other dainty wares. Entering Sun-Sing's, a Cantonese shop, we are welcomed by the proprietor himself, a Kwangtung gentleman speaking English. His attire is a jacket of Shantung silk, dark crape breeches, white leggings, and embroidered shoes, and he displays all the pomposity and ease of a prosperous Chinaman. His assistants are dressed with equal care, and stand behind ebony counters and glass cases—the latter of spotless polish, and filled with curiosities, ancient and modern, from Canton. One side of the shop is occupied with rolls of choice silks, and samples of grass matting, labeled and priced. The floor above is ten up with a cleverly arranged assortment of ancient bronzes, porcelain and ebony furniture, and lacquered ware. We invest in an ivory box, and Sun-Sing designs and engraves on it a pretty English monogram. This shop keeper, really a fine specimen of his race, much respected by the European community, and scrupulously fair in his dealings, will furnish me with the cheapest toy in his stock with as great politeness, and apparent satisfaction, as receiving an order for a shipload of embroidered silks.—Thomson's "China."

A person being asked what was meant by the realities of life, answered, "Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which can be realized without real hard work."

Among the unpaid claims against the city we notice the following against the Department of Public Works: Slote & Janes, stationery, \$631.42; Corlies, Macy & Co., stationery, \$2.87; F. R. Fisher, stationery, \$964; M. B. Jawn, stationery, \$1,128.17; M. B. Brown, stationery, \$3,175.63; Tiffany & Co., one ink-stand, \$45. Doubtless this last article was for special use of the burly Boss—Tweed—but it is hard to explain a charge made by the old-year Rubber Company for \$394.20 worth "chest expanders," unless they were used in the chests in which the money stolen by Tweed was stored.

Now is a good time for merchants to buy air tickets to and from New York while the broad war is being waged. The tickets by the Baltimore and Ohio road are good until the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says the following is the latest announcement of rough rates by the Pennsylvania route, with lace sleeping cars and parlor cars, running rough without change: "Baltimore to Pittsburgh, \$5; to Wheeling, \$5.50; to Cincinnati, \$5; to Indianapolis, \$7; to Louisville, \$8; to Chicago, \$8; to St. Louis, \$10. The rates from New York and Philadelphia remain at the former figures, the reduction only applying to passengers from Baltimore."

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FOREIGN NOTES.

Dr. Muir, editor of the *London Stationer*, has retired from his functions, and issues a valedictory address which appears to indicate some alteration in the policy of that journal.

MM. Alfred Mame & Fils' establishment at Tours is, we believe, the largest in connection with printing in France; their *personnel* numbers more than 7,000. MM. Hachette & Cie, of Paris, employ between 5,000 and 6,000.

Dean & Son advise their customers to order their summer games early, and thus save customers, time, profit, and temper, so many being disappointed in obtaining last year, when required, Badminton, Boys' cheap Cricketing Bats and Racket Bats, not one in ten being able to supply his orders, the demand largely exceeding the supply. No doubt Tennis for the lawn, with Badminton, will be the favorites, in lieu of the cheaper kinds of croquet.

The recent sale of Messrs. Hopwood & Kew's stock of music-plates and copyrights, by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, realized a total sum of £15,000. Cootie's "Prince Imperial Galop" brought £900, being the largest price ever obtained for a single piece of dance music. Hobson's "Popular Favorites for the Pianoforte" fetched £412 10s.; H. Clifton's "Very Suspicious," £230; and Cootie's "Sweetly Pretty" value, £245.

An almanac was printed and published by an eminent lithographic establishment in the provinces some time in January of last year, containing in its design the portraits of two celebrated personages, printed in colors, the design being duly registered at Stationers' Hall, London, as "portraits of so-and-so, with surroundings." It appears that one of these portraits has been copied by another firm, so closely in every respect as hardly to be distinguishable from its original source, and stuck by this firm into the centre of a show card.

The anniversary festival in aid of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society, which has existed for 30 years, was held lately at the London Tavern, Mr. R. K. Causton presiding. The guests, about 140 in number, comprised many of the principal members of the trade. The society, it was reported, had a sick fund amounting to upwards of £3,350, a death fund of £1,700 odd, a management fund of about £130, a benevolent fund of £163 and upwards; a pension fund of £2,508 odd, and a reserve of £1,188, making together about £9,100. By these means the society manages from time to time to contribute to the support of the decayed and aged members of the trade and the widows and orphans of deceased members; and the generally healthy state of its funds proves the care and economy with which its affairs have been conducted. The contributions of the guests towards the funds amounted to upwards of £200.

The following are the names of C. Brandauer's complete line of registered press series of circular-pointed pens, the points of which are rounded off by an entirely new process so as neither to scratch on the paper nor to spurt the ink. The Press Series consists of twelve different sorts, varying in their degree of flexibility and width of points, in order to suit the hands of all writers. They are recommended to the public for combining first-class make and quality of material with durability and cheapness. These pens are got up in elegant boxes containing one gross each, and also

in sixpenny boxes. They are as follows: Echo pen, fine and short-tubed, of medium flexibility; Post pen, very fine gutta percha pen, rather hard; Mail pen, strong aluminium pen, with coarse fine points; Review pen, gilt shoulder pen, strong and moderately fine; Figaro pen, extra-strong carbonized pen, fine pointed; Gazette pen, fine and very flexible carbonized pen; Lancet pen, fine pointed and flexible; Magazine pen, extra strong pen, medium points; Punch pen, moderately flexible, with coarse fine points; Herald pen, extra fine pointed and rather hard; Times pen, strong aluminium pen, moderately fine and flexible; Globe pen, fine pointed aluminium pen, very flexible.

[FROM THE PRINTERS' REGISTER.]

A sixteenth Gutenberg Bible (1450-56) has been discovered at Kleinbautzen, in Saxony. It is in good preservation, printed partly on paper, partly on parchment.

Carl Fromme, of Vienna, publishes some thirty different almanacs in all styles and sizes. One of the smallest is a tiny "portemonnaie" almanac. It measures an inch and a half by five-eighths of an inch, is adorned with tiny photos of the Austrian royal family, and bound in gilt metal sides with a green silk back. The general get-up is exquisite.

If fine-art printing were valued in this country, our readers would be glad to have their attention directed to the exquisite effects produced in the richest variety by Grounau's designs for ground printing in pale colors—a process very little used here. Simple as these designs are, their ingeniously disposed and harmonious forms makes us proud of the art for the service of which they are produced.

The list of toasts and programme of songs, &c., printed for use at the annual dinner of the Prudential Assurance Company consists of twenty-four pages, eight by six inches, admirably printed in carmine on a green ground-work, and surrounded with a border composed of bunches of grapes and vine leaves, printed in gold and green. Jobs of this sort are always wanted in a hurry, and it is very creditable indeed to any printer to be able to turn out such a tasteful and well executed one as that before us.

Mr. G. B. Talbert, of Ipswich, has just published a series of stationers' tables in the form of a very handy little book. This little volume contains much useful information, including tables giving the sizes of papers of various kinds, cards, mill boards, and glazed boards, and a tabulated statement showing how much paper is required for any ordinary job. There is also a complete list of all the paper-makers in England, with the numbers of their mills. The whole is printed on linen and bound in roan, and is of such a convenient size that it may be carried in the breast pocket without being the slightest encumbrance.

A MORAL HORIZON.—Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but, by ascending a little, you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended to a higher moral atmosphere. It is by adding to our good purposes, and nourishing the affections which are rightly placed, that we shall best be able to combat the bad ones.

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Communications on matters of interest to branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

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PIRIE'S, JOYNSON'S, TURNER'S, AND WARD'S PAPERS — ENGLISH.

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And make to order any class of work in their line, at the lowest prices. Our Catalogues and Price List
will be sent to any address on application. Orders respectfully solicited by

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MANUFACTURERS OF

G Q Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,
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AGENT,

Cornwell Mfg. Co.,
Hovey's Letter Presses.

**Write him
at
Once.**

BOXWOOD.

Boxwood is brought to Constantinople for shipment to Liverpool, from Southern Russia, and from the Turkish ports of the Black Sea. The annual quantity that passes through Constantinople is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 tons of the first quality, and 1,500 tons of an inferior and smaller wood supplied from the neighborhood of Samsoon. The box-wood forests of Turkey are nearly exhausted, and very little really good wood can now be obtained from them; in Russia, however, where some little Government care has been bestowed upon forestry, a considerable quantity of choice wood still exists, but even then it can only be obtained at an ever-increasing cost, as the forests near the sea have been denuded of their best trees. The trade is now entirely in English hands, although formerly Greek merchants exclusively exported the wood. The boxwood of the province of Trebizonde is of an inferior quality; of this 125,150 tons are shipped, above half of which goes to the United Kingdom.

WORK SEEKERS.

Mr. Greeley once in his vigorous style classified the persons who are usually out of work in New York as follows:

1. Those who know how to do nothing.
2. Those who can do something, but nothing that any one wants to pay them for doing.
3. Those who are not willing to do what they can do and might find to do, but will only work at something lighter, more genteel, and better paid.
4. Those who insist on staying where there is no work for them, instead of seeking it where it might be found.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

The following is the mode of making black copper-plate printing ink: Take luscod oil one pint, boil out of doors in a dry saucepan till it will ignite on applying lighted paper, let it burn ten minutes, then put the lid on, and the flame will go out. Stir in one-half ounce litharge. When cool, grind into a paste with lamp black, using a muller.

A receipt for an indestructible ink is given in one of the German scientific journals. The ink is said to be composed of thirty grains of silver dissolved in thirty grains of water, to which are said to be added a few drops of concentrated sulphuric acid. Upon heating this mixture the sugar becomes carbonized by the acid; and when applied to the paper, it leaves a coating of carbon which cannot be washed off. This stain is rendered more permanent by the decomposing action of the ink itself upon the paper, and thus made, it resists the action of chemical agents.

To detect the adulteration of gum arabic with dextrine, use the microscope. A drop of glycerine placed on a glass slide is sprinkled with the suspected gum. If iodine water is now added, and the examination made with a low power, it will be seen that the particles of dextrine assume a dirty red color, whilst those of gum become yellowish. Dextrine generally betrays its presence by the peculiar odor which it gives out.

Dr. Auguste Chevrense has found that on decapitating living cockchafers an hour after they have been feeding, they yield four or five drops of a coloring substance, which varies with the nature of the leaves on which they have been feeding, and he has already obtained fourteen different shades. M. Nichies, professor of chemistry, M. Prebinaire, professor of drawing, and M. Chatelein, architect, have found that this substance may be employed either in mono-tinted drawings, like Indian ink, sepia, &c., or mixed with water colors, and that it does not change on exposure to the light.

LINDENMEYER & BRO., PAPER WAREHOUSE, 15 and 17 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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THE ONLY INK THAT WILL COPY PERFECTLY
 MONTHS AFTER IT IS WRITTEN

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 And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.
 Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.





...delivered by Mr. B. Pratt, of the Marlboro Mirror, about a successful country journalist, the late Lyman J. McIndoe, of Windsor, Vt.:

"Last week I made a pilgrimage to Windsor, Vt., to learn what I could of the life, labor, and success of Lyman J. McIndoe, the ablest newspaper manager in that State. Windsor, beautiful for location on the banks of the Connecticut, with its Court House and State's Prison, has, however, a population of only 2,000, about the size of Sudbury, or Southboro, and not much more than half the size of Hudson or Needham. This place was his base of operations.

What did he have to contend with?
Ill health.
Lack of capital.
Poor scholarship, so marked that he never wrote a grammatical article of any length.
No outside backers.
Slim jobbing patronage.
Small advertising support.
His intellectual calibre far from great.
In addition to his forty years of ill health, he wholly lost one eye and was nearly blind for a long time before his death.

Mr. McIndoe was a cannie Scotchman, with all the traits of character peculiar to his countrymen.

His material prosperity is shown by the fact that he came to own the most extensive newspaper office in Vermont, his estate being valued at over \$100,000, which amount was the fruitage of his newspaper business.

Shall I tell you what I think were the secrets of his success in the face of such tremendous obstacles?

His executive ability was remarkable.
He was a man of system and good order.
He was eminently a good common sense

man.
To do an increasing business he believed in his mis-
sion of the Falmouth Hotel ennobled the enthusiasm
mission of the Falmouth Hotel ennobled the enthusiasm
mission of the Falmouth Hotel ennobled the enthusiasm

He stuck to his office, remained. In No.
sion and his profession, he had on was taken
of the Crusaders, the steadiness of name was
tans, and the tenacity of the Highlanders.

He was ambitious to keep his office equip-
ment up to a high standard. 'Utility rather
than show' was his motto.

His advice to young printers always was:
'Don't borrow type or money. Make your
business pay. Be enthusiastic. Carry a smil-
ing, pleasant countenance. Be prompt with
your customers, creditors and debtors.'

Mr. McIndoe was always ready to lend a
helping hand wherever it was needed, in the
office, at the books, mailing, at composition,
jobbing, presswork, anywhere. He early
learned that a man who serves himself is well
served.

He kept his office in apple-pie order. No
waste of type allowed. He had no style in his
own private office, but every pigeon hole and
drawer (and there were multitudes of them),
served some well defined purpose.

He had a positive genius for work.
He looked sharply after his help. His jour-
ney men soon learned that if they wanted sun-
shine at head-quarters they must do faithful
work, that eye servants were not wanted; that
jobs must be done thoroughly, promptly,
without waste of material, without soiling,
and with full and careful count.

He did not allow his own or his office finan-
ces to run behind. He realized what thou-
sands of business men have found out to their
sorrow, since the recent panic—that a stern

is always a long chase—and that it is
easier to keep a business out of the slough than
to pull it out after it has once tumbled in.

He was a practical workman, giving many
years of his early life to learning all the mys-
teries of the art preservative of all arts.
Learning all, did I say? No, not at all. The
oldest and wisest printer the world has pro-
duced, in his old age declared that he was
still a learner in his profession.

Mr. McIndoe was economical—always keep-
ing his personal expenditures low. A recent
tourist on board one of the safe and elegant
Cunard steamers inquired of the captain the
secret of the success of that line. The cap-
tain's reply was economy, economy, economy.
This was the testimony of Mr. McIndoe. He
loved his business. His perseverance was won-
derful. If one plan failed, he was not discour-
aged, but up and at the difficulty again. The
same thing could be truthfully said of him that
was said by General Santa Anna of Zach. Tay-
lor, in the Mexican war—"He don't know
when he is beaten, but keeps right on fighting
still."

Mr. McIndoe was a good financier—studied
the market—bought to advantage and sold to
advantage.

The maxims of that king of American print-
ers, Benjamin Franklin, were heartily indorsed
and acted upon by Mr. McIndoe.

Trade is the mother of money.
Be beforehand with your business.
Spend and be free, but make no waste.
Prayer and provender hinders no journey.
Credit is like a looking-glass, easily broken.
He who looks not before, finds himself be-
hind.

Keep thy office and thy office will keep thee;
they can never thrive who spend their time in
beer houses, and in gaming houses.

God helps them who help themselves.
The simple fact is, Mr. McIndoe worked up
to the very highest attainments within reach
of his brain and mind. He did not take the
ground incompetent printers always take, viz:
'Oh, if I only had a larger office, or the ma-
terial that some other office has, I could do
great things,' without realizing that all facili-
ties and tasteful knick-knaw articles of supply.

Mr. George B. Loring is a man with a wife who
has gained his first knowledge of the
lies are within the blishment of the late Fran-

Mr. McIndoe was the ward O. S.
entered into all his plans and aided him in a
thousand ways, keeping his books, looking af-
ter his office, furnishing him with a restful,
happy, Christian home.

And last, but not least, he was temperate in
his habits, pure in his life, with strong re-
ligious convictions—making a good solid foun-
dation for a successful life structure.

THE FIRST HOT-PRESSER OF PAPER.

The practice of hot pressing, by which so
beautiful a gloss and flatness is given to printed
paper—particularly that used for expensive
books—was the invention of Mr. Thomas Turn-
bull, the founder of the well-known firm of
cardboard makers of that name.

Eighty years ago, as all persons know who
have looked over old letters of that period,
writing papers were made with an extremely
rough surface, on which it now seems difficult
to understand how pens could have been made
to mark. Even the system of "rolling" was
then unknown, and printing paper was invari-
ably disfigured by a coarse surface, while the
impression of the type, where the paper was
not thick, was generally to be seen through
the reverse side. Our forefathers probably

thought such matters unworthy of at-
tention, although now every stationer
bookseller knows that the public have
learned to regard them as important. Now,
at all events, had hitherto thought of ren-
ing them, and the improvement finally
from the ingenious idea of a man in no
connected with paper-making or publish-
ing. Thomas Turnbull was a young workman
the employment of Mr. Sparrow, a packer
hot-presser of cloths—which were the o-
articles then hot-pressed. Mr. Sparrow having
died, a number of circulars announcing
fact to his customers were ordered by
widow to be printed. The circulars, wh
they came from the printer's, damp and u-
even, with printmarks on the back, were di-
agreeable to the eye of the young workman
he had a leisure half-hour, and it struck h-
to put each between glazed boards and subje-
the printed paper to the same pressure fro
hot plates screwed down by powerful ma-
chinery, which he had been accustomed t-
give to cloth and silk. The result showed a
improvement so striking that he was at on-
convinced that the new application of the
process, trifling as it seemed, was important.
Having an enterprising mind, he soon after-
wards took a small shop in Booth street, Spit-
fields, set up presses, and went himself to
stationers and publishers with specimens of
his work. The system spread, although, as in
the case of other luxuries, it was at fir-
cluded as an absurd piece of foppery. Matthias,
in his satirical poem entitled "The Pursuits of
Literature," published in 1764, frequently de-
nounced the new absurdity. "All books," he
says, "are now advertised to be printed o-
wire-wove paper, and hot-pressed, down to the
'Philosophical Transactions' and Major Ren-
nell's 'Memoir on Hindostan,' as if the inten-
tion were that they should be looked at and
not read." Thomas Turnbull extended the
hot-pressing system to cardboard making, in
which art he gained a great reputation, which
is still enjoyed by his descendants.

The merchants of New York are able-
raise quite as big a row over the baby's
company by one of the most reliable com-
panies in New England, of long experience,
and having every facility for producing the best
papers to be made.

the ditto to New York. It is an aggravated
case of the petty jealousy over sugar plums
and playthings which we usually associate
with childhood. At the meeting of the New
York Cheap Transportation Association, Tues-
day, the metropolitan Bobby came up heart-
broken because "a Michigan merchant at a
point common to all our trunk lines had or-
dered several car-loads of goods from Boston
because he could ship from that point 25 cents
a hundred cheaper than any rate he could ob-
tain from this city. Boo-hoo!" Poor thing,
what a shame! "Documents are on file in
this office which fully establish the genui-
ness of this statement." Did you ever? Some
follows the stereotyped wall over the other
stockholders. Really, for grown biber can-
whether at New York or Boston, this. My
to look, from a point half-way between, ratif-
puerile.—Springfield Republican.

For mixing show card paints the follober's
will answer: For black, asphaltum varn want
parts, dammar varnish 1 part, tube anafac-
sult; temper with spirits of turpenples and
fancy colors with gloss, use any d- the goods,
(tube colors) mixed in dammar v-
per as above. Those colors shav of Lieben-
freely and as rapidly as possible.

28

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The Finest and Best.

REGULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pur-
any invention that will facilitate their labor is
ly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive
onage. One of the most important inventions
no present age is that of a pen that has essen-
tially necessary qualities of firmness in mark and dura-
tivity in use. Pre-eminently such are those of
H. N. FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens
& Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior
lue is tested by the long time he has been engaged
our city in their manufacture. We, the subscrib-
ers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS, from
stant use of them for a number of years, cheer-
fully recommend them to those who wish for the
st and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000
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J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank;
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A. Boardley, Cashier National Bank of North
merica; W. A. Fall, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank;
R. H. Lowry, Pres. National Bank of the Republic;
R. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank; C. F.
Fimpon, Cashier Continental Bank; E. G. Ogden,
Cashier New York County National Bank; Gar-
lodge & Co; George D. Arthur & Co; White, Mor-
tis & Co; H. T. Morgan & Co; Vermilye & Co;
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NE Bank of America; J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union Na-
tional Bank; Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Meehan's Na-
tional Bank; J. Huell, Pres. Importers and Trad-
ers' National Bank; J. M. Grant, Cashier Shoe and
Leather National Bank; Wells, Fargo & Co; T.
Ketchum & Co; United States Express Co; S. B.
Chittenden & Co; Barclay & Livingston; Johnson
& F. as; A. F. Winthrop, Vice-Pres. Home Fire
Ins. Co; Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

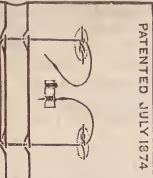
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&
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them advantageously. Address

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SONS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

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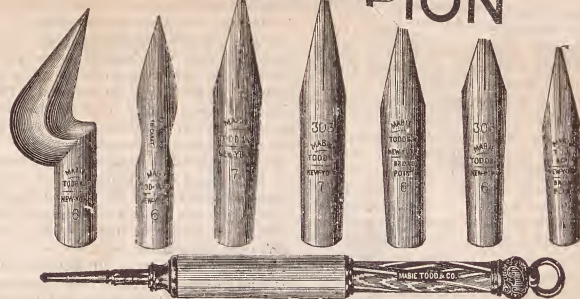
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A Special Line

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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: APRIL 23, 1875.

NO. 45.

IA PORTLAND STATIONERY FIRM?

Loring, Short & Harmon.

The wholesale trade of Portland, in the line of books and stationery, has very much increased within the past ten years. The inducements offered by the houses doing business there have drawn to Portland much of the trade of the State, and now a large jobbing business is done by firms which formerly confined themselves to the retail trade.

Among the houses which within a few years have built up a large and flourishing trade is the young and enterprising firm of Loring, Short & Harmon. The origin of the firm dates back but ten years. In 1865, Leonard O. Short and George B. Loring, both having some experience in the book selling business, went into partnership and bought the retail establishment of Bailey & Noyes, on Exchange street. The next year they suffered in the common calamity of the city, and were driven by the flames, which destroyed the business portion of the town, to a small store on the corner of Free and Center streets. Here they continued to do an increasing business until the erection of the Falmouth Hotel enabled them to take possession of a commodious store in that block, where they have since remained. In November, 1868, Mr. Charles C. Harmon was taken into partnership, and the firm name was changed to its present style.

This firm, besides doing a large business in books and stationery, deal extensively in room papers. In 1873, they bought the stock and succeeded to much of the business, in this line, of Charles E. Jose, and thus added largely to their jobbing trade. During the past year they have sold 250,000 rolls of paper hangings against 20,000 in 1869. They also manufacture blank books of all kinds, having a work shop in the third story of the First National Bank building, where eight to ten hands are employed, under the charge of Mr. L. G. Phillips, a workman of large experience. They make a specialty of blank books for banks and corporations.

They have published several volumes of the Maine Reports, two volumes of Judge Ware's decisions, the Maine Civil Officer, and Guides to Portland and Mt. Desert, and also keep on hand a large assortment of new and second-hand law books. They are agents for John A. Lowell & Co., the steel engravers of Boston, and receive orders for their work.

They have shown much enterprise in endeavoring to secure a share of the trade of the State, and their jobbing business is probably as large as that of any house in the city. Their trade extends throughout Maine, and into Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Loring, with two, and a part of the time

three, traveling salesmen, is constantly on the road, extending the business connections of the firm.

Retail dealers throughout the State are beginning to discover that they can purchase as cheaply in Portland as in Boston, and save expense in freight. Dealing directly with manufacturers, receiving their paper and envelope stock from the mills, and their expenses being less, this firm is enabled to compete with the larger jobbing houses of Boston and New York, and their trade has increased from the first. While their sales in 1869 did not exceed \$50,000, during the past year they have amounted to \$200,000. They give employment to sixteen persons besides the members of the firm, and their pay roll amounts to \$175 per week.

They occupy a basement and ground floor under the Falmouth Hotel, and have also a storage house on Union street for the storage of bulky goods. Their salesroom is an attractive resort for the lovers of choice books. Here are to be found the standard authors and the latest issues of the press; rare works of art and the last paper-covered novel; writing papers of every shade, from the most delicately tinted and perfumed note, of the latest style, to the coarsest of cold pressed for the counting room; a complete assortment of stationers' specialties, including all the delicate and tasteful knick-knackery of the trade.

Mr. George B. Loring is a native of Thomaston, Me., and gained his first knowledge of the business in the establishment of the late Francis Blake. Messrs. Leonard O. Short and Charles C. Harmon are Portland boys, and had acquired a good knowledge of the business in Portland houses before starting for themselves.

The firm, by its energy and industry, has secured a business which promises to increase with the growth and prosperity of the city.

How is it that a certain stationer at the West-end of London is able to advertise that he can sell stationery at far below ordinary prices, while, moreover, fulfilling his promise and realizing good profits? "How does he buy, and from whom does he purchase?" are oft-asked questions. We believe we may answer these queries by stating our belief that a large proportion of his supplies are derived from impetuous persons, who, having credit from paper-makers or wholesale houses, find in his establishment very ready means of disposing of "job lots" for cash. "Job lots," though a permissible commercial word, is one that in our opinion is grossly abused, and we consider that, when clean stock goods are offered at ruinous discounts, purchasers should not sulve their consciences with the flattering notion that their transactions are perfectly legitimate.

—London Stationer.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

AMERICAN-MADE PAPERS.

We have received the following letter, which explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1875.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

We have just noticed in your paper of March 23 allusion to what a "Cincinnati correspondent writes" in reference to American-made papers; also your allusion as to what is necessary in a good writing paper. We have aimed to fill your requirements in this paper, which we are slowly introducing, and send you a package by mail for trial.

Very respectfully, THOS. W. PRICE CO.

These samples comprise white laid linen "Centennial" papers, put up in half-rean packages, with trade mark wrappers. They have a handsome appearance, and are of superior strength, texture, and finish, and are claimed to be unsurpassed by any of the high-priced foreign papers and to be had at less cost. They are made to the Price Company's order only by one of the most reliable companies in New England, of long experience, and having every facility for producing the best paper possible to be made.

A WESTERN MAN'S VIEWS.

Jobbers vs. Manufacturers—Words of Encouragement.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 14, 1875.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

I want to see your advertisements increase, especially those of the manufacturers. We want to buy direct. I have nothing to say against jobbers. They do the best they can to accommodate us to what we want. Most of them deserve praise for their efforts in this way. But I may want a full line of Raynor's envelopes, the next man may want a full line of Morgan envelopes, and the next some other line, &c., and of course the jobber cannot carry a full assortment of every make. My experience of a year and a half has taught me that the only way to have my orders filled completely is to buy from manufacturers. Then we put in our own pockets the jobber's 5 to 50 per cent. profit. So you see we want to see the advertisements of all the manufacturers, that we may write for samples and prices, and, where we find we know the goods, send our orders.

I got through the jobbers some of Lieben-

roth, Von Auw & Co.'s blank books, and it took me a year to find out who was the manufacturer of them. The name, of course, was not on the goods. It was not until then that I was able to get a full line of them, which I so much desired. It was the same way with Raynor's envelopes and many other lines of first-class goods.

I can place no estimate on the information I receive from THE STATIONER. Give us as many receipts as you can—as many hints with regard to fitting up rooms and arranging goods as you may think beneficial to those of us who don't go East. Let them be accompanied with diagrams, if convenient. Young men like myself are much benefited by your many general ideas pertaining to success. You have called for encouragement and suggestions. So much for mine. Yours, N. S.

DENVER DOINGS.

DENVER, Col., April 16, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

How men could have the cheek to try and increase their retail trade in the same town where they could do or are trying to do a wholesale trade, always was a puzzle to me, and especially is it so when they are many miles distant from the town they are trying to thus supply.

Some time ago the head of a large house in Chicago, who had occasion to come out to our beautiful city on pleasure, thought to combine business with his pleasure. So, taking a few samples with him—he did not need many, as his house was very well known—he began to canvass, not the wholesale houses in the trade, nor even the retail men, but he went to the banks and lawyers, endeavoring to sell them a gold pen or a blank book, and he even went as far as to get some of the country clerks to purchase their supplies of him, presenting several of them with a gold pen each. But when he finally came to those who were in the same trade as himself and tried his tactics on them he could not sell anything, try his best. They had heard in the mean time of the way he was trying to increase his retail trade, and would not have anything to do with him at all. Upon his return home he sent one of his young men out here with a full line of samples and bottom (7) figures. But even this young man could not get orders, and did not sell even enough to pay his fare, let alone cost of goods, time, &c.

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Poor results follow a mean and little way to capture the retail trade of our town.

Business looks much better than formerly. The season has been backward, but now things seem to point to a nice summer trade here.

S. C. Abbott, of S. C. Abbott & Co., wholesale dealers in the trade at Omaha, Neb., is in town, and has brought a nice line of samples.

Aiken, Lambert & Co.'s (gold pens) man was here April 14. ATHOS.

FIRST BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

BANGOR, Me., April 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I notice in your issue of April 8 an item from your correspondent, "K." in regard to "first American Backgammon Boards." He is correct. The boards he refers to were made by the late H. J. Little. The writer made hundreds of nests (of 3) while in Mr. Little's employ, as early as 1834-5, and I think he had

been engaged in their manufacture several years earlier than the above date. Mr. Little sold most of his boards, I think, in New Orleans and in Boston. The late John Marsh was a purchaser. I manufactured boards in Bangor in 1837. Respectfully yours,

D. BUGBIE.

WORDS OF PRAISE.

The writer of the following screed has evidently been a close student of the newspapers, and seems to have read the reports of the Louisiana troubles and the Brooklyn scandal. Nevertheless, his appreciation is welcome:

April 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The void created by the non-appearance of THE STATIONER causes desolation, and the fearful consciousness of ignorance in matters pertaining to my business, caused by its absence, has such a paralyzing effect that with vengeance "prepnese" I was about to indite a withering rebuke to you for your carelessness, and a call on Grant for troops (under plea that I am a "carpet-bagger") for the carelessness of the Post-office Department since Hamlin sold it to the express companies, when it occurred to me that if I would examine my cash account and see if I had put the requisite amount of money "where it would do the most good," it might be the easiest, as it certainly is the modern approved, manner of both creating and removing evils. I therefore herewith enclose a post-office order for two dollars. The express companies still allow the P. O. D. to do an exchange business. Hoping this will find you feeling "so so" and that "true inwardness" may cause you to remove me from the "ragged edge of despair" by commencing with the next current number of THE STATIONER and sending it regularly for one year. I am very truly yours,

C. A. D.

We certainly think THE STATIONER indispensable, and wish for it a long and prosperous career. We desire the "Stationers' Hand-Book" as soon as issued—when will it be? To become a lucky subscriber is it necessary to forward price now? If so, we will cheerfully do that also. Asking your pardon for our great negligence in remitting within, we remain your friends and well-wishers,

W. B. C.

We prize THE STATIONER above all the publications devoted to the trade that we have seen. We wish you great and abundant success.

DAWSON & SAY, Warsaw, Ill.

An Ohio stationer writes, under date of April 6: "THE STATIONER has been of great value to us and very readable. Trade has been dull all winter, but is looming up now. Drummers are thick, some of them very impudent and self-important, but as a class we are very glad to see them."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

We have noticed already in some of our previous issues the great improvements made in the quality and style of some of our domestic writing papers. Foremost in these is the Owen Paper Company at Housatonic, Mass., which has equaled, and in many respects surpassed, the products of the best and most celebrated mills in Europe. Their patent ruled Wedding Royals are made of the very best stock which

can be procured, are free from all adulterations to add to weight or give brilliant surface, and excel in finish and style anything that has been brought into competition with them. The patent under which these papers are made covers the method of producing the designs or patterns which are placed on the paper equally on both sides. This is done through the peculiar formation of the lines forming said designs. They are known as the "O. G." line, and, by using a magnifying glass, can be easily discovered by their shape.

The ordinary rep and some of the double rep are simply embossed papers showing on one side a convex and on the other a concave shape, and therefore present not only an unfinished and homely appearance, but lack a smooth writing surface. All papers made with the "O. G." lines are infringements on Mr. Cone's (the manager of the Owens Paper Company) patent, and we understand from reliable information that Mr. Cone has commenced suit against some parties in Holyoke for infringing on his patent, and that he is determined to protect his rights. In doing this he protects the public and dealers as well, as most papers made in imitation of his designs are of inferior quality and of lighter weight, and therefore depreciate the stock in the hands of dealers and deceive the public. Mr. Cone has regulated his prices in such a way as to make them as low as any similar goods can be imported from abroad, and we think that the trade and the public should encourage home industry by giving his papers the preference over foreign, as long as they are equally cheap and excel in quality and beauty.

CREDIT VS. CASH.—Printers and stationers are peculiarly liable to losses when the status and respectability of the customer are unknown. A casual customer walks in, gives an order for circulars, and arranges to call on a certain day, pay for them, and take them away, but "casually" forgets to do so, or something has arisen in the meantime which renders the circulars useless to him, and he purposely leaves them in the hands of the printer, thus entailing the total loss of the amount agreed upon. To a chessmonger or a tea dealer, where the cheese or the tea could be put back into stock, the only loss would be the time wasted in taking the order, but to a printer or stationer, where the goods ordered are printed or made to order, the case is very different. In practice, it is found that when a notice is conspicuously posted notifying that a deposit must be paid at time of ordering not one person in a hundred objects to pay it, if he is a respectable person, and, if he is not, the printer is much better without his order, and the probability of a bad debt.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal.*

A good advertisement is like a bill of fare at a hotel—one does not know how many good things one is in need of until he reads it over.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 164,130. Photographic Picture exhibitors.—A. Laquiere High, Mount Holly, N. J.—The picture holding frames, revolving on a central pivot of the face plate, in combination with intermediate connecting rods, and a circumferential cog wheel and pinion gearing therewith.

No. 161,130. Postal Weigh Scales.—Tolbert Landon, Washington, D. C.—The longer arm or lever moves a platform along vertical guide rods. The

guides pass through movable weights, whose play on rods is limited by stops. Greater the weight on scale pan, greater the number of weights elevated by platform. A needle or indicator attached to platform passes through a slot in containing case, the face of which is graduated to ounces and fractions of ounce.

No. 161,136. Pencil Sharpeners.—Walter H. Keyes, Princeton, Mass., assignor of one-half his right to A. H. Keyes, same place.—As a new article of manufacture, a pencil sharpener having a divided surrounding casing, constructed with the opening to insert the pencil, and a locking device.

No. 161,128. Envelope Openers.—John La Blane and Xavier St. Pierre, Ophir City, Utah.—As a new article of manufacture, an envelope opener consisting of a tube, open at the upper end and closed at the lower, having V-shaped guides and provided with a medium blade.

No. 161,198. Temporary Binders.—H. A. Behn, Jr., Troy, N. Y.—Bending wires are separated by partitions, their inner ends bearing on the back, while their outer ends catch over the plate. By means of hinged cross pieces and slide, the wires are held in position. Covers are constructed wedge-shaped, thicker at their outer edge, so as to prevent them warping out of shape.

No. 161,192. Copy Slips for Teaching Penmanship.—Campbell Allen, Albany, N. Y.—The copy slip being transparent enables the pupil, after copying it, to place the slip over the initiation to discover errors.

No. 161,225. Postage Stamp Holder.—P. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Stamps are arranged one upon another, and placed upon the spring follower or seat within a box, and beneath the inward turned flanges of the latter. The box being slightly wider at its top allows the uppermost stamp to be freely fed out, while the others are retained by the contracted portion thereof.

No. 160,913. Stencil Cutters.—P. L. O'Brien, New York, N. Y.—The cutter is operated by hand, and made to follow the design which has already been marked out on the plate to be cut.

No. 161,026. Book Rests.—Robert S. Grinnon, Newark, N. J.

No. 161,060. Croquet Apparatus.—West & Lee Game and Printing Company, Worcester, Mass.

No. 161,080. Machine for Rounding and Backing Books.—George L. Bailey, Portland, Me.—The book is placed in the hinged holder, which closes and rises vertically, inserting the back of the book between jaws, which close upon it lightly. The roll then moves over and back, rounding the book, while the front edge of it rests on the convex former. The holder then rises a second time, together with the jaws, which latter now firmly grip the book, when the roll moves back and forth again, performing the backing operation. The holder then descends and opens while the book is removed and another placed therein.

No. 160,991. Paper Bags.—C. Amazeen, Boston, Mass.—The sides of the sheet are folded inwardly, and to its laps are pasted a strip folded upon its longitudinal center. The bag blank, folded upon its transverse center, and united with the side strip, forms a bellows-sided bag.

No. 160,994. Paper Toys.—Win. H. Backus, Boston, Mass.—As a new article of manufacture, a toy consisting of a sheet of paper printed or stamped with a sectional or incomplete figure arranged to form, when folded radially or cut out, a symmetrical design in a single piece.

No. 161,035. Music Boxes.—Charles Paillard, St. Croix, Switzerland.

No. 161,004. Stereoscopes.—Peter Murphy, Jersey City, N. J.—A box (in which the stereoscope is folded) is made in two parts, hinged together, and provided with a book and a metallic cut, into which is screwed the base of the column.

No. 161,004. Locks for Pocket Books.—Bart M. J. Blank, Jersey City Heights, N. J., assignor to Chas. Kohlmann, New York city.

All the Latest Novelties in the Market Introduced by



SEND FOR SAMPLES OF HAKE'S AMERICAN DAMASK, ALL TINTS.

HAKE'S PERFORATED MOTTOES.

Mottoes on Perforated Card Board, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	\$20.00 per Gross.
Bookmarks on Perforated Card Board, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 9$	- - -	5.00 per Gross.
do. do. do. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	2.00 per Gross.
Perforated Card Board, $17 \times 21\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	24.00 per Gross.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PHIL. HAKE,
No. 25 Frankfort Street, New York.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

THE

HURLBUT PAPER COMPANY,

of SOUTH LEE, Mass.,

Manufacture *SUPERIOR Writing Paper*, and solicit orders for

FLAT LETTER,
FOLIO, CAP,
DEMY, ROYAL,
MEDIUM, SUPER ROYAL,
IMPERIAL.

Particular Attention given to orders for Flat Cap for Copy Books, First-class Card, Bristol, and Envelope Papers.

HISTORY OF INK.

Ink is the name given to a variety of preparations for producing colored letters in writing or printing. The ink of the ancients appears to have been similar to the solid Chinese or India ink—a combination of lampblack with glue or gum, in the proportions, as given by Dioscorides, of three parts of the former to one of the latter. The liquor of the cuttle fish is also said by Cicero and Pliny to have been in use for ink. These preparations were used in a fluid state, by means of a style with a split point. Manuscripts written from the fifth to the twelfth century are generally very legible, while those of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are made out with difficulty in consequence of the discoloration of the ink. This is owing in the one case to the permanent quality of the ancient inks, which were of the nature of a black paint, and also to the use of parchment and of a porous paper of cotton rags which absorbed the ink; and in the other to the closer quality of the linen paper of the later period and the changeable nature of the ink, which was in fact a dye prepared from nutgalls and sulphate of iron. Paper bleached with excess of chlorine would cause this kind of ink to be discolored. The decay of the vegetable portion of the ink would cause the color to fade, and ancient writings thus rendered illegible have been restored by careful application of an infusion of galls. In an essay on the "Origin and Progress of Printing," privately printed by the Philobiblon Society in England, 1859, it is said: "The ink of the ancients, and that used in the middle ages, had a consistency much thicker than that at present in use; very highly gummed when applied to papyrus, parchment, or paper, it formed letters in relief, as if they were embossed, which has given rise to an erroneous conjecture that these writings were produced by a sort of typographic process. Black ink was in general used for manuscripts and characters. The basis of all the black inks was carbon in various forms, as lampblack. Red ink was generally employed for writing initials and the titles of books and chapters; hence the term rubrics, from *rubrica*, red. At Orleans there is a charter of Philip I., dated 1090, written in green ink. The emperors signed in purple ink obtained from *murex*; gold and silver inks were chiefly employed on colored parchments or purple vellum. The celebrated codex of Upsal is written with silver ink upon violet parchment, the initials and some passages being in gold."

MATERIALS.

Though the same materials were used for several centuries that are now employed for the best inks, little was known of the real nature of the compounds produced until the researches of Dr. Lewis and of Ribaucourt toward the close of the last century; the latter published an interesting paper containing an account of his observations in the *Annales de chimie* of 1798. The inks from that time were improved, but the recipes have until recently been objectionable from the introduction of unnecessary ingredients, and particularly from the necessity of employing much gum to prevent the coloring matter from subsiding; this renders the ink thick and indisposed to flow freely from the pen, and also liable to become mouldy. The requisites of a good writing ink are permanency of character, close adherence to the paper, a good color, no tendency to mould, and a proper consistency. A combina-

tion of nutgalls with sulphate of iron was long the only suitable black solution known. The galls contain four vegetable substances, viz., gallic and tannic acids, mucilage, and extractive matter. The acids are regarded as more particularly necessary to a good ink, forming with the oxide of iron of the copperas a tannogallate of iron. Of the three causes of the deterioration of ink—mouldiness, the separation of the black coloring matter, and the change of color—Dr. Bostock, in an able paper in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts" for 1830, attributes the first to the mucilage, the second to the extractive matter, and the third to the tannin, which is disposed to decompose and thus involve the destruction of the compound of which it is an ingredient. The more nearly the ink approaches the composition of a gallate of iron, the more permanent he regards it. Several of the recipes require long exposure of the decoction of galls to the air, after this is obtained by boiling in water, the effect of which is to convert much of the tannin into gallic acid. Dr. Bostock recommends that the galls should be macerated for some hours in hot water, and the fluid filtered; the filtrate should then be exposed for two weeks to a warm atmosphere, when any fungoid growth that forms must be removed; and the infusion being made stronger than usually directed, no addition of mucilaginous substance will be required to give it a proper consistency. The solution of sulphate of iron should also be boiled or exposed some time to the air, which causes a portion of sesquioxide of iron to be formed, the presence of which is advantageous. The recipes for this class of ink alone are very numerous. That of Booth for a fine black ink is: Aleppo galls 12 lbs., sulphate of iron 4 lbs., gum arabic 3½ lbs., water 15 gallons; the bruised galls to be exhausted by three successive boilings, each time with a reduced quantity of water; the decoction is strained, and while warm the solution of gum and copperas, also warm, is to be added, and the mixture is left for several weeks to deposit its sediment. A few drops of creosote added will prevent mouldiness.

COLORED INK.

Among the other kinds of ink, the following appear particularly worthy of notice: The blue ink first introduced by Mr. Henry Stephens, of London, remarkable for a blue color which soon after drying changes to deep black, for perfect fluidity, and tenacious adherence to the paper, is a tanno-gallate of iron dissolved in sulphate of indigo, the coloring matter thus not being suspended as in the ordinary inks, but in complete solution. Another variety, also invented by Mr. Stephens, and remarkable for its tendency to fade by continued exposure to light, and to recover its hue when excluded from it, is made by submitting Prussian blue for two days or longer to the action of strong nitric or hydro-chloric acid, then washing it well with water till all acid is removed, and finally dissolving it in oxalic acid. Hornung's recipe is to mix 4 parts of solution of perchloride of iron with 750 parts of water, and precipitate with 4 parts of cyanide of potassium in solution; the precipitate collected is washed with several additions of water, and allowed to drain until it weighs about 300 parts; it is then dissolved in one part of oxalic acid. Rungel's ink, remarkable for its clearness and fitness for steel pens, which it does not corrode, is a cheap composition prepared by gradually adding one part of solution of chromate of potash to 1,000 parts of a strong cold decoction

of logwood, 22 lbs. of logwood being boiled down with water to 14 gallons. The ink thus made is very black, and is not affected by weak acids, nor can it be washed out with water. It is, however, liable to become viscid and gelatinous. Dr. Normandy's indelible writing ink, which is remarkably permanent, is made by grinding 34 lbs. of Frankfort black with mucilage obtained by adding 30 lbs. of gum to 60 gallons of water, straining through a coarse flannel, then adding 4 lbs. of oxalic acid, and as much decoction of cochineal and sulphate of indigo as will give the required shade. Berzelius invented an ink which he regarded as the best writing ink known, and also nearly indelible; it is vanadic acid combined with ammonia and mixed with infusion of galls.

Copying inks, which are intended to give an impression of the writing made with them to a second or a third sheet moistened and pressed upon the original, are the ferro-gallic inks with a larger proportion of gum than they usually contain, and a portion besides of sugar or of sugar candy.

Red ink may be made by the recipe of Heuser, which is to boil 2 oz. of Brazil wood, ¼ oz. alum, and the same of crystals of tartar, in 16 oz. of pure water, till the water is reduced one half; in the strained liquor ¼ oz. of gum arabic is to be dissolved, and a tincture added made by digesting 1½ dram of cochineal in 1½ oz. of alcohol of specific gravity 0.839. Booth employs Brazil wood 2 oz., chloride of tin ¼ dram, gum arabic 1 dram, water 32 oz., and boils the whole down to 16 oz. Various recipes may be found for different colored inks, but there is little use for them. They are generally composed of coloring matter held in suspension by thickening the liquid with gum arabic. The nature of the Chinese or India ink has been already noticed. Proust says that lampblack purified by potash lye and mixed with a solution of refined glue, moulded and dried, makes a quality of this ink preferred by artists even to that of China. Until some recent discoveries it was supposed that this ink used with acidulated water was inattaackable by chemical reagents that were not destructive to the paper.

OTHER INKS.

The so-called indelible or marking inks were formerly altogether made by dissolving nitrate of silver in water and adding gum arabic and sap green, and were used in connection with a pounce, which was first applied to the linen on the spot to be marked. The pounce was an aqueous solution of carbonate of soda to which gum arabic was added. The best marking inks are now made by combining the two preparations at once, and bringing out the color after the application to the cloth by exposure to heat. A good ink is made by dissolving 7 parts of carbonate of soda in 12 of water, and adding 5 parts of gum arabic, then mixing with 5 parts of nitrate of silver liquefied in 10 of ammonia; the mixture is to be gradually heated to ebullition in a flask, when it becomes very dark and of the proper consistence. Tartaric acid is sometimes advantageously employed to produce tartrate of silver, as if by the following process: Nitrate of silver is triturated in a mortar with an equivalent of desiccated tartaric acid; water added causes crystals of tartrate of silver to separate with liberation of nitric acid; this is neutralized by careful addition of ammonia, which also dissolves the tartrate of silver; the preparation is then thickened with gum, and coloring matter is added at pleasure. The

Italian marking ink is terchloride of gold applied to cloth moistened with solution of chloride of tin.

Sympathetic inks are preparations which when used for writing leave no visible, or at least only colorless, marks upon the paper. These are afterward brought out in colors by exposure to heat or to moisture, or by application of other substances. By the ancients it was known that new milk or the milky sap of plants might be so used, the writing with it being made visible by dusting over it a black powder. The property of writing made with the solution of acetate of lead to turn black by application of gaseous or liquid sulphuretted hydrogen was known in the seventeenth century, and ascribed to magnetic influences. The action was afterward styled sympathetic, and the name has continued to be applied to the various preparations of this nature. The materials of the common ferro-gallic inks may be used separately for a sympathetic ink, the writing being done with the sulphate of iron solution and washed over with that of the galls, as the writing of some old manuscripts is now occasionally restored. A dilute solution of chloride of copper used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated, when the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing with the heat that developed them. The salts of cobalt, as the acetate, sulphate, nitrate, and chloride, possess a similar property, the letters appearing blue. The addition of a salt of nickel renders them green. The magic or chemical landscapes are made by the use of these metallic salts. The sky being painted with salt of cobalt alone, and foliage with the same mixed with nickel, the application of heat brings them out in their appropriate colors. A winter landscape, with the bare trees and ground covered with snow, may thus by accession of warmth be clothed with the green hues of summer.

Lithographers employ an ink for tracing designs on paper, which are to be transferred to stone, composed of shell lac $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., soap 2 oz., white wax 3 oz., tallow 1 oz., a strong solution of gum sandarach 3 tablespoonfuls, and lampblack; also an ink for taking impressions from engraved plates, which are to be transferred to stone, composed of tallow, wax, and soap, each 4 oz., shell lac 3 oz., gum mastic $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., black pitch $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and lampblack.—*Am. Cyclopaedia*.

Here is a sample of Washington etiquette: When you go to call on the Postmaster-General, the messenger in waiting informs you as you give him your plain card that Mr. Jewell requests you to give your place of residence or store in city also. This you do, of course, wondering. When you go to your rooms, three hours afterward, it is all explained. The P. M. G. has been round (by no matter what proxy), and left on your table his very handsome pasteboard; your call is therefore "returned," and you are at liberty to make another.

A correspondent of the *Paper Trade Journal* writes: "The West must be represented at the Centennial, and after talk with one or two manufacturers, we have arrived at the conclusion that it would be well to have some one appointed to represent us. The time is not far distant, and, as we said before, we are making grad's of paper in the West that we are proud of, and therefore desire the whole world to see what we in a comparatively new country can do.

678 BROADWAY,

New York, April 15, 1875.

Having removed to the new and commodious building No. 678 Broadway, opposite the Grand Central Hotel, we would call attention of our customers to our increased facilities for attending to miscellaneous orders.

We carry a very large and complete line of the publications of all the leading houses, which we will supply at the lowest market rates.

All orders answered on day of receipt.

No extra charge for Enclosures.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM.

THE

JAS. ST. JOHN STATIONERY COMPANY

Have Removed to

No. 308 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1872, 1873 & 1874.

For Excellence and Utility.



Amberg's



Self-Indexing File and Binder.

THE MOST COMPLETE FILE EVER INVENTED.

PERPETUAL, THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST.

Supersedes All Others wherever Introduced.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Send for Price List and Circular to

W. F. ADAMS, General Agent,

59 Murray Street, N. Y.



C. M. FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Q Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,
139 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Our Specialty the Paragon Gold Quill-Pen, a perfect Substitute for the Quill.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

NEW INKSTANDS.

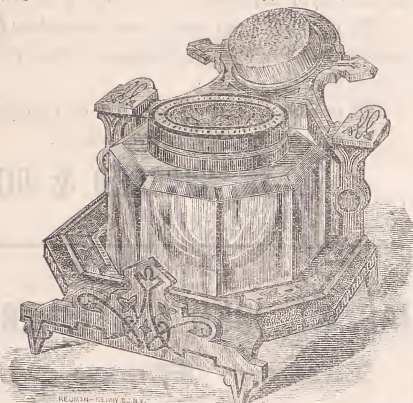
Nicholas Muller's Sons have sent us samples of two new styles of inkstands, represented in the accompanying illustrations. In style they are both original and handsome, and they ought to prove attractive to purchasers.

The stand for No. 624 is of black metal, elaborately yet very tastefully ornamented in verde. A low pen rack in front is formed by a bronze cornice. The cover is ornamented with a medallion in verde representing some antique celebrity crowned with laurels. At the back is an ingenious arrangement of a brush inserted in a brass cap, for wiping pens. The ink receptacle is of cut glass octagonal-shaped, and is simple and solid.

No. 625 is of very different design. It is in the form of a bronze vase resting upon a cone-shaped receiver or stand of black metal, ribbed and ornamented in a variety of ways with verde, and with a circular base having four projecting arms. A cut-glass ink receptacle is placed on top, and is surmounted by a

PORTER'S PATENT PERFORATED SLATE FRAME.

This novelty commends itself for simplicity and moderate cost, and will supply a want that has long been felt by teachers and others. At the present time it is required by teachers in public and private schools that all slate frames must be muffled, to avoid the noise and rattle produced by the slate upon the school desk, and several inventions, such as rubber corners, rubber cushions, &c., have been made to obviate this difficulty, but owing to the in-



No. 624.

perfect muffling, and increased cost, none have superseded the old method of sewing a fold of cloth around the frame. The only objection to this has been that, with constant use, the cloth soon comes off, and the work of covering is to be done again. The Perforated Slate Frame obviates this difficulty, and adds but a trifle to the cost of the slate, thus bringing it within the reach of every one. Any person can fasten the muffling securely to the slate frame by sewing it through the perforations, and as the thread lies in the corrugation, thereby not wearing against the desk; once covered the muffling will last a long time. The Perforated Slate Frame, prepared in this manner, with a strip of woolen cloth, buckskin, or some suitable material which lies within the reach of every housekeeper, will be perfectly noiseless and not liable to be broken by accidentally falling from the desk.

This invention was patented February 16, 1875, by Mrs. N. A. Porter. Any manufacturer wishing to purchase the above patent, or make an arrangement to work the same on a royalty, will address William F. Porter, Warren, Ohio.

Crandall's Illuminated Pictorial Alphabet Cubes were patented January 27, 1874. The blocks in each casket will make over 500 different figures. They are waterproof, odorless, and durable. Children are not injured if they

chance to put the blocks in their mouths, which they are apt to do with toys. The large number of beautiful combinations makes these blocks always attractive, both to old and young, while the little folks almost unconsciously learn their letters from them while at play. Price \$18 per dozen. Orange Judd & Co., No. 245 Broadway, are the sole agents.

The East Hartford Paper Manufacturing Company have just put in the market some unusually fine papers, which have been finished with zinc and copper plates, those by the latter process being especially fine. The plates used are imported to order by Chas. T. Bainbridge.

TO PERSONS WHO PIRATE THEIR NEIGHBORS' DESIGNS.

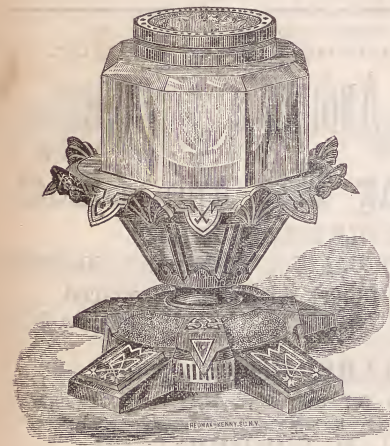
There is a certain rare old folio to be found in curious collections from which we have been wont to snatch a fearful joy in reading the "Veritable Histories of Noted Pyrates and Highwaymen." Therein one may learn how persons of quality could not adventure a mile out of London without armed guards; how the Golden Farmer and Turpin and other "Gentlemen Collectors of the Road" attacked coaches at midday in Pall Mall; how Claude Duval, highway robber and cutthroat, was escorted to trial and to the gallows by some of the most highly born and bred of English dames; how they, weeping as for a kinsman, laid his body in state, and decked it with velvet and flowers; how pirates openly fitted out vessels in the London docks and ravaged the coasts of Spain, England, and France. The chronicler lingers upon their "deeds of high emprise" with a savage gusto mingled with maudlin sentiment quite unique and delightful in its way.

The most curious trait of the old records is that they do not suggest or act as a foil to our progress in civilization, but rather bear an exact family likeness to our own daily police reports. Perhaps in those earlier days there was a glamor of romance thrown over crimes which with us are made a business matter, and there was, too, an uneasy consciousness of ill-doing in the criminals that gave them a certain *mauvaise honte* with which ours are never afflicted. The mode of dealing with these superfluous members of society, too, was more sharp and crude than ours; but these points of difference aside, human nature but repeats its crimes from age to age, until the very manner of them is tedious as a twice told tale.—*Tribune*.

Of all work that produces results, nineteenth must be drudgery. There is no work from the highest to the lowest which can be done well by any man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice. Part of the very nobility of the devotion of the true workman to his work consists in the fact that a man is not daunted by finding that drudgery must be done; and no man can really succeed in any walk of life without a good deal of what in plain English is called pluck.

In Europe the multiplication of photo prints is extensively done by mechanical means with printing ink, and the copies, equal or superior to silver prints, are supplied at half the cost of the latter.

Never set your feet in a dirty and crooked path for the love of money. It is a work that will bring bad interest if you wish to suck honey of thistles.



No. 625.

cap similar to No. 624. The attractiveness of these handsome inkstands is no less than their utility.

Dayton, Ohio, will have a picture-frame factory soon.



SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Warehouse of

Plymouth Rock Mills Papers
Bay State " "
Silver Spring " "
Harvard " "

Show all your Patrons the

SISSON'S BINDERS.

Cheap. Strong. Durable.

WARRINGTON
Steel Pen Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steel & Indestructible Metallic
Pens & Pen Holders.

Our Numbers, 704-705-709-730-732-741-
744, are the Most Popular Pens in the market.

FACTORY AND PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSE

**Cor. TWELFTH &
BUTTONWOOD STS.,
Philadelphia.**

(REDMAN & KENNY)

DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS
& METAL

ON WOOD
52 JOHN ST. NEW YORK.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY
LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

SEND
FOR
Price Lists.
DENNISON & CO
No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston.
632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
51 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati.
150 S. Clark St., Chicago.
110 Pine St., St. Louis.

TAGS

DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalithoscopes and Suitable
Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.
The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

MARRIED.

MCKENNIE-BAINBRIDGE.—On the 15th current, by the Rev. Dr. Diller, at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. CUMMINGS MCKENNIE, of University of Virginia, to JENNIE C., daughter of CHAS. T. BAINBRIDGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The marriage of Miss Jennie C. Bainbridge to Mr. J. Cummings McKennie, of Charlottesville, Va., was celebrated at St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, April 15, at five o'clock. The church was crowded with guests before the hour named for the ceremony, and when the bridal party arrived the scene was very animated and interesting. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, the "Bishop," who looked more than usually clerical and serious, and was preceded by the groom and her mother. Rev. Dr. Diller met the party at the altar, and commenced the reading of the contract which the young couple were to sign and seal in the presence of so many witnesses.

The pretty bride was attired in a beautiful ashes of roses silk dress, with fan train and basque richly trimmed with self trimmings, point lace ruche ruffle, and hat of ashes of roses silk, trimmed with pink roses and white blossoms. The ushers were Mr. Frank Reynolds, Mr. G. Bassett, Richard Bainbridge and Henry C. Bainbridge. After the ceremony, the guests followed the newly married pair to the residence of the bride, in Clermont avenue, where a large reception was held. The entire house was thrown open to the company present, and the bridal presents were tastefully arranged in a room where they were seen by all present. Some very elegant articles were among the collection exhibited. At eight o'clock the bridal party left the house for Jersey City, where at nine o'clock they took the train for Washington, and thence on to Virginia. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. Diller, Rev. Dr. Budington and lady, the Hon. Jas. F. Pierce and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, the Hon. G. G. Reynolds and lady, Mrs. and Miss Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes, and Mr. Geyer.

DOLL'S FURNITURE.—A Paris correspondent writes: "Furniture and utensils for doll houses are in great request, and a large wholesale house that is exclusively devoted to this branch of production has done a larger trade this year than ever before. This house employs sixty hands, male and female, all the year round, and turns out this class of toys to the amount of \$80,000 per annum. The cheapest 'set' of 'furniture' turned out by this firm consists of a box made of deal, a glass decanter, two dishes, and four plates of china, two glasses, a pewter dish cover, two knives, forks and spoons; the whole for three sous. From this price the sets mount up by regular gradations until they reach the absurd price of \$240; no fewer than six 'sets' dolls' house fittings have been sold this winter by this firm at this price. The miniature articles, carefully arranged in cases of morocco leather, consist of every variety of object in silver, silver gilt, fine porcelain, sparkling crystal, delicate leather, costly woods, ivory bronze, silk, velvet, &c., the whole being of the most exquisite workmanship. The same house sells the highest classes of dolls, with their trousseaux, at the modest price of \$120 each."

A young lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Festus." "No," he replied, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and will be ready for occupancy MAY 1, 1875, as a **STATIONERS' EXCHANGE**. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and will be fitted up with offices and **SHOW ROOMS**. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there will be a **GENERAL OFFICE**, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on second floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crucker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor will be the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor will be found the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,
14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.

HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonnell, deceased.

WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.

JOHN B. SERRA, Superintendent of Factory.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

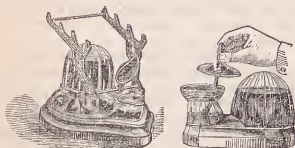
ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,

TWENTY NEW STYLES OF

PAPETERIES,
In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



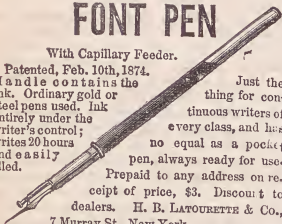
FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.

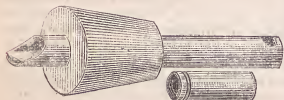
Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
Handle contains the
Ink. Ordinary gold or
steel pens used. Ink
entirely under the
writer's control;
writes 20 hours
and easily
filled.

Just the
thing for con-
tinuous writers of
every class, and has
no equal as a pocket
pen, always ready for use.

Prepaid to any address on re-
ceipt of price, \$3. Discount to
dealers. H. B. LATOURETTE & Co.,
7 Murray St., New York.



SISSON'S BINDERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Bugbee & Hall,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GEORGE H. REAY, TRIER & WOLFF,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,

NEW YORK.

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN,

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
our signature:



R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

Water-Proof Tags.
200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

NOTES ON THE ROAD.

TROY, N. Y., April 19, 1875.

We stand in a wet and dirty city
 Asking the trade to have some pity;
 The answer comes, with doleful sigh,
 "We cannot this day an order buy;
 Our shelves with goods are now quite tant,
 And if of all you drummers we bought,
 We'd have to build additional new,
 And in time of payment be in a stew;
 So go your way; we feel 'tis true,
 Great sorrow deep to pass by you;
 Just 'git, dear sir, outside the door,
 And let us live a short time more."
 Back comes our answer—*Nevermore!*

It is to be hoped that the great expectations of a good spring trade will be fully realized and fine results eventually attend our labors upon the road. If not, it is certain there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, for the expenses attending the unsuccessful drummer will entail the most depressing effect upon the house at home.

"We can lead a horse to the water, but we cannot make him drink," and this maxim readily applies to some of us poor tourists who are on the war-path at the present time, and who endeavor with all the power and persuasion possible to crowd our wares upon the fully stocked storekeeper. But they don't "drink" worth a cent, metaphorically.

It is a pleasure to hear the encouraging words from the trade in return for THE STATIONER's efforts to place before its readers the records of the movements in business circles, and also to find so very few unenlightened houses who are not subscribers for your spicy little journal. But even these few will ultimately find that "there's millions in it," and inclose their two dollars.

We have met the following scouts rushing through the country, evidently bent on mischief, if one could judge from their determined countenances: A. J. Bicknell, Westward ho! and agent for Steinway, Kahn & Co., fancy goods, notions, and stationery; also for Locke & Bubier, manufacturing albums, &c. L. L. Higgins, of Baker, Pratt & Co., returning from a splendid trip West. H. B. Hubbard, representing the Hadley Falls Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., reports good trade in the West, but quiet in this State. "Willy Walch" Stevens, April 16, at Watertown, bound—"don't you wish you knew where? Mr. Allen, from the Springfield Envelope Company, coming home from a good trip West. Mr. Powlis, from Porter, Bainbridge & Co., Westward, and also Mr. Welsh, of Harding's Bible House, Philadelphia. Frank W. Baynum, the genial and happy agent from Slote, Woodman & Co., on his second trip West this season, in company with Frank H. Dwenger, of E. J. Horsman's, publishers of books, games, &c.; W. E. Phelps, representing C. T. Reynolds & Co., is "home again" with order book crammed. All are happy, with good appetites, and have been quite successful.

I add the following items regarding places I have passed through en route:

ALBANY.

Stetson & Hawkins, wholesale paper dealers and stationers, report a good trade all through the winter. They employ two travelers all the year.

Newcomb & Co., booksellers and stationers, look for a good spring trade as soon as the river opens. Durkee & Jenkins cannot complain of the spring trade thus far.

S. R. Gray did a *smashing* business about ten

days ago. The carpenter stupidly succeeded in breaking one of his fine large front French plate glasses in the new building, which will be occupied in about two weeks. This is one of the finest buildings in Albany, and will certainly be the handsomest book and stationery store in the country. Cut in the cold granite, over the first story, is the following: "The fear of the *(land)* Lord is the beginning of wisdom," but as Mr. Gray is his own landlord, it will not apply to him. (The italics are mine.)

TROY.

W. H. Young, late Young & Blake, says trade is starting up a trifle. His elegant styles of illuminated stamping for wedding cards, note paper, &c., must certainly tempt the ladies to forego their spring suits—because they don't require them—and spend their allowances on artistic stationery. Mr. Blake intends visiting the South soon, where his invalid wife is at present.

Mr. Knight, of the firm of H. B. Nims & Co., greets us with his cheerful smile and turns us over to the tender mercies of Mr. Smith. Business increasing.

UTICA.

Rowley Brothers & Co., paper, stationery, and printers' supplies, report business fair. This house carry the largest and best line of blank books east of Cleveland on this road.

SYRACUSE.

J. & F. B. Garrett, paper, stationery, and printers' furnishing depot.

Moser & Lyon, wholesale dealers in school and blank books, stationery, &c., have two travelers on the road at present, who are doing very well. They are the agents for Butler's Cloth-bound Noiseless Slates, and supply the public schools in a number of cities in this State.

R. G. Wynkoop & Co. (successors of Wynkoops & Leonard) have one agent, but he is not on the trail. This firm do a large and profitable business in wall paper.

ROCHESTER.

Scranton & Wetmore are agents for the American Croquet Company at Geneseo, N. Y., and average 2,000 sets per season. They have a very fine retail trade in stationery and engraving, and make a specialty of engraving and designing college invitations. They publish a handsome little book called the "Language of Flowers and Floral Conversation," furnished to the trade for \$2.35 per dozen.

The agent for Steele & Avery is on his travels, and is doing nicely. Before this stormy weather burst upon us this house was doing a fine retail trade, averaging \$300 per day, but the "beautiful snow" put a stop to that very quickly.

Geo. L. Stratton & Co. employ two travelers the whole year round, and Mr. Hoyt informs us they are doing very well. The stock in their store is remarkably fine looking, so fresh and clean in appearance, and kept in such excellent order, as to reflect much credit on the clerical force employed.

Tower & Dean sell the Genesee Falls Mills paper, and are evidently doing their share of trade. Mr. Dean is in Boston.

Erastus Darrow has been established since 1846, and is consequently one of the oldest stationers in the State. Since 1890 he has published "Interest and Average Tables," and has the branch office for the *Rural New Yorker*. He has occupied his present store eighteen years.

Merriman & Co. are doing a nice wholesale

trade among the country dealers, under the immediate supervision of Geo. W. Wyman. Homer Merriam, Esq., is one of the publishers of Webster's Dictionary, and resides in Springfield, Mass.

Williamson & Higbie are publishers of a full line of law blanks, and deal in lawyers' goods, stylish wedding cards, &c.; in fact, they keep everything but the ten commandments, but expect to keep them next year.

BUFFALO.

The Courier Company—late Warren, Johnson & Co.—C. W. McCune, Esq., president and cashier, is the largest show print establishment in the United States. They print for Barnum, Forespaugh, and other large traveling showmen; they also print and bind for publishers. They are now printing an edition of 20,000 of one publisher, and print and issue "Barnum's Life." Mr. H. S. Herr, the buyer for the stationery department, says, "Trade is nothing to brag about, but as soon as navigation opens on the lakes I think it will be good."

Young, Lockwood & Co. manufacture a superior line of blank books. Mr. Adams, the junior member, attends to the stationery department.

Arthur Christy carries the largest and best stock of pens, manufactured by Mabie, Todd & Co., New York, is agent for L. L. Brown & Co., the Whiting Paper Company, printers' ink, and a very extensive dealer in paper and twines.

Theodore Butler & Son, booksellers and importing stationers. The father has been established since 1832.

The young and enterprising firm of Peter Paul & Bro. have one of the pleasant little stores on the road. Everything looks bright and cheerful. They are the only stationers running an American Bank Note Company's copper-plate printing press in the city. Their styles of wedding cards, arms, crests, and monograms are new, stylish, and elegant.

Felton & Bro. have no particular rush in trade at present. They are eighteen years established, and have the largest and finest stock of pocket-books in the city.

Martin Taylor informs us that arrangements have been made with the several hotels at Niagara for the coming Booksellers' Convention, July 13, at reduced rates. International Hotel, \$2.50 per day, and when two occupy same room, \$2.25 each. Special rates at the Cataract and Spencer Hotels at the Falls, and at the Tift House in Buffalo. The gentlemanly vice-president cordially invites all in the trade to come and enjoy themselves. Reduced rates on the railroad and the elegant accommodations at these hotels will induce many to take this opportunity to visit the wonderful city of nature.

C. S. P.

The English art world was started last December, when a single engraving, a few inches square, was sold for 750 guineas. This was the portrait of "Aretino," by Marc Antonio Raimondia, a proof before part of the inscription had been cut, and one of the two only impressions known in that state. This valuable piece of paper was in the Howard collection, and a further selection from the same collection will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's, in London. It consists chiefly of Rembrandts, including very fine impressions of the "Hundred Guilder" plate, the "Three Trees," and the large "Crucifixion," the gem of the sale being a portrait, "Jan Antonides Vander Linden," in the first state, almost unique.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1875.

Trade interests are reviving, and in many of the wholesale and retail establishments there is a degree of activity which is positively exhilarating. Our long bleak winter seemed to depress business more than usual, and with the advent of spring, if "Old Prob." will allow such a thing, we may expect increased trade in every direction.

The wholesale stationers, like Lippincott, Moss, Murphy, Mann, Nagle, Altenaus, and Dixon, have constant orders from their country trade.

Dreka's also reports that he is very busy, his wholesale orders for fine stationery increasing very rapidly and in larger quantities than his customers have hitherto ordered, showing more confidence among retailers.

It is really astonishing how the trade in fine stationery has increased the last few years. For our local trade it is well known that Philadelphia, being exceedingly fastidious in regard to their stationery, the utmost discrimination is required to supply their wants satisfactorily.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter, an indispensable article for every lady's or gentleman's writing desk, still maintains its popularity; in fact, its sales are increasing.

In reference to prevailing styles of stationery, we note that a long and narrow envelope allowing an octavo or commercial note sheet to fold from top to bottom is taking the place of the square style.

The new tints are marvelously beautiful, the ribbed ones, Alhambra fawn, and poplin being especially desirable; for cards and invitations the long and narrow shades above described are preferred.

The Victoria Papeterie is a very neat and handy box of paper and envelopes, having the paper in book form, so as to remove one sheet without disturbing the others.

There are also several new styles of scrap books, ladies' companions, pearl visiting cases with silver plates, diamond shape, in morocco case with velvet and silk lining; ladies' work-baskets with hinge covers, lined with satin and quilted, with pockets, &c.; also, a toilet-stand, with cut glass scent bottles and vase for flowers. In addition to these are a papier maché cabinet, containing a jewel-stand, sets of drawers for paper, &c., and a writing desk, altogether very unique. Another neat thing is a Russia leather satchel, bellows sides, gilt fillet, and lined with silk, with a portemonnaie in four sections with heavy gilt clasps.

These few examples show the inventive genius of the trade, and whenever a really good thing is brought forward you can always depend it will go, as novelties, if sensible, always do.

Messrs. A. M. Collins, Son & Co. and Charles Beck, our leading card manufacturers, are constantly introducing the latest styles in plain and fancy cards, and, having ample capital, carry large quantities in stock.

M. M. Bayersdorfer & Co. have largely increased their lines of fancy papers and small chromos adapted to the stationery trade for boxes, packets, decalcomanie, and other purposes, besides having all the latest style of bouquet papers, immortelles, &c., &c.

In my next letter I will notice other lines of the stationery and fancy goods trade.

Yours, &c.,

H. C.

THE LADY WASHINGTON INVITATIONS.

Those who received admission tickets to the late Lady Washington reception were pleased with the beauty and elaborateness of their design. A conspicuous feature was a *fac simile* of the dinner invitation used by President Washington during his term of office, surrounded by a laurel and oak wreath. The same house which furnished these cards also supplied the invitations for the *bal masque* held at Delmonico's on the 28th ult.; also the elaborate invitations issued for the Presidential excursion at Newport last August on the City of Peking, which were very handsome in design, and called forth praises from President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, Secretary Belknap, Major-General Porter, Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Mr. John Roach, Mr. Russell Sage, Mr. Rufus Hatch, and others. This American firm has attracted the attention of Count B. Tyszkiewicz, of Russia, who recently gave them orders for fine stationery. The monogram and arms, of the Count's own design, were stamped in relief in nine colors.

The largest line steel engraving of a marine subject ever made is said to be that of the steamship City of Peking, which was made by this house. The same establishment received the highest award for best card and monogram engraving at Vienna, Austria, 1873, and American Institute, 1874. More than this, the United States coat-of-arms, which was cast in bronze and placed over the entrance to the American department of the Universal Exposition at Vienna was designed by this house. We refer, of course, to the firm of Homer, Lee & Co., 62 Liberty street, this city. It is enough to call attention to the work accomplished by this house; the best of its kind yet produced.

The floor committee for the Lady Washington Reception wore beautiful blue silk badges, of appropriate design. They were heavily fringed with bullion, surmounted by a miniature Continental hat, in white silk; this again surmounted with a plume, in red and white chenille. The badge displayed a monogram of handsome letters, "I. W. R.," beautifully wrought in gold. The executive committee wore white badges of a similar design. These decorations were designed by Homer Lee & Co., of this city.—*Home Journal*.

TORTOISE SHELLS.

The tortoise is more or less flattened from above, and is enclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, having horny jaws instead of teeth. The name is sometimes restricted to the land tortoise, the term turtle being applied to the marine species only. The upper covering of the tortoise consists of thirteen scales or pieces of shell, very hard, and beautifully marked with spots of different shades and colors. The under covering is composed of thin sheets of amber shells. These pieces of shell or horny plates vary in size and weight, according to the age of the tortoise, and are used in the manufacture of various articles. The natives in East India usually drill a hole in the end of each piece, and tie them together in sets as they come from the back of each animal, and in this way they are shipped to the manufacturers in this and other countries. These sets sometimes weigh as high as four pounds, but are usually of much lighter weight, the pieces being quite thin. To obtain any desirable thickness, they are sawed up in

strips, carefully prepared, and welded together by heat and pressure, as is the case with iron or steel, six or eight pieces being frequently welded together to obtain sufficient thickness for shell balls for earrings, and to be used on the top of shell combs. A very large percentage of this shell is wasted in the manufacture, articles made from one pound of it often weighing less than five ounces when finished. In other countries, the scrap or waste pieces and shavings are ground into powder, then reduced to a solid, and again used in the manufacture of jewelry; but this is never done in this country, and articles made from this shoddy shell are of comparatively little value. The supply of tortoise shell, like that of ivory, being very limited, it brings a great price. A great variety of useful and ornamental articles are made from it, such as combs, pins, earrings, watch chains, bracelets, umbrellas, and parasol handles, napkin rings, cane heads, &c.

TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Of the causes that have combined to produce the present improvement in trade the first in importance is a moral one. We think we do not exaggerate when we say that a greater load has been lifted from the minds of merchants and manufacturers by the recent dissolution of Congress, and by the certainty that their affairs will now be free from interference from Washington for nine months, than by any other event of this year. The apparently well founded rumors that prevailed from the beginning of the session to the effect that the duty on tea and coffee would be restored, kept dealers in those articles and the grocery trade generally in a state of constant apprehension, utterly destructive of a sound and remunerative business. In like manner, toward the end of the session, the sugar and molasses trade and the distilling and tobacco interests were completely unsettled by the shilly-shally attitude of Congress. The uneasiness in these and many other departments of business is now just beginning to wear away.

In looking over the business field to-day, one cannot fail to see that the most encouraging symptoms of revival are furnished by the former class. The past year left them in an unusually prosperous condition, the poor market for wheat being more than offset by the better prices realized for corn and the hog product. It is probable that the farmers are now as free from debt, and as able to purchase the manufactured goods of the East, as at any time for several years. One of the greatest hindrances to present progress in improvement in trade in the East is caused by the operations of the New York gold clique.—*Springfield Republican*.

King George I. and his queen, desirous of seeing how books were printed, a press, imposing stone, and several pairs of cases were put up in an apartment at St. James's Palace. Before its removal the Duke of York "composed" a small book of his own writing, under the direction of Samuel Palmer, the well-known author of "The History of Printing."

The misuse of the postal card, as a means of insult and mischief making, was hardly overated in anticipation. Probably there are few offices in the country where every day does not compel the postmaster's notice of missives sent in this way that come under the head of obscene literature.

TRADE GOSSIP.

The Eagle Pencil Company, at Yonkers, N. Y., was damaged \$30,000 by fire on the 8th instant.

C. A. Kingsbury, of Springfield, will open a paper box factory in Newton's mill, Holyoke, Mass., shortly.

The prices on school slates, which have been changing continually of late, have just been reduced to 70, 10 and 2½ discount.

White & Brayley's lithographing establishment, Buffalo, N. Y., was burned April 3. Loss \$70,000; insurance \$300,000.

During the last three months of 1874, paper and stationery to the value of \$69,387 was shipped from New York to San Francisco via Panama.

The first American music paper was made about the year 1860 by Mr. Koch, who began about the same time to manufacture blank books on a large scale.

We have received samples of a violet copying ink from Fred. H. Levy & Co., Beekman street, which is very brilliant in color, and gives a strong clean copy.

The Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, Mass., lately received a cargo of rags via Hoosac tunnel, being the first load of freight sent through the tunnel.

The American News Company, of New York, announce that their "Booksellers' Guide" will henceforth be a medium for the sale and exchange of old books and magazines.

Francis & Loutrel, we believe, are admitted to do the largest general commercial stationery business in New York, doubtless as a result of their energetic and systematic advertising.

Lee, Shepard & Dillingham are established in their new quarters No. 678, Broadway, opposite the Grand Central Hotel, and announce that they have increased facilities for attending to miscellaneous orders.

Henry Levy & Son had a clearing-out sale of their shop-worn stock of fancy goods and stationery at auction on April 12 and 15, preparatory to moving to their new quarters, at 122 Duane street, where they will exhibit only new and fresh stock.

J. O. Smith, the father of the stationery hardware business, commenced that manufacture about 1828. His catalogue published in 1830 consisted of but a single page of a letter sheet and contained only some eighteen articles suited for stationers.

The stationery for banks, railroads and insurance companies are supplied by half a dozen leading firms, including George Nesbitt & Co., Root, Anthony & Co., Hosford & Sons, A. M. Collins, C. F. Ketchum, John J. Bloomfield, Corlies, Macy & Co., and Van Kleek & Clark.

The main objection most people have to sending communications on postal cards is that the writing is, of course, open to general perusal. A good way of avoiding this difficulty is to use sympathetic ink. A solution of 10 grains hyposulphite of soda in 16 teaspoonfuls of water is the simplest fluid for the pur-

pose. Use a perfectly clean pen, and after writing go over the letters with a smooth paper cutter to remove all traces of the salt. Exposure to the heat of a bright coal fire turns the writing black.

In the Brooklyn Board of Education, lately, Dr. Schapps, in offering a resolution as to the advertising for stationery, said that in the existing contract the city would pay \$19,830 for what in the old contract cost \$1,290. There was an hour's excited discussion, and a committee of investigation appointed.

The Harding Paper Company, at Middletown, O., manufacture fine writing papers, are running full, and prices are advancing somewhat. We have now mills in the West that can manufacture the finest grade of paper.

Twenty-one commercial travelers arrived in the United States last year from abroad. This was certainly sending coals to Newcastle. There were also 29 stationers and booksellers, 8 publishers, and one "speculator," besides 18 paper-makers, two ivory workers, the same number of die sinkers, one pen blade forger, 18 card makers (girls), and 7 designers. One pocket-book maker also arrived.

H. B. Latourette & Co. have now facilities for turning out their Font Pens in large numbers, and with a very beautiful and perfect finish. The amount of their sales during the past year is a good evidence of the value of their invention, and the simple form and efficient operation of the pen are sure to rapidly increase the number of its friends. They allow the trade an unusually good margin for profit, and are filling orders from all quarters. Their business will continue at No. 7 Murray street.

PACKING BY CONTRACT.—It may be interesting, if not suggestive, to many of our numerous subscribers and readers to learn that Mr. Geyer, of New York, has addressed a letter to those concerned, in which he states his willingness to pack for the trade if he can get a fair price. He reminds those to whom he sends his circulars that his prices are low enough. For packing one case a week, not larger than 35 by 25 by 20, \$50 a year; two cases a week, \$85 a year; three cases, \$112 a year, and so on. Cases, carting, and strapping are to be charged extra.—*London Stationer.*

As a wrong impression may have been given by our statement relative to the "dissolution" of the firm of Brooks, Schenkel & Co., of Cleveland, O., we would explain that S. E. Brooks has disposed of his interest in that firm, and will continue in the stationery business at the old stand of Brooks & Co., No. 137 Superior street, under the Weddell House—opening about May 1. The other partners, A. S. Brooks, E. L. Schenkel, and Mr. Rose, continue the old firm unchanged. Most persons would call this a "dissolution," but it appears that others think differently, so we make the *amende honorable*.

A number of New York commercial travelers have lately returned from their wanderings to and fro, seeking whom they may devour, including Mr. Stockley, representing B. & P. Lawrence; Max Ilfeldter and Mr. Phillips, of B. Ilfeldter & Co.; L. L. Higgins, of Baker, Pratt & Co., and Mr. Watkins of the American Lead Pencil Co. Gentlemen, as Hamlet says, "You are welcome to Elsinore."

ENVELOPES At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,

115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

BLOEDE'S INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1869.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

PERRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL PENS,

Rubber Bands & Rings,

Everpointed Pocket Pencils,
Stationers' Sundries,

CORK PENHOLDERS.

112 & 114 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

Horace Holt,

NO. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBE MFG. CO.,

and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

NUMBERING MACHINES,

HAND STAMPS,

SEAL PRESSES,

RIBBONS, &c.

BRANCH:

31 Dearborn St., Chicago.

H. GROSVENOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Tin Foil Paper

AND

Vegetable Parchment.**1 BRIDGEWATER SQUARE,**

London, E. C., England.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

**THE****Stationers' Price Book.**

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbariums, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

B

Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.
Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Ambergh's, Emerson's, Knob's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping, Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Eversen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriyer's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Union Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyeclets.
Eyeclets—Machine.

F

Filles—Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.
Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deauseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Eurord, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauze, Pour & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil-Cases.

Pencils, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—Faber's.

Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.

Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Slate.

Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.

Portfolio.

Porcelain Slates.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Point Protectors.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Paints.

Paral Crayons.

Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.

Quill Pens.

Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber Bands.

Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.

Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

School Satchels.

Seals, Notarial.

Seals, Lawyer's.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.

Sponge Cups.

Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School.

Silicatic, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stylers.

Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink.

Taste.

Tablets—Ivory.

Tin Goods.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper.

Tracing Wheels.

Twine.

Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.

Washing Lists.

Water Colors—Osborn's, German.

Water Bowls.

Waste Paper Baskets.

Whist-Markers.

GENERAL NOTES.

A well-known Eastern stationer began life as a sailor before the mast.

Bogert's chop house in John street is well patronized, but Parishes still takes the lead.

The foreign mail sent from this port last Saturday consisted of 52,530 letters and 94 paper bags. This shows how our paper is consumed.

A manufacture of American rubber stamps has been commenced in Moray place, Dunedin, New Zealand, by a firm that has for some time been engaged in the same business in Melbourne.

Nothing is more common than for great thieves to ride in triumph when small ones are punished. But let wickedness escape as it may, at the last it never fails of doing itself justice; for every guilty person is his own hangman.

Lord St. Leonard, of England, who once wrote a book to prove that every man was bound to make a will, recently died without leaving a trace of one, and it is supposed that his will was buried with his body, being probably in a dressing gown in which he directed that his body should be laid out.

In reply to the question "Are advertisements read?" it may be said they seldom fail to reach in a speedy manner the class to which they are directed. If repeated, they will reach general notice. A paragraph which appears three times in a paper begins to demand attention, and like a neglected ghost seems to haunt the reader. It is a voice which will be heard.

The Vermont Bible Society having given the Central Road four Bibles for each passenger car, the road furnishing brackets, the St. Albans Messenger remarks: "That is all right, and now let the Bible Society send some for the general offices of the managers, and mark the 28th verse of the 4th chapter of Ephesians: 'Let him that stole steal no more.'"

Fifteen New York hotels have 4,632 rooms, can accommodate comfortably 6,030 guests, and on an emergency 7,640. The daily average of guests, however, is only 3,925, or less than two-thirds of their normal capacity. In other words, the hotels are one-third idle. Meantime the great hotels of Chicago, which charge only \$3.50 a day, against \$5 in New York, are crowded.

John Keith, president of the Keith Paper Company, has invented and received a patent on a neat arrangement for doing up paper with bands and buckles instead of the old way with cords tied around the reams. The contrivance is much admired by other paper manufacturers, who have solicited its use, but the Keith Company intend to keep the band and buckle as their trade mark.

As the question of the comparative merits of dictionaries is now agitated, it may be of interest to the public to learn that Worcester's Quarto is the only standard authority in the national offices of the United States, as will be seen by reference to a note to the Boston publishers, Messrs. Brewer & Tilton, from Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

An Edinburgh jury have given the map-publishing firm of Johnston that city a verdict of £1,375 against the Athenaeum, as damages for libel uttered in a review of a school atlas

issued by them. The reviewer, who turns out to be Dr. Beke, doubted whether the original geographers of the firm, Keith Johnston, senior and junior, had much to do with its present publications, and found fault with the maps for not indicating obscure places like Listowel, Canada. The reviewer seems to have made a notice of a common school atlas the vehicle of insinuations against the bona fides of all the publications of the firm, and the public sympathies will scarcely rest with the defeated party, although the generous sum of the award was doubtless out of proportion to the damage inflicted.

DATING AHEAD.

The custom of dating bills ahead, among too many of our importing, commission, and jobbing houses, has become by far too common, and it is to be regretted that the practice is becoming more general every day. A, an importer or commission agent for the sale of woolsens, let us say, will send his drummer to B, a jobber, and offer him winter weight goods, to be delivered, say July 1, so as to be ready to meet the trade in August and September, or even earlier. B hangs back about buying, and so A's drummer, acting under orders, proposes to deliver the goods just the same, but to date the bills September 1, and allow the usual time, all the way from thirty days to four months after the ward.

As B does this, all, or nearly all, the rest who are in the same line must do the same in order to compete. This would do very well, and help the jobber, were it not that retailers ask and secure the same favors from them, so that it amounts, for the "middle men," to buying and selling on long time. The practice has grown out of all proportion, and is certainly an indication of an unhealthy condition of trade. We hear of one New York firm, which, two years ago, when asked by a Boston jobber to date his bill five days ahead as a matter of accommodation, looked upon it almost as an insult. The same house has within a few days been represented in this market, and has freely offered September dates on July deliveries in order to effect sales. Circumstances alter cases.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PARKER'S "TREASURY" BLOTTING PAPER.

JOSEPH PARKER, et als. }
vs. STEPHEN A. TOWER, et als. } *In Equity.*

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Circuit and Southern District of New York,

BLANCHFORD, JUDGE,

it was decreed that the sole and exclusive right and title to the word *Treasury*, as stamped or printed in or upon blotting paper as a trade mark, is vested in Joseph Parker, Son & Co.; that the defendants, Tower, Glidderleeve & Co., have infringed the said exclusive rights of complainants, and that a perpetual injunction has been issued against the defendants.

This decision effectually confirms the title of Messrs. Parker to their trade mark. The consumption of this article is immense. Our banks, insurance companies, safe deposit companies, &c., buy it by the ton, the latter institutions using it largely as a means of advertising. The secret of the Messrs. Parker's success consists in making absolutely the best blotting paper. They produce, for the benefit of those who wish cheap paper, a style of pad called the "Commercial," but they very wisely recommend the "Treasury" as being the best, therefore really the cheapest.

Lockwood's
DIRECTORY

OF THE

PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only standard authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

It must, therefore, be evident that it will pay any one wishing to reach the Trade, to announce themselves by means of an advertisement in this Directory.

A SMALL card is better than NONE AT ALL, as all advertisers are classified in a full and thorough manner in front of the book, and this alone constitutes a very valuable index to first hands, and every manufacturer should be represented.

An interesting feature will be the cards of a number of our Leading Manufacturers, printed on special paper of their Own Manufacture, and inserted in the volume.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE QUARTER PAGE.....\$15.00
ONE HALF PAGE..... 25.00
ONE FULL PAGE..... 40.00
Cuts of Paper Mills, &c., will be admitted.

Book, without Advertisement, \$5.00.

BOOK FREE TO EVERY ADVERTISER.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
25 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

White Linen & Buff-Tinted

COPYING BOOKS.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

A. M. LeVINO & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pocket-Books, Belts, &c.,

292 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., N. Y.

We call the attention of the public to our newly-invented

"Non Plus Ultra" Pocket-Books,

(PATENTED JUNE 30, 1871.)

the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the DURABILITY and NEATNESS of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c., AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING APRIL 9, 1875.

[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	452	\$79,578
Newspapers.....	112	5,692
Engravings.....	34	13,876
Ink.....	164	1,981
Lead Pencils.....	21	4,283
Paper.....	485	38,287
Steel Pens.....	6	4,870
Stationery.....	101	3,502
Total.....		\$152,078

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING APRIL 13, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	20,224	\$5,520
Paper, pkgs.....	65	3,273
Paper, cases.....	182	5,013
Books, cases.....	62	7,708
Stationery, cases.....	40	3,083
Total.....		\$24,597

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

APRIL 7 TO APRIL 20, 1875.

H. Griffin & Sons, Neckar, Bremen, 2 cs.
Sponner & Bauer, by same, 3 cs.
Geo. Parsons, Europe, Bordeaux, 9 cs.
Drexel, Morgan & Co., City of New York, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Neuss & Hessel, by same, 22 cs.
B. Hildebrand & Co., by same, 3 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, Italy, Liverpool, 4 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., by same, 6 cs.
Geo. J. Kraft, Frisia, Havre, 1 cs.
Chas. Conner, by same, 2 cs.
L. Dejonge & Co., China, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Kiggins & Tooker, Greece, London, 3 cs.
R. Giedhill, by same, 1 cs. hangings.
F. H. Dunkinson & Co., by same, 3 cs.
E. Kimpton, Bolivia, Glasgow, 4 cs.
Seovill Miz Co., Switzerland, Antwerp, 24 cs.
Schmidt & Carlisle, by same, 2 cs.
B. Hildebrand & Co., by same, 3 cs.
Henry Meyer, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs.
C. R. Richard & Boar, by same, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Ethiopia, Glasgow, 8 cs.
Geo. H. Reay, by same, 16 cs.
R. Hildner & Co., Mosel, Bremen, 12 cs.
Schmidt & Carlisle, by same, 1 cs.
F. Emmertich, Mosel, Bremen, 32 cs. hangings.
A. Rulker & Son, by same, 1 cs.
P. J. Keary & Co., by same, 1 cs.
H. S. Samuels, Baltic, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Baldwin Bros. & Co., Celtic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
John Shillito & Co., City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Arnold & McNary, Nathaniel, Bordeaux, 15 cs.
G. A. Clark & Bro., Russia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Sargent, Studley & Co., by same, 1 cs.
Robert Foulis, by same, 2 cs.
Schall & Co., Schiller, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Flouner & Keller, Suez, Hamburg, 10 cs. hang.
L. Dejonge & Co., by same, 2 cs.
Menke & Franke, by same, 1 cs.
E. H. T. Anthony, by same, 4 pkgs.
F. J. Vannierich, by same, 2 cs. hangings.
G. A. O. Kaufman, Suez, Havre, 2 cs.
J. J. Kraft, West, Bremen, 2 cs.
C. Joerg, by same, 2 cs.
Regenhard Shervill & Co., by same, 4 cs.
Kautman & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
A. Rulker & Son, by same, 7 cs.
Edward Kimpton, by same, 1 cs.
Barratt Bros., by same, 4 cs.
A. Barley's Sons, by same, 1 cs.
Smith & Lupton, Spain, Liverpool, 2 bs.
J. H. Baldwin, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Henry Bainbridge & Co., Elysia, Glasgow, 8 cs.
Edward Kimpton, by same, 3 cs.
Victor Mauser, Egypt, Liverpool, 5 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, by same, 2 cs.
G. Gernert, Westphalia, Hamburg, 3 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM APRIL 7 TO APRIL 20, 1875.

Bremen, 2 cs books, 24 pgs paper.
Liverpool, 3 cs books, 13 cs sty.

London, 12 cs paper, 15 pgs perf.
British West Indies, 719 rms paper, 212 pgs perf.
British Guiana, 250 pgs perf.
British Honduras, 231 rms paper.
Cuba, 18,250 rms paper, 21 pgs paper, 3 cs sty,
37 pgs perf, 8 cs ink.
Puerto Rico, 1,035 rms paper, 7 pgs paper, 130 pgs
perf, 150 cs ink, 12 cs sty, 2 cs books.
Hayti, 70 pgs paper, 371 rms paper, 4 cs sty.
New Granada, 10 cs sty, 61 pgs paper, 7 pgs perf.
Brazil, 4,000 rms paper, 337 pgs perf.
Chili, 13 pgs perf.
Hamburg, 15 pgs perf.
Danish West Indies, 80 rms paper.
Cibola, 200 pgs perf.
Malta, 100 pgs perf.
Lisbon, 50 pgs perf.
Mexico, 2,000 rms paper, 206 pgs perf, 6 cs sty.
Central America, 50 pgs perf, 7 cs sty.
Venezuela, 101 pgs perf, 2,200 rms paper, 2 cs
books.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A
situation for a young man of good family,
about 16 years of age; can furnish high references
as to character and ability, and is ready to work at
a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCK-
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WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG
man who has had experience in the Stationery
business; can refer to one or two of the best houses
in New York. Would like a connection with some
good house where there would be an opportunity
for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Ad-
dress M. H. care AMERICAN STATIONER.

STATIONERS' ATTENTION.—A YOUNG
man having ten years' experience, a personal
acquaintance with the leading stationers through-
out the country, and commanding a first-class trade,
is open for an engagement. The best and most un-
doubted references given. Address TRAVELER,
care "American Stationer,"
Jan 23-1t

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JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

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NEW YORK.



SISSON'S BINDERS.

The Very Best.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

ANDERSON & STANTON

INSURANCE BROKERS,

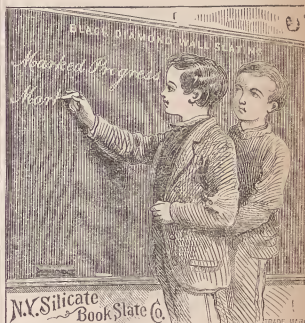
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NEW YORK.

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Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

Silicate

The former difficulties of Slating Walls and
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Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - 3.25
QUART - 1.75 GALLON - - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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SILICATE SLATED BLACKBOARD

3 or 4 feet Sample and
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Any length. PAPER. mailed free.

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191 Fulton Street.

SILICATE

BOOK SLATES.

LEAD OR SLATE PENCIL.
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Stores, N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.
191 Fulton St., Cor. Church,



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.
Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.CHAS. F. WINGATE, } Editors.
ANDREW GEESE, }

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1875.

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" " " twenty-four "	25 00

Outside Page, \$30.00 per inch per annum.

This journal aims to be a medium of information for a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOOKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

28 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

STATIONERS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

As will be seen from an editorial from the *Paper Trade Journal*, copied in another column, there is a decided movement in the paper trade to have that industry properly represented at the coming Centennial. Is it not time that stationers should also consider the desirability of displaying their goods as well on this occasion? If a thorough and sincere attempt was made to show the growth and present condition of the stationery interest in America, the result would certainly be worth the pains. The contrast between the state of this industry in 1776 and in 1876 would be striking, and a history of the intervening hundred years would supply much food for thought.

It would be possible and useful to show the successive introduction and manufacture of each class of stationery goods in the United States. A hundred years ago our supply of stationery was almost wholly imported. We had a few paper mills scattered about in different States, but these were inadequate to the consumption except in their immediate locality. It would be highly interesting to exhibit specimens of the paper used in this country, beginning with that used when the Declaration of

Independence was drafted, and then showing successive samples of the early product of our native mills, as various improvements were made in their quality, ending with the best fine papers now made by the leading American manufacturers, such as Carew, Brown, Owen, and Weston. In this connection we would call attention to the historical sketch of the paper industry in Western Massachusetts issued in a pamphlet printed by Clark W. Bryan & Co., of Springfield. From this a vivid conception may be obtained of the growth of the paper industry in Holyoke, from 1833, when the first mill was established in the paper city, down to the present date, when there are thirteen corporations running there, producing some thirty-two tons per day.

In a like manner, an exhibit could be made of our growth in other lines besides the production of paper. The first American pens, both of gold and steel should be shown, also samples of the first American envelopes, side by side with specimens of the innumerable lines of these articles now manufactured. So, also, specimens of backgammon boards, pocket books, stationery hardware, lithographic presses and other articles could be exhibited. Thus in a small compass a bird's-eye view could be given of the progress of our industry.

This brief outline may, we trust, stimulate leading stationers and fancy goods dealers to take immediate steps to bring about the result above named. We have no fears but that it can be accomplished if it is only begun properly and under right auspices. If half a dozen representative members of the trade will take the lead, the thing will be done properly. Will they not do it?

It is related that during the season of gold and stock speculation in Wall street, about "Black Friday" times, a well-known operator was asked his opinion of how things were tending. In reply, he pointed to an apple woman who had a stand on the curbstone, and said, "Go ask her; she knows as much about it as I do, or any one else." The answer was pertinent, and we might say to many young men who are perplexed about getting on in the world, in imitation of Solomon and the operator above named, "Go to the apple woman and learn of her." One might gain from this humble yet successful class of dealers many of the cardinal principles of business success. First, they mind their affairs; daily, in spite of inclement weather or other obstacles, they are on hand bright and early and have their stands ready for business; they obey Poor Richard's direction, "Keep thy shop and thy shop shall keep thee." Secondly, they make a good display of their stock, which all business men should do, and by the aid of industry and elbow grease give the highest lustre to their fruits. One might add, if it were not irreverent, that "By their fruit ye shall know them." Again, they keep up the quality of their stock, adding varieties as they come in season, and thus adapt their supply to the current demand. Besides, they cultivate customers and make friends of the people of their neighborhood; they do not run op-

position, but rather seek the companionship of others in their own trade. They are not affected by narrow jealousy or rivalry, but believe that every dog has his day, and good wine needs no bush. Lastly, they are satisfied with small profits and nimble sippers, which they are careful to save, so that each one has stowed away in some old stocking or in the savings bank a handsome plum for a rainy day. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

It is one of the marked attributes of successful business men that they are never satisfied to rest on their laurels, but always seek to improve what appears to be perfected. Take, for example, the leading manufacturers of stationery goods, and it will be noted that they have made a constant study to improve their products. A shining light is Mr. Faber. After he had established the manufacture of ordinary lead pencils, he experimented for years with the product of his Siberian plumbago mine, with the result of producing those admirable graphite pencils, with one of which we are now writing. If this enterprising inventor had been content with his previous performance, a large industry would have remained undeveloped, and the world would have lacked these pencils. So, also, Mr. Gillott never ceased during his life trying to perfect his pens. The same practice is seen in the case of De la Rue & Co. and Goodall, the famous English playing card manufacturers, whose annual price list, which we noticed not long ago, contains a number of beautiful new styles of backs for playing cards. Mr. De la Rue secured the services of the most eminent artists, such as Owen Jones, to make designs for him, and thus brought his products to that high standard which they have now reached. We might also instance the case of Pirie, whose superb writing paper is the result of years of untiring labor, while the labors of the leading American manufacturers of writing paper all point the same moral. In conclusion, we give the scriptural advice, "Be not weary in well doing," and say to business men, never tire of improving your product; it will bring the highest satisfaction in the end and bring the largest gains to seek ever to make the best.

MR. CHILDERS, a former English Prime Minister, who has just been visiting this country, in a late flattering speech to his constituents at home, spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity and growth of this country and predicted that in fifty years it would attain to 150,000,000 inhabitants. Mr. Childers's compliments, like those of Mr. Foster, Kingsley, and most other transatlantic visitors, are flattering, but we think he errs in his present prediction. It is already apparent that the limits to the geographical expansion of the population of this country have already been reached. Nature has fixed our boundaries for us. Good authorities, like Gen. Hazen, assert that already the main part of our continent west of the Mississippi, which is habitable by civilized man, is largely settled. The rest is barren, or subject to such severe weather as to

prove unattractive to emigrants. Hence the latter will cease to come here from abroad in such large numbers as formerly. We must, therefore, expect a more stable condition of population concentrated mainly in the older settled States. As a result, there will be a higher civilization, greater wealth and increased prosperity, but with the inevitable evils which affect those European States which have existed for many years.

The New York *Tribune* celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary on the 10th instant, by issuing from its new building in a new dress from a new press. The building is undoubtedly one of the finest and most complete newspaper edifices in the world. The *Tribune* still holds that foremost place among the journals of the country, in intelligence and ability, while the circulation of the daily, now over 50,000 larger than ever before, indicates how an intelligent public appreciates the enterprise and judgment of the present management.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Bliss & Torrey, druggists' sundries, dissolved; use Torrey & Bradley.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Richard Magee, stationer, admits Geo. Magee, style Richard Magee & Son.

BOSTON, MASS.—Giles & Gould, music printers, dissolved.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Mr. E. A. Lewis and Mr. Frank Slason have formed a partnership, the firm to be known as E. A. Lewis & Co., booksellers and stationers. Mr. Slason has been in the employ of Mr. Lewis for thirteen years.

SWANTON, VT.—Mr. Brumlage, bookseller and stationer, has been succeeded by S. A. Adams, formerly with James Campbell, of Boston.

IN TOWN.

...Mr. Cooke, Chicago.
...W. F. Porter, Warren, O.
...John J. Daly, St. Louis, Mo.
...W. A. Miles, Meriden, Conn.

PERSONAL.

—B. Ilfelder sailed for Europe April 15.
—We had a pleasant call from George E. Stevens of Cincinnati.

—Mr. Giles, the agent of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., is in town for a few days.

—Mr. Watkins, of the American Lead Pencil Co., started on the war-path lately.

—Wm. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co., is back from his Western trip, which has been very successful.

—Martin Taylor, of Buffalo, was in town last week in attendance on the Booksellers' Executive Committee.

—Fred. Gilbert, representing Victor E. Manger, was at Indianapolis, Ind., on April 16, bound West.

—Mr. Charles Beardsley, of Burlington, Iowa, has been connected with the stationery establishment of Wesley Jones for a number of years.

—Henry Levy sails by the White Star line steamer Republic for a five months' stay abroad.

—S. J. Ahern, the stationer's note broker, has been very sick with pneumonia, and is just out. We trust he will soon regain his usual health, and be as useful as ever to the stationers.

—The marriage of Walter C. Larned, Esq., a talented lawyer from Chicago, to Miss Emma L. Scribner, daughter of the late Charles Scribner, of this city, took place, on the eighth instant, at the Brick Church on Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. Charles Tappan, of Boston, brother of the

philanthropist, Lewis Tappan, &c., who died at Washington, last week, in his 91st year, was a native of Northampton. He was a printer at Worcester in his early life—and was the last of the original Worcester light infantry—then he became an importer at Boston, and, lastly, a successful publisher.

—The late Samuel R. Wells, editor and proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal*, was a gentleman of many estimable traits. He was pleasantly known to all who had met him, and a man of marked intelligence and wide knowledge. Both as a writer and publisher, he has done much to advance the intelligence of the large reading public who were interested in his specialty.

—One of the most notable weddings of the season in New York was that of Miss Emily Appleton, daughter of Mr. George S. Appleton, of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., and Mr. Julian O'Sullivan Madan, which was celebrated on the 7th at the residence of the bride's parents, in Thirty-second street. The house was brilliantly illuminated and profusely decorated with flowers. The staircase leading to the drawing rooms and the walls of those apartments were almost entirely hidden with masses of fragrant shrubs and exotics, so that the house down stairs bore the appearance of a conservatory in which all the plants were in bloom. In the front drawing room was a pergola, ten feet high, constructed of flowers, plants and vines. Standing under this the young couple were married. Back of them was a parterre of tropical plants of various hues, and in front of them was a party of about fifty relatives who were invited to the wedding. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal McCloskey. The presents to the bride were very numerous, and a majority of them were of silver. The money value of the gifts is said to be over \$100,000.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been considerable activity around Wall street during the past two weeks' owing to the determined effort on the part of some of the large speculators to force matters to an issue, but late advices report matters as quiet. Money has been in good supply on call at 4 to 5 per cent. The dealers in commercial paper report no change in the rates for first-class acceptances, which remain at 5 to 5½ per cent. The business has been large, many of the banks being purchasers of paper, and the supply being below the demand. This is a pretty sure indication of continued ease in money.

The gold market has ruled steady under a fair business demand, and prices are somewhat higher than at our last, ranging from 114 to 115½.

Foreign exchange rates somewhat higher. The tone of the market was firm, but there is no feature in it. The supply of sterling was light and the demand was reported strong. We quote: Nominal, \$4.86 to \$4.88½ for 60-day, and \$4.90 for sight; Cable transfers, \$4.91; commercial sterling, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Paris, 5.16½ to 5.18½; Antwerp and Switzerland the same.

GENERAL TRADE.—General trade prospects have greatly improved within a day or two, and reports from down-town merchants are very encouraging. Some of the reasons for this will be found in the continued ease in money, the absence of disturbing influences and a pretty general restoration of confidence in the future. The troubles of the past few weeks have entirely subsided, and the fact that commercial paper is now sought for is a further indication of restoration of good feeling. The produce merchants have also done a lively business during the latter part of the week, and considerable quantities of grain have been bought for export, the purchases being stimulated by low steamer freights. Altogether there is a great deal in the business situation to encourage merchants to look for a lively spring trade. Those branches of business which are now stagnant or invested with but little life

must soon feel the impulse of activity in other lines, and also of the more spring-like weather which is now closely at hand.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Prices remain about the same as last reported, but dealers are firmer in demands. Under the influence of the seasonable weather and activity in other lines of business, trade seems to be improving and there is fair demand for all grades. In Print and Book there is quite an active market, and dealers are very firm at prices quoted.

CITY TRADE.—There is still very little being done in stationery in the city; a general moving is going on, and the old times may be seen in those people who are changing quarters. Henry Levy & Son are busy settling themselves in Duane street, and the senior member is getting ready for a four months' trip through England, France and Germany, in search of novelties for the fall trade. We wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return. The St. John Stationery Company are among the movers, and are busy putting things away at 38 Broadway, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the trade generally. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Company have got nicely settled in their new quarters, at 26 John street, and the general secretary of the company is at town looking after the business of the concern in person. Nearly all the travelers are at home, and all seem satisfied with the result of their spring trade. There are no new goods, except those noticed in another place. Prices remain the same.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$10 00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2 25
Square French Envelopes, #1.....	3 00
FANCY PATTERNS.	
No. 6 size, 10.10.....	\$2 70
No. 5 size, 10.10.....	2 25
Envelopes.....	4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c. @30c
Second Class.....	20c. @30c
Third Class.....	15c. @30c

A. PIRE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	2 75 3 00
Octavo Note.....	2 15 2 40
Billet.....	1 85 2 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	3 25 3 60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2 75 3 00
Billet.....	2 00 2 15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	\$8 15 \$8 40
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 35 4 20
Billet.....	2 75 3 00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	\$9 25 \$9 50
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	4 55 4 80
Billet.....	3 35 4 20

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

Square Flap.....	No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Baronial Style.....	9 00 8 00 7 00 6 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price @ lb.
Flat Cap.....	14x17	30c.	28c.
Demy.....	17x22	30c.	28c.
Folio.....	16x21	28	25
Medium.....	18x23	36	13 00 12 00
Medium.....	18x23	40	15 00 14 00
Royal.....	19x24	42	2 00 1 50
Super Royal.....	20x28	52	22 00 20 00
Elephant.....	23x28	68	34 00 30 00
Imperial.....	25x32	80	40 00 36 00
Columbia.....	23x34	80	40 00 35 00
Atlas.....	26x33	100	50 00 45 00
Double Elephant.....	27x40	120	60 00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 60
8 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
1/2 Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
1/4 Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 25
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	9 50
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	36 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.

Mugluge, Pinta.....	56 00
Mugluge, Quart.....	11 00
Mugluge, Gallon Jug.....	43 00
Mugluge, No. 1, 8 oz. doz., mel. cap and brush.....	5 00
Mugluge, No. 1, 1 doz. doz., flat, do.....	5 00
Mugluge, No. 2, 3 doz. doz., do.....	5 00
Mugluge, No. 3, 3 doz. doz., do.....	1 75
Mugluge, 8 oz. doz., do.....	5 00
Mugluge, Bill Stickers, 3 oz. doz., do.....	1 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVILL'S MUGLAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	520 00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	43 00
Pinta, per doz.....	8 00
Quarts, per doz.....	14 00
For special discounts send for price list.....	

LOMBARD'S MUGLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	35 4
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
1 doz. of Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	4 50
Pinta, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	36 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.
VISITING CARDS.

(1) Cards in Pack.....	per doz. packs.
XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 60
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 80
XX Bristol, 4.....	2 00
XX Bristol, 5.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 6.....	2 50
XX Bristol, 7.....	2 75
XX Bristol, 8.....	3 00
XX Bristol, 9.....	3 25
XX Bristol, 10.....	3 50
XX Bristol, 11.....	3 75
XX Bristol, 12.....	4 00
XX Bristol, 13.....	4 25
XX Bristol, 14.....	4 50
XX Bristol, 15.....	4 75
XX Bristol, 16.....	5 00
XX Bristol, 17.....	5 25
XX Bristol, 18.....	5 50
XX Bristol, 19.....	5 75
XX Bristol, 20.....	6 00
XX Bristol, 21.....	6 25
XX Bristol, 22.....	6 50
XX Bristol, 23.....	6 75
XX Bristol, 24.....	7 00
XX Bristol, 25.....	7 25
XX Bristol, 26.....	7 50
XX Bristol, 27.....	7 75
XX Bristol, 28.....	8 00
XX Bristol, 29.....	8 25
XX Bristol, 30.....	8 50
XX Bristol, 31.....	8 75
XX Bristol, 32.....	9 00
XX Bristol, 33.....	9 25
XX Bristol, 34.....	9 50
XX Bristol, 35.....	9 75
XX Bristol, 36.....	10 00
XX Bristol, 37.....	10 25
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XX Bristol, 63.....	16 75
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XX Bristol, 65.....	17 25
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XX Bristol, 86.....	22 50
XX Bristol, 87.....	22 75
XX Bristol, 88.....	23 00
XX Bristol, 89.....	23 25
XX Bristol, 90.....	23 50
XX Bristol, 91.....	23 75
XX Bristol, 92.....	24 00
XX Bristol, 93.....	24 25
XX Bristol, 94.....	24 50
XX Bristol, 95.....	24 75
XX Bristol, 96.....	25 00
XX Bristol, 97.....	25 25
XX Bristol, 98.....	25 50
XX Bristol, 99.....	25 75
XX Bristol, 100.....	26 00

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	406 50
Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	406 50
French tip, per gross.....	463 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	2 06 10 00
Bone holders, per gross.....	562 50
One gross assorted, in box.....	562 50
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	281 25

LEAD PENCILS.

Black Round Gilt.....	per gross.
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3 50
do, do, bone tipped.....	4 25
do, do, rubber tipped.....	5 00
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3 50
do, do, bone tipped.....	4 25
do, do, rubber tipped.....	5 00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1 75
Universal Round Gilt.....	4 00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1 35
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2 35 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4 80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6 00
Red Hex.....	6 00
Hex. Gilt.....	6 00
Hex. Tipped.....	8 00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	9 50
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9 50
English, 10 grades.....	4 80
English Drawing, 5 in box, per doz.....	5 00
English Drawing, 5 in box, per doz.....	5 00
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & L., per doz.....	8 25

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5 25
Red and Blue, black 3-inch.....	6 00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	6 00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	9 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2 00
Pinta Cedar, currency.....	1 60

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1 00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 170.....	70
Gillott's, No. 251.....	70
American, Falcon.....	55
American, Bank.....	55
American, No. 338.....	55
American, No. 444.....	55
American, School.....	55
Spencerian.....	1 00
Spencerian, 4 gross.....	1 10
Perry's Elastic Pen, No. 1.....	62
Perry's Elastic Pen, No. 2.....	62

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 60
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 223.....	1 60

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$3 00
Largar, per dozen boxes.....	4 00
Office, per dozen boxes.....	4 00
Congress, per dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$5 to \$45, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.
SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter'l'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	\$1 80
Companion, inter'l'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 12
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	2 80
Silica, inter'l'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	3 60
Mineral, inter'l'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	2 70

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter'l'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	1 80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter'l'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Every Day, gilt, title, inter'l'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 75
Minute, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 60
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 16
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 60
3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, per doz.....	3 60

P & P SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
4 x 6.....	\$1 30	24	\$31 20
4 x 7.....	1 50	18	27 00
4 x 8.....	1 75	12	21 00
6 x 10.....	2 20	12	26 40
6 x 12.....	2 50	10	25 00
8 x 12.....	3 40	10	34 00
9 x 13.....	4 00	8	32 00
9 x 15.....	4 50	5	24 00
12 x 18.....	5 50	3	16 50

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
5 x 7.....	\$1 30	24	\$31 20
5 x 8.....	1 50	18	27 00
5 x 9.....	1 75	12	21 00
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Assorted lengths.....		\$0 50@	\$1 50
RUBBER RULERS.			
Size.	Flat.	Round.	

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. from	22 50 to 45 00
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.	\$3.00
3½ Inch Bronzed.	3.25
4 Inch Bronzed.	3.50
4½ Inch Bronzed.	3.75
Single Rack.	2.75
Double Rack.	3.25
Single Stand.	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	3.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	3.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	4.25
No. 23 Double use.	3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Hair File.	1.75
No. 3 Bill Files, Straight Wire.	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Sides.	3.50
Check Cancellers.	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

Bill Holder, 7 x 9.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.	30.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.	32.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 14.	33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Inv. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz., \$5.00.	
EXTRAS—Awls made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.	
4 Boxes Wires containing 1 doz. sets ready for use, \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.	

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	5.00
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.75
Tin Paper Cutters.	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round.	3½	Plain.	1.25
No. 2 Round.	1.75	1.50	
No. 3 Round.	2.50	2.25	
No. 4 Oval.	2.00	1.75	
No. 5 Oval.	2.50	2.25	
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	3.00	
No. 7 Oval.	2.40		
No. 8 Oval.	3.20		
No. 9 Oval.	3.50		
Dampening Bowls.	5.00		
Enamelled Bowls.	5.50		
Enamelled Tubs.	6.75		
Dampening Tubs.	3.00		
Check Cancellers.	4.50		

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ Inch Flat Inks.	1.50
For 5½ Inch Flat Inks.	2.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 8 Circular.	1.25
No. 14 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 16 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 17 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 18 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 19 New French Pattern.	2.25
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.	1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.25
No. 3 Extra, paper boxes.	1.50
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube.	1.60
No. 4 Hard.	87½
No. 5 Hard Small.	87½
Pip. Closures.	3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new.	1.50
No. 20 Weights.	1.50
Ink Wells.	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.	1.30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes.	1.65
No. 10 New Nickel, assorted sizes.	6.00
Nickle, 2½, 3 and 3½ only.	6.00
B B Check Cutter.	10.00
Iron Japanned.	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap.	87½
Letter.	800
Note.	5.00
Trade discount.	5.00

POST OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.	\$8.00
6 x 9 Black Japanned.	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned.	10.00
6 x 12 Walnut Japanned.	11.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1.50
Idiot, double, with stand.	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted.	7.50
Water Wells.	6.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 200 leaves.	29.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves.	39.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves.	49.00
6 x 11, 900 leaves.	21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	15.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves.	19.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 200 leaves, each.	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.	3.05
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.	1.90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.	2.60
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves.	4.00
Trade discount.	

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth slip.	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 300 pages.	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages.	2.10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 750 pages.	2.80
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 1,000 pages.	3.50
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 200 pages.	1.65
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 500 pages.	2.25
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 750 pages.	2.85
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 1,000 pages.	3.45
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.	1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.	2.50
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages.	3.10
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages.	3.70
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.	3.10
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages.	3.70
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages.	4.30

COPY BRUSHES.

2½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
3½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Trade discount.	

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.	\$5.00 to 8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	9.00 to 15.00

READY REFERENCE FILE.

Small.	\$1.42
Medium.	1.75
Large.	2.00
Trade discount.	

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides.
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.
9 x 11.	500.	Letters.
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.
10 x 12.	500.	Letters.
8½ x 9.	250.	Bills.
9 x 12.	250.	Bills.
9 x 12.	500.	Invoices.
9 x 12.	500.	Invoices.
9 x 12.	500.	Invoices.
7 x 11.	250.	Bills.
7 x 11.	500.	Bills.
11 x 15.	250.	Manifests.
12 x 15.	250.	Manifests.
12 x 15.	500.	Manifests.
11 x 15.	250.	Prices Current.
11 x 15.	500.	Prices Current.
6 x 9.	250.	Note Letters.
9 x 11.	250.	For Paper Sides.
9 x 11.	500.	Letters.
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.
10 x 12.	500.	Letters.
9 x 12.	250.	Invoices.
9 x 12.	500.	Invoices.

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and quality.	\$1.00 to \$5.75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	30¢ to 5.50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pkts.	\$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	1.00
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.	4.50
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram.	\$3.00 to \$10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each.	50
Reception Plate.	7.00 to 15.00
Church Plate.	3.50 to 12.00
Printing Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Illustrated Stamping on Billets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL.

COMBINATIONS.

(Wholesale Prices)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
3 in.	\$6.00
4 in.	6.50
5 in.	7.00
6 in.	8.00
7 in.	10.00
8 in.	12.00
9 in.	15.00
10 in.	18.00
11 in.	20.00
12 in.	25.00
13 in.	30.00
14 in.	35.00
15 in.	40.00
16 in.	45.00
17 in.	50.00
18 in.	55.00
19 in.	60.00
20 in.	65.00
21 in.	70.00
22 in.	75.00
23 in.	80.00
24 in.	85.00
25 in.	90.00
26 in.	95.00
27 in.	100.00
28 in.	105.00
29 in.	110.00
30 in.	115.00
31 in.	120.00
32 in.	125.00
33 in.	130.00
34 in.	135.00
35 in.	140.00
36 in.	145.00
37 in.	150.00
38 in.	155.00
39 in.	160.00
40 in.	165.00
41 in.	170.00
42 in.	175.00
43 in.	180.00
44 in.	185.00
45 in.	190.00
46 in.	195.00
47 in.	200.00
48 in.	205.00
49 in.	210.00
50 in.	215.00
51 in.	220.00
52 in.	225.00
53 in.	230.00
54 in.	235.00
55 in.	240.00
56 in.	245.00
57 in.	250.00
58 in.	255.00
59 in.	260.00
60 in.	265.00
61 in.	270.00
62 in.	275.00
63 in.	280.00
64 in.	285.00
65 in.	290.00
66 in.	295.00
67 in.	300.00
68 in.	305.00
69 in.	310.00
70 in.	315.00
71 in.	320.00
72 in.	325.00
73 in.	330.00
74 in.	335.00
75 in.	340.00
76 in.	345.00
77 in.	350.00
78 in.	355.00
79 in.	360.00
80 in.	365.00
81 in.	370.00
82 in.	375.00
83 in.	380.00
84 in.	385.00
85 in.	390.00
86 in.	395.00
87 in.	400.00
88 in.	405.00
89 in.	410.00
90 in.	415.00
91 in.	420.00
92 in.	425.00
93 in.	430.00
94 in.	435.00
95 in.	440.00
96 in.	445.00
97 in.	450.00
98 in.	455.00
99 in.	460.00
100 in.	465.00
101 in.	470.00
102 in.	475.00
103 in.	480.00
104 in.	485.00
105 in.	490.00
106 in.	495.00
107 in.	500.00
108 in.	505.00
109 in.	510.00
110 in.	515.00
111 in.	520.00
112 in.	525.00
113 in.	530.00
114 in.	535.00
115 in.	540.00
116 in.	545.00
117 in.	550.00
118 in.	555.00
119 in.	560.00
120 in.	565.00
121 in.	570.00
122 in.	575.00
123 in.	580.00
124 in.	585.00
125 in.	590.00
126 in.	595.00
127 in.	600.00
128 in.	605.00
129 in.	610.00
130 in.	615.00
131 in.	620.00
132 in.	625.00
133 in.	630.00
134 in.	635.00
135 in.	640.00
136 in.	645.00
137 in.	650.00
138 in.	655.00
139 in.	660.00
140 in.	665.00
141 in.	670.00
142 in.	675.00
143 in.	680.00
144 in.	685.00
145 in.	690.00
146 in.	695.00
147 in.	700.00
148 in.	705.00
149 in.	710.00
150 in.	715.00
151 in.	720.00
152 in.	725.00
153 in.	730.00
154 in.	735.00
155 in.	740.00
156 in.	745.00
157 in.	750.00
158 in.	755.00
159 in.	760.00
160 in.	765.00
161 in.	770.00
162 in.	775.00
163 in.	780.00
164 in.	785.00
165 in.	790.00
166 in.	795.00
167 in.	800.00
168 in.	805.00
169 in.	810.00
170 in.	815.00
171 in.	820.00
172 in.	825.00
173 in.	830.00
174 in.	835.00
175 in.	840.00
176 in.	845.00

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

The firm of Browns & Co., Brooklyn, have introduced a game called Quits for the Parlor or Lawn. It may be played by children or adults.

Messrs. Samuel & Co., of Liverpool and New York, have introduced a lead pencil protector and eraser combined. It is well got up, but we fancy the turned outward rim of the pencil end renders it likely to catch in the pocket.

Messrs. Dean & Son, of 160A Fleet street, have brought out a new trapeze bar, of a kind similar to that usually retailed at 15s., to be sold at 5s. It can be turned into a swing, and is finished for fitting on to any length of rope. The wood is the best ash, thoroughly well-seasoned.

Among the minor articles Messrs. Dean & Son have sent out some novel little penwipers, The Light of Other Days, Not Caught Yet, and Nobody's Child, of which the last, a comical little black fellow sitting on a carpet of red, dressed in just "nottings" at all, will, we think, prove the favorite.

Mr. C. A. Pocher, of Nuremberg, manufacturer of transparent pictures, has issued, through Mr. A. Hildesheimer, of Manchester, a novel and exceedingly pretty business announcement, in the form of a three-leaved floweret, not shamrock, though the flowers and foliage used are as modest and beautiful as Ireland's wee leaflet.

FOLDING SCISSORS.—This is a thoroughly new, neat, and convenient little article, folding up into the space of about one inch, and, unlike the old-fashioned articles of this kind, perfectly free from any liability of causing a hole in the pocket. It retails at half-a-crown, and may be had of the wholesale agent, Mr. R. Speckly, 74 Little Britain.

Mr. John S. Downing, stationers' sundries manufacturer, Crown Works, Irving street, Birmingham, has registered a Bee Letter Clip. It is artistic in ornamental appearance, and holds papers firmly and harmlessly together, its spring being exceedingly strong and at the same time the opposite of harsh. It retails at a shilling, and should have a good sale.

Dickens offered a large premium to anyone who could invent a pen that would do away with the necessity of dipping it every now and then into the inkpot. Such a one is now issued by L. B. Bertram, of 4 Park road, New Wandsworth which, as far as our present practical acquaintance with it is concerned, is superior to anything of the kind that has ever appeared, so far as being self-ink supplying goes. With regard to its new feature, whence it takes its name of the Mysterious Pen, it is a child of the "Magic Ink" seeing that it "writes with water." We have tried it on the commonest of printing paper, and it neither spurts nor fails to leave a good and even impression.

Mr. Heath, of Birmingham, has brought out a set of pens under the title of the Medieval Series. They are sent out 12 boxes to sell at 6d., in a case, with a show card to each, so that their sale can be effected without either delay or trouble. The pens we tried were very good, and, if not altogether new, the brightness of the boxes and attractiveness of the show cards will satisfactorily pass them off as

such to the ordinary purchaser. It was "Joe," in "Great Expectations," who said a gridiron was bound to be a gridiron, and we suppose a pen, cut it sideways or turn it up or down, must still be a pen. These articles are first-rate for the better class trade.

The Butterfly Top is the title of a registered novelty to be had at all the wholesale houses. This is an old acquaintance, with an ingenious contrivance affixed to him, by which he is made to do duty as the motive power for creeping racing and flying. As a somewhat expensive toy it is possible it will achieve a fair amount of success among the better classes of purchasers.

Mr. F. H. Dunnett's New Embossing Presses, sent out from St. Andrew's Works, Bury St. Edmunds, about last November, are gaining daily in trade favor, many of those who have used them holding that in finish and power they are superior to all others. In one point they are like the mighty steam hammers, that can be made to crush an iron bar or simply crack a nut; they will stamp a section of note paper with the greatest distinctness, though the weight of the impression is about a ton and a quarter. Three colors can be stamped at one operation, and, as inks and bronze of the most unique description may be had with the machines, abundant scope is given for the exercise of artistic taste. For our own part, as we have heard these presses spoken well of in every place where used, we wish Mr. Dunnett a continuance of the good fortune he is at present enjoying.

PATENT "SOTERIA" ENVELOPE.—For a long time the "agony" columns of the *Times* contained the mystic word which was "Greek" indeed to thousands of wondering readers, many of whom, even fairly well educated people, translating it "security" but it comes out at last fresh from the firm of Messrs. Willis & Co., of Long Acre, in the shape of a "Safety" envelope. Our friends, doubtless, remember the "anti-Graham" envelopes that appeared a long time ago. Well, these are like them in the sense of giving protection to the enveloped note or article. The paper of which the Soteria is made is of the strongest, and the folds are secured by a new adhesive, thoroughly impervious to moisture, and it possesses two flaps, an inner and an outer one; the gun on both flaps is moistened, and the inner one turned over the enclosure and inside the envelope, the outer one being fastened in the usual manner, thus securing the contents with a double covering and rendering it impossible for the envelope to be opened or tampered with without detection. It will prove invaluable to bankers and others having to make remittances—particularly outward bound—or forward important enclosures, and should be as acceptable to the lady letter writer as to the business man. Each envelope is stamped with the word Soteria, and can be obtained of all stationers and booksellers throughout the kingdom. The "Safety" envelope is protected by royal letters patent.

THE COMING CENTENNIAL.

Are not American paper manufacturers to be represented at the coming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia? We have asked this question before, and now repeat it, and with stronger emphasis. When nearly all our other manufacturing industries are taking

steps to secure a fair display of their products at the Centennial, it is time that the members of the paper trade should take some action in the matter. The latter were not represented at all at the World's Fair at Vienna, which was perhaps excusable under the circumstances and in view of the distance as well as the lack of practical advantage to be gained by competing at the Vienna Exposition. No such excuses can be offered on the present occasion, and it should be considered both a duty and a matter of interest to see that our trade is fully represented at Philadelphia. Without indulging in spread-eagleism or boasting, we may claim that it is in the power of American paper manufacturers to make an admirable display of their products next year. If the best processes and latest appliances now employed in American paper mills were fully exhibited at the Centennial, we believe that the results would prove eminently satisfactory both to our patriotic pride and to our pecuniary gain.

In the first place, we can show samples of as fine, if not the finest, writing paper as is made in the world, of a finish, firmness, and beauty fit to bear comparison with the best product of any foreign mills. We also make the hand-somest and heaviest manilla papers which are produced anywhere; our wrapping papers are equal to those made abroad, both in quality and cheapness; and if our manufacturers will only make the effort they can make such an exhibit as was never seen before grouped together. In the variety of applications made of paper to special uses this country is peculiarly progressive, and European visitors to the Philadelphia Exhibition will be astonished to see the objects to which paper is put as a material in the United States. Paper felting, roofing, boards, carpets, barrels, boats, and even entire houses, should be among the articles displayed in this department, and the manufacture of paper into such articles has become an important and growing industry. It is desirable and probable that all our manufacturers of paper mill machinery will exhibit their stock at Philadelphia.

As a means to bring about some practical action in reference to the representation of the American paper industry at the Philadelphia Centennial, we suggest that the following gentlemen constitute a committee to make some organization to take such action as is needed in the matter: Alex. H. Rice, Boston, Mass.; Wellington Smith, Lee, Mass.; Edwin Bulkley, New York, N. Y.; W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. W. Taylor, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Beach, South Bend, Ind.

If these gentlemen will confer together and arrange upon a plan by which a proper representation of all the different branches of the paper industry may be brought about, they will perform a very useful service and one which should be begun at once.

By a very curious coincidence, since the above was written no less than three correspondents of the *Journal* have simultaneously and without premeditation broached the subject of the paper industry being properly represented at the Centennial, and we call special attention to their views published elsewhere.—*Paper Trade Journal*.

Five hundred thousand brushes are manufactured at Reading, Pa., annually, of all kinds and grades, from the small artist's brush up to cotton factory brushes, and ranging in price from a penny to \$40.

THE SCRIBNERS' NEW STORE.

The *Publishers' Weekly* remarks that in the great centers there is manifest a remarkable growth of culture and taste in the fittings of the bookstore, and we trust to see the example followed through the country as the progress of better business principles in the book trade makes it possible. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and other great cities, there are bookstores that worthily represent the trade, and some of the new stores in this city, of which we have spoken from time to time, will combine elegance and convenience in an unusual degree. The new home of the three Scribner firms particularly demands attention, as representing the greatest advance yet made in the bookstore.

This store is the finest bookstore New York has yet seen; it has a wonderful variety of modern improvements, and Chicago can no longer boast of its superior advantages over the metropolis. It is four times as large as the familiar but dingy and outgrown quarters at 654 Broadway, which have been the home of the house for nine years. The whole store is fitted in ash, which gives a bright, cheery effect, and is tastefully relieved by black walnut mouldings. The chandeliers are a pretty device, made for the house, displaying at the end of each arm the Roman lamp which the firm has adopted as its title page device, from whose mouth the gas-jets issues. Along either wall run light galleries, reached by stairways midway back. This utilizes the wall-space completely, and affords accommodation by bins and shelving for many thousands of volumes. The gallery on the right side is open to the public, and one of its features will be a full line of low-priced English popular editions.

The general division of the first floor gives the foreign department the right and the domestic the left side of the store. Between the entrances there will be raffled off a reception parlor for customers, after the fashion imported into this country from England by the Chicago trade. Near by is a counter on which will be kept the new American books of the publishers in general. Along the left wall, we pass successively a series of glass cases where the especial treasures of the house, old and rare books and volumes with inserted plates, will be found; a desk for the two magazines; a well-stocked fine stationery department; a show-case for the sale of the Oxford Bibles and prayer books; and reach at the end the rooms of the educational department, handsomely fitted up with every convenience. The two book firms occupy the basement and ground floor, while the magazines have the third and fourth floors. The offices of the editors are arranged for beauty as well as work, being adorned with statuary—a copy of the bronze Amazon of Kiss being prominent in the reception-room—pictures, and furniture that is both graceful and useful, while the wall-paper is from the store of the London poet, William Morris.

In the early Knickerbocker days merchants looked carefully after their clerk's habits. Arthur Tappan & Co. exercised over their young men a complete autocracy, with the ostensible object of preserving their morals; they must be all church members, go to meeting twice on Sunday, be in their houses at 10 P. M., never go to the theater, not touch a drop of wine, and be otherwise moral.



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LITERARY NOTES.

Of Henry James' "Short Stories" Mr. Howells says in the *Atlantic*: "We have read them all again and again, and they remain to us a marvel of delightful workmanship. In richness of expression and splendor of literary performance, we may compare him with the greatest, and find none greater than he; as a piece of mere diction, for example, 'The Romance of Certain Old Clothes' in this volume is unsurpassed."

"The Cost of Paper," by Eugene H. Munday. (Collins & McClester.) The series of tables comprised in this work are (time-saving, and of great value to any one connected with the printing business in any way. They give the cost of all grades of paper, from a ream to a fraction of it. \$1.25.

The correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says that "the literary people of Steadman's generation—Stoddard, Bayard Taylor, and such circles—are notably catholic in their appreciation and helpful in their encouragement of the younger men. It is, perhaps, because they felt the need of such sympathy in the days when they were making their start. Literary New York was then a province of Bohemia, and Bohemia is, after all, a land of small beer. The golden halo of remembered pleasure glories it into Arcady, especially if one looks through the Easy Chair's spectacles; but Puff's, for instance, was by no means Arcadian. The life had its pains and penalties, and a good many went under the table—and stayed there. Many of the brightest of the circle which Ada Clare queened dropped away long ago, who, under the home influences that are now making themselves felt in literary New York might have been saved for a splendid maturity. The war killed some, but the life more. Now, thanks to these men, who were boys then, 'we have changed all that!'"

Those who wish to make lithography a profession, the *alpha-beta* of the art is published in a treatise by Mr. D. G. Berry, entitled the "Art of Lithography."

"L. G. M." writes to the *Tribune* from Boston. apropos of novels, Estes & Lauriat are republishing some good English titles, which have been for some time out of print, in a style which does them credit. In fact, they are externally the very prettiest paper covered novels I have ever seen. The paper is a delicate French gray, and the lettering upon it is crimson. They are so cool-looking and fresh and delicate that it is a pleasure to read them.

Edward King's "Great South" papers in *Scribner's Monthly* have appeared in book form, in England and here, the American edition being issued by the American Publishing Company of Hartford, and sold, of course, by subscription. Mr. King has reworked his material, added much that is new, and with its hundreds of illustrations by Champney and other artists, makes an exceedingly handsome as well as valuable book. Mr. King, with a happy fitness, dedicates the "Great South" to Roswell Smith, the business member of the firm of Scribner & Co., to whose daring and foresight the costly enterprise of Mr. King's journey and its accessories was undertaken. The *Evening Mail* has some just remarks about the merits of Mr. King's work. As it stands, the work is a full and well written statement of the history and progress of each of the Southern States, of their present social, political and industrial conditions, of the character and life of their people, of their natural and architectural features, and of whatever else may interest or inform."

PREPARING BLUE-BLACK WRITING INK, WHICH ALSO SERVES WELL FOR COPYING INK.—Take of blue allopia galls, 5 ounces and a half; powdered cloves, quarter of an ounce; purified sulphate of iron, 1½ ounces; sulphate of indigo (in form of thin paste), 1½ ounces; pure sulphuric acid, 35 minims; cold rain water, 40 ounces. Digest the galls, when bruised with the cloves, in 20 ounces of water for one week, then pour off the liquid into another bottle and cork it. Then pour 10 ounces more of the water on the galls and digest four days. Pour the

liquor as before into bottle. Pour remaining 10 ounces of the water on the galls, and digest four days. Then pour off liquor into bottle, and filter through French filtering paper, wring out hard the refuse of the galls in a strong linen cloth into filter, so that nothing be lost. Add now the iron, and dissolve and filter through paper; then the acid, and shake; then the indigo, and thoroughly mix it, and pass the whole through filtering paper. Care must be taken that the indigo be mild, and that it does not contain too much free acid.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says, relative to the proper slope in left-handed penmanship: "I have written with either hand for over twenty years; and I hold the pen and slope according to the ordinary rules of penmanship. I am naturally left-handed, but at school I learned to use both hands in writing, and have found it to be of utility. I also use both hands in mechanical work, which is a saving of time." His letter is written partly with one hand and partly with the other, and it is not possible to see any difference in the penmanship.

It is not injurious to inhale the dust of common school crayons if in small quantities.

The melancholy May moving days have come, the most detestable in the year.



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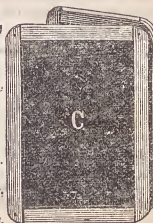
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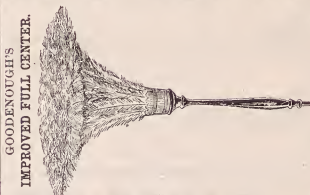
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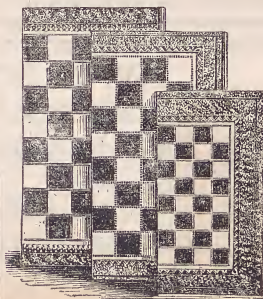
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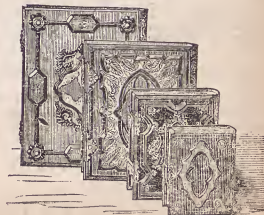
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THE ENGLISH TRADE.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

The new French tariff regulations place a duty upon pasteboard in sheets of 8 francs per 100 kilogrammes, paper of whatever variety pays an export duty of 8 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

SOMETHING LIKE A SCREECH.—Jones: "There's always something new. The valentine makers are actually following Darwin now!" Brown: "Nonsense!" Jones: "It's true. Out of half-a-dozen valentines I got yesterday, no less than five had some reference to the theory of man's descent from monkeys. Blowed if I believe it, though."

Messrs. Cramer, Wood & Co., of Regent street, one of the oldest and largest firms of music publishers in London, have decided on retiring from the publishing business, and have instructed Messrs. Puttick & Simpson to sell the whole of their stock of copyrights, plates, presses and plant, by auction, during the present month. It is said there are upwards of 40,000 plates.

The great steel pen trade, for which Birmingham has a splendid specialty, is largely indexed to Sheffield. All the raw material is made at Sheffield, the quantity per annum reaching to thousands of tons. How many pens would a ton of steel make? People ask. Where do all the pins go to? It would be quite as interesting to know where all the pens go to.

THE CUMINOSCOPE.—This instrument possesses the property of enlarging small pictures to an astonishing extent—*carte-de-visite* portraits are magnified up to life size, statuary and flowers appear with wonderful brilliancy and increase of magnitude. Nothing of similar interest has been previously introduced for the entertainment of the family circle or a social party. It cannot fail to be welcome in every refined household as a constant source of pleasure, while to the artist it affords a ready means of obtaining an enlarged copy from which to work.

There are some people so old-fashioned as to prefer a good lead pencil to the ordinary and slightly-made metallic pocket pencils that are now commonly used. To pander to the tastes of these individuals, Messrs. E. Wolf & Son have brought out an aluminum Sliding Holder, for inserting an ordinary cedar pencil. It is made upon a new principle, so that, while it contains "a long length" of pencil, only a short piece is visible for use, though it can be extended at will to its fullest extent. We decidedly approve of this novelty, and recommend it by reason of its utility, simplicity, and effectiveness.

Copying Ink Pencils have caused some amusement to many wholesale firms during the past month, by reason of the mysterious manner in which numerous persons have introduced them. It appears that a number of London agents for German houses received from their correspondents samples of copying ink pencils, and that each agent supposed he was the only individual in England entrusted with the novelty. An amusing incident *apropos* of this occurred during the past month. One of the agents referred to desired a private interview with the principal of a large firm, and, upon being admitted to the sanctum, mysteriously announced that he had in his

pocket a very extraordinary invention, which, he believed, was worth a large sum, but that, before showing it, a guarantee of secrecy would be required. The tone of the visitor was, however, speedily altered when the principal referred to said to him, "I know what you have; it is a copying pencil." The agent looked aghast, and commenced to see if his sample was protruding from his pocket. No; all was correct. "How, then, could his mission be known?" "Because," replied the other, "I have had several persons call upon me with a similar article, and each one introduced himself in the same way as yourself." The agent remarked that, if he had been offered £500 for the novelty before he entered the office in question, he would have refused it, but was now prepared to take anything.

Can it be true that Messrs. Watts & Co., of Compton House, Liverpool, lately purchased 33,000 valentines from "a manufacturing stationer, who is preparing to retire from business," at the very reasonable "discount of 6½ per cent. from the cost?" We may, however, presume that the circumstance is correct, because Messrs. Watts announce it by advertisement. Happy Messrs. Watts to be able to buy for 33s. 6d. goods that cost the producer 100s., and, moreover, saving manufacturers' and middle men's profit, and then be further able to sell the same at retail prices!

Zuccato's Photograph, to which we have previously referred, has recently been greatly improved. By the former system copies were taken upon damp paper that has previously been saturated with a chemical; now, however, anyone wishing to issue a circular, &c., has only to write his copy upon a sheet of specially prepared paper, and within six minutes he can in an ordinary copying-press print without inking upon any description of dry and unprepared paper, and direct from the original copy, as many as 600 or more fac-simile impressions at the rate of seven or eight a minute, and at a cost of not more than 1½d. for the whole batch if 5vo., 2½d. if 4to., or 3½d. if foolscap.

ENGLISH VALENTINE TRADE.—From all centers we hear that expensive valentines hung fire—a circumstance that should act as a warning to manufacturers. In respect to quantity, we believe we are correct in stating that in no previous year were there so many sold, though we believe that the actual receipts were considerably less. Stationers this year found very serious rivals in drapers and hosiers, who during the last few years have diligently tried to educate the public taste by offering useful articles at respectable prices. There is no doubt that in the course of a few years stationers will have to contend with still greater opposition from the same quarters, unless manufacturers set themselves very diligently to work to discover some means by which they can keep the trade more in their own hands.

"Tingents" is a word that was unknown to us until a few days ago, when we heard it used by an assistant in the shop of a well-known West-end firm. Upon inquiry, we learned that the words referred to moneys earned (by the employees for overcharging customers. Thus, if a stationery cabinet was privately marked to sell at 20s., and the salesman induced a confiding customer to purchase it for 25s., the assistants would be credited with 5s. for "tingents," and the total amount of "nobblings" would be divided among them at the

end of the week. And we were further informed that these earnings (5) were never less than £1 daily, while in the season they amounted to £3 or more! The salaries paid were, we were assured, remarkably low, and that "tingents" had been introduced not only to induce activity among the assistants, but to make up to them deficiency of pay! The system appears to work well for the employees, if we may judge by the extent of their business, while the assistants are constantly watching each other to see that customers are properly thinned and pressed to buy. The result is that, if by chance a "riff" is engaged, his fellow-shopmen soon manage to get rid of him. We learned these particulars with surprise, and have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the system referred to is neither business-like nor straightforward. There are, however, fortunately very few retailers who dare take such liberties with their customers.

Envelopes are still issued at old quotations by most of the various makers, though we believe they might fairly be reduced. There is, however, such an inherent objection in the mind of man to reduce prices that we can scarcely wonder why revised lists are not issued. Large buyers can readily obtain very favorable terms, and the whole trade might benefit if the members thereof were fully alive to their own interests. The majority of these are, however, so ridiculously imbued with belief in the products of certain houses, or are so fettered by others, that they will not, or perhaps cannot, act in the best way for their interests. Printers have been fairly occupied, lithographers have been busy, and engravers do not complain, but bookbinders grumble at the intermittent nature of the work; at the low prices they are compelled to accept, at the long credit they are obliged to give, at the inefficiency of skilled labor for good work, and at the embargoes laid upon them by their workmen in respect to the number of apprentices employed. Account-book makers appear to have had an exceptionally good season, but almanac makers—especially those who publish illuminated calendars for walls—have for the most part lost money. Year by year the market is glutted with these goods, all of which possess more or less merit; but what other result could be expected when hundreds of country printers bring out simultaneously publications that are really intended to advertise themselves? The time has passed when tradesmen gave away calendars to their customers with the hope that each copy would be conspicuously exhibited. In former days sensible almanacs were given away, but since the extension of chromo printing these publications have so far retrograded that they now comprise only a simple calendar surrounded with expensive and useless ornamentation.

The spelling mania has not invaded the halls of the Legislature, as is shown by some of the manuscripts of reports and orders which pass the clerk's desk. A Boston member recently offered an order providing "that two thousand extra copies of the Stat Book of Agriculture be printed for the use of the Legislature." The committee on printing returned the order, with the suggestion that two thousand extra copies of the report of the State Board of Education—with spelling-book attached—be printed for the use of the member who made the original order.



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There does not appear to be any reliable recipe for the manufacture of a syphathetic ink which will fade completely in a short time after being developed, and which cannot be re-developed.

Manufacturers of blackboards for school purposes do not use substances with lime. They prepare a surface of hard plaster, and then paint it with a thin coating of pumice, some black substance, and a varnish which, when dry, will not crack.

OLD WRITING MADE LEGIBLE.—Into one pint of strong white wine put six bruised galls, and place it in the sun for three days. Wash the illegible writing over with a soft brush dipped in the solution. Add more galls if your mixture is not strong enough to bring out the color.

COPYING INKS.—White honey purified three parts; white glycerine, three parts; and eleven parts of black or colored ink. These should be well mixed and left to settle for a week. The proportions of glycerine and honey may be reduced to two parts each if very fine characters are required.

TO KEEP WRITING INK FROM FREEZING OR MOULDING.—Put a few drops of brandy or other spirit into ink, and it will not freeze, however much exposed to the weather. A little salt or a few cloves will also keep it from moulding. When ink has once been allowed to freeze or mold, its blackness and beauty will be lost.

IMITATION OF TORTISE SHELL.—The appearance of tortise shell may be given to horn by brushing it over with a paste made of two parts of lime, one part litharge, and a little soap lye, which is allowed to dry. This acts by forming sulphide of lead with the sulphur contained in the albumen of the horn, producing dark spots, which contrast with the brighter color of the horn.

TO TAKE WRITING INK BLOTCHES OUT OF PAPER.—Two drachms of muriate of tin, mixed with double its quantity of water, applied with a soft brush, will entirely cleanse it. The paper must be passed through water to wash it off. Another: Citric or tartaric acids may be applied for this purpose without fear of injury to the leaves of the books, and will take the ink blotches out.

COPYING LETTERS WITHOUT THE USE OF A COPYING MACHINE.—Put a little sugar in common writing ink, write with this (using a quill pen) on common sized paper, as usual; when a copy is required, unsized paper is taken and slightly moistened with a sponge. Then apply the wet side to the writing, and pass a laundress's flat iron of a moderate heat lightly over the unsized paper, when the counterproof copy is immediately produced.

CARBONIC TRACING PAPERS.—*Black:* To a quarter of a pint of linseed oil add two ounces of tallow and half an ounce of powdered black lead. Then put sufficient lampblack to make it the consistency of cream. Melt the whole together, and while hot rub it in sparingly on both sides of not over thick white paper, and let it dry well before using. *Red:* Substitute Chinese red for the lampblack and black lead. *Blue:* Use ultramarine blue instead of lampblack and lead.

INK THAT WILL NOT THICKEN OR MOULD.—The *Moniteur des Produits Chimiques* gives a recipe from Suverbyuk & Coning for making an ink which shall have the good qualities above mentioned. The essential components are those of common ink, viz., infusion of nut galls and ferrous sulphate (photo-sulphate of iron), but the nut galls are to be infused in alcohol (say half a pound of the first in powder to a pint of the second at 52 degrees Reaumur), and digested for twenty-four hours at a low temperature; and the infusion is then to be slowly mingled with a solution of about three ounces of the sulphate, and an equal quantity of gum-arabic in a pint of water. After the mixture has stood a week, add a few drops of vanadic acid. This ink will always flow freely and will form no sediment.

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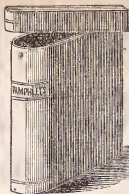
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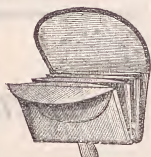
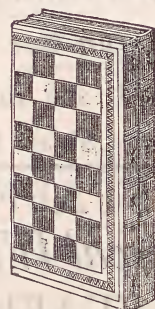
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The *Scientific American*, in reviewing at length the able life of Mr. Brassey, prepared by Sir Arthur Helps, incidentally remarks as follows:

With all his anxiety to have work done rapidly and well, Mr. Brassey never wasted his energy in worry. Having given his best efforts to ensure success, he was content to await the result and abide by it with perfect equanimity. This, as Sir Arthur justly remarks, is a great felicity of temperament. It gives a man of much work the staying quality known as "bottom" in a racer, and enables him to meet inevitable reverses without being crushed or disconcerted. It is the basis of the two-o'clock-of-the-morning courage, which the first Napoleon used to rejoice in, a quality which Mr. Brassey had to an eminent degree. If called on suddenly in the middle of the night, upon some urgent peril or difficulty, he met the alarm with perfect coolness, sat down to consider and calculate what was the best mode of obviating the danger; and before break of day, when he had to proceed to the scene of action he was ready with his plan. Like master, like man. His example could not be felt by his assistants, who took courage at his stability of mind, and gave their fullest confidence to a leader who always seemed ready for any emergency. In addition to this imperishable presence of mind, Mr. Brassey evidently possessed singularly quick and comprehensive powers to take in the essential conditions of a problem at a glance, uncommon power of rapid calculation, and great ability for organization—qualities which not only inspired his staff with confidence in times of difficulty or danger, but enabled him to administer complicated affairs with a royal ease and facility.

It was in dealings with his agents, however, that his most striking characteristics were displayed. In the course of his career, he carried into execution nearly 200 contracts, many of them involving hundreds of miles of railway. The works for which he made unsuccessful tenders amounted to upwards of seven hundred million dollars. It is obvious that no man could examine the details of works of such variety and magnitude. He must necessarily trust largely to his agents; and it was in the choice of these, and his subsequent treatment of them, that Mr. Brassey's business sagacity came into full play. He chose his agents with great care and with consummate judgment. After that, he placed implicit trust in them; and though capable of exercising the most minute supervision and criticism, he never judged by details, but looked to results. His system of keeping accounts was what most men would consider loose, and his agents were entrusted with vast sums of money to be expended almost at their discretion; yet his financial secretary and confidential adviser upon all monetary matters testifies that not one of his representatives was ever known to deceive or rob him. When asked if this was to be taken as a proof of the general honesty of mankind, Mr. Tapp replied: "Not exactly that. I think it rather more shows that he placed so much confidence in those whom he employed, and put them, as it were, so much upon their honor, that they would not deceive him; and that people, who might not have acted uprightly with other masters, did so with him because they felt responsible to him, and also a certain amount

of pride in being confided in by him to such an extent that they really carried on the business as if it were their own." His biographer adds his personal belief that the system of trust which Mr. Brassey adopted uniformly, in respect to all those who worked under him, was such as would be generally successful carried out with that perfect faith and completeness which he always manifested in these transactions—a belief which might be considered Utopian had it not such a substantial backing in Mr. Brassey's large experience.

In another connection, Sir Arthur observes that where most men fail in governing is not entrusting enough to those who have to act under them. Most men intend to do well, and try to do their best as agents and subordinates; he is the great man who succeeds, with the least change of agents and subordinates, in making the most of the ability which he has to direct and supervise. Besides, men must act according to their characters; and he who is prone to confide largely in others will mostly gain an advantage in the general result of this confidence, which will far more than counteract any evil arising from that part of the confidence which is misplaced.

That a man whose ruling passion was the execution of great works in a way which should win him renown for faithfulness, punctuality, and completeness in the execution of his undertakings should succeed, as Mr. Brassey did, by such a mode of dealing with those on whose faithfulness and integrity his reputation depended, is cogent evidence that his plan of action was not far from correct. Not only did Mr. Brassey trust his subordinates, but they trusted him as implicitly. In the earlier part of his career, when each contract had his personal supervision, he allotted to each nominal sub-contractor his portion of the work, and fixed the price for it. Says one of them: "They did not ask him any questions. He said: 'There is a piece of work for you. Will you go into it? You will have so much for it.' And then they accepted it, and went to work." Their invariable willingness to take the work at his valuation was accounted for by the conviction, which each of them had, that if any mistake had been made, to their injury, Mr. Brassey always stood ready to make good the loss. In case a job turned out more difficult than had been anticipated, no appeal would be made; the work would go on according to contract until Mr. Brassey made his customary tour of inspection, when he never failed to recognize the contractor's position, and voluntarily set it right. When his undertakings became too extensive to be thus minutely inspected, the same policy was carried out through resident agents. To many this course may seem very unbusiness-like, but the result uniformly proved the wisdom of it. By treating his agents generously, he secured generous service in return, and was able to withdraw his attention more and more from matters of detail. He never wasted his time in doing work that an agent or sub-contractor could do just as well. As to mere money grubbing, one of his principal agents testifies that he had not any of that in his composition, but he knew the value of money as well as any one, and how far a pound would go; nevertheless he had no greediness to acquire wealth, and he was always ready to give away a portion of his profits to anyone who was instrumental in making them, and that to a remarkable extent.

At a time when there seems to be a growing

belief that a masterly man must be a stern disciplinarian, rough rather than gentle, brusque rather than courteous, exacting, watchful, a believer in the vile theory that every man must (in business) be treated as a rascal until he proves himself something better, it is singularly pleasing to review an exceedingly successful career, throughout the whole of which the opposite qualities are conspicuous. At a time, too, when financial treachery and eye service are supposed to be predominant, when the most minute and exacting checks upon the free conduct of agents fail to prevent "irregularities," it gives one fresh confidence in the general honesty of human nature to see the spirit of trustfulness made the basis of a great business, and to see it justified by service honorable to the highest degree.

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The house of R. Hoe & Co., well-known for the invention of the wonderful Hoe cylinder press, convinced that the efficiency and success of their corps of workers would be greatly increased if they possessed a good English education and a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of mathematics and mechanics, established, a year or more ago, a school for their apprentices. The recitation room, fitted up with all modern improvements, is a portion of the large, airy, commodious apartment on the upper floor of their new business house, No. 504 Grand street, having magnificent views from windows on every side. The course of study embraces grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, reading, writing, drawing, composition, the ten science primers, and Overm's mechanics. The classes in these various branches recite once a week, the recitation being an hour in length. The lessons given are long, but the apprentices have ample time out of work hours not only to prepare them, but to reflect upon and study their practical applications. All the apprentices, numbering upward of one hundred, are compelled to go through this course of study, and as the term of apprenticeship ranges from five to seven years, they have time to become proficient in every branch taught, so that when their apprenticeship is over, they have a thorough English and technical education so far as mechanics is concerned. Everything is furnished gratuitously, the best of instruction, text books and drawing materials; and the annual outlay is trivial when compared with the valuable results already attained. The benefits conferred upon the apprentices themselves and upon the community, by a school of this kind, are inestimable. The scholars in this school are earnest and enthusiastic in their studies. The neatness and skill evidenced in their copying books, their mechanical drawings, and the working out of their mathematical problems, are equally gratifying to their teachers and their employers.

Many years ago Hoe & Co. established a night school for the benefit of their apprentices, and from it the boys received considerable advantages; but they found it irksome to return in the evening to school after going home from their work, and most of them complained that they had no time to themselves. The present arrangement is therefore most satisfactory to all parties. Admirable wisdom and foresight is shown by the firm in thus providing themselves with skilled and intelligent workmen, and inestimable benefits are conferred on those who are so fortunate as to enjoy these advantages. —
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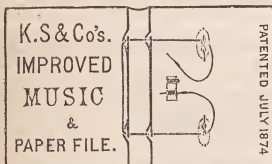
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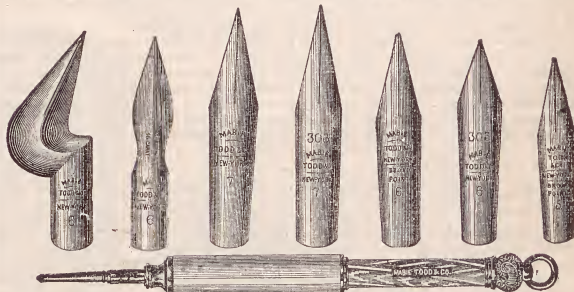
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: MAY 8, 1875.

NO. 46.

A ROCHESTER STATIONER.

D. M. DEWEY.

The oldest stationer and bookseller in the city of Rochester, and in Western New York, is Mr. D. M. Dewey, who commenced business in 1844 in a small corner store in the "Arcade," the dimensions of which were about fifteen feet square. Mr. Dewey now occupies nearly one side of the "Arcade," and has a beautiful art gallery attached to his store, wherein may be seen some of the finest works of art. Nearly all the fine art goods sold in the city may be found here; choice engravings, chromos, and oil paintings from eminent artists, marble statues, and Rogers' groups.

About sixteen years ago Mr. Dewey invented and published a series of plates for the practical use of nurserymen in selling their stock. This series comprises about 3,000 different varieties at present, lithographed in colors and elegantly finished by French and German artists by hand, to represent the fruits, flowers, shrubs, trees, and designs, true to nature. Mr. Dewey employs during the whole year thirty hands to manufacture these plates, and furnishes nurserymen with bound books and portfolio containing from forty to three hundred different styles. These books cost from \$10 to \$50. To give some idea of this line of business, the plates and books on hand in stock amount to nearly \$10,000. A nurseryman wishing to sell his stock of fruit trees, seeds, flowers, &c., supplies his several agents with these boxes, which contain exact representations of the styles he offers for sale, together with a printed description of the same.

Various attempts have been made to imitate and copy this business, but the large amount of capital required has rendered these attempts short-lived in every instance.

Probably in no other city in the United States would a business of this kind prove a success; but as Rochester is the headquarters for the nurserymen who supply nearly the whole country and Canada with the different varieties of the most popular fruits, flowers, roses, shrubs, ornamental trees, designs of landscape gardening, tools, &c., it has been steadily increasing and becoming a necessary branch for publication.

All of these plates are elegantly executed and quite a work of art.

Although Mr. Dewey is one of the oldest stationers in Western New York, let it not be understood that he is a decrepid, blind, lame, feeble old fellow. On the contrary, he is in the prime of life, about fifty-two years of age, hearty, genial, and full of business tact, arriving early and leaving late, constantly endeavoring to attend to all the intricate points of the

business. All the popular books of the day, papers, fancy goods, stationery, games, &c., may be found here, and always at reasonable prices to suit the times.

C. S. P.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

PHILOSOPHIZING.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

LAST YEAR'S TRADE.

Ever since the publication of the first number of THE STATIONER I have read and profited by its pages, and understanding that its columns are always open to the representatives of the trade, I thought that I would avail myself of the opportunity and, taking time by the forelock, write at once. The year 1874 is now among the things of the past, but still I cannot help thinking of the many changes, and how eventful the old year has been; death has been busy and removed some; others, the financial wave has passed over and left scarce a trace; still we have many reasons to hope that the year 1875 brings with it that which all classes of trade are so anxiously looking forward to—trade on a sound and substantial basis. Last August trade opened early and with much promise; there were full harvests, and country buyers were generally buying (on anticipation) much larger stocks than they have been doing of late years; but there soon came a relapse; rumors of grasshoppers in the far West, crops paying but for debts contracted in the past, leaving no surplus for the present, and finally trade returned to its old basis—buying only what was absolutely needed for present wants. It is evident, however, that the trade west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers suffered by the depression more than those east and north. Cincinnati and Louisville, particularly, received some very hard blows, their trade being in a great measure with the South. The unsettled condition of this part of the country, caused by political strife, added to the general depression throughout, must have proved particularly disastrous. Of course you will understand that I am speaking of the jobbing trade. The retailers have been doing a fair business, though with some few exceptions they have much cause for complaint. Thus far this year's trade has been undoubtedly backward on account of the unusually long winter; all classes are complaining, particularly the retailers. Let us hope that the "winter of our

discontent" is now past, and that our fall trade will fully compensate us for the loss of hopes in a good spring one.

DISPLAYING GOODS.

It has always been a cause of much wonder to me why there are so comparatively few really first-class stationery stores. True, you may point out exceptions, like W. B. Keene, Cooke & Co., and Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago; the St. Louis Book and News Company; and Baker, of St. Louis; E. B. Smith & Co., of Detroit; a few in Boston, Philadelphia, and in this city, but sum them all up, and I ask, will you find the total to compare favorably with the numbers in other branches of trade in the larger cities? I contend that this should not be so; the variety and class of goods are such that there is no excuse for a stationer's store and show windows not to be almost as attractive a place as those of the jeweler's, for instance. I can point out hundreds of stores through the country whose proprietors do not seem to have a single idea in this direction, but think if the stock is in the store, nothing further is needed, and yet I have noticed that these very people are among the first to notice and compliment a salesman when he (the salesman) makes a good display of his samples, showing conclusively that while he fully appreciates the fact in others he is slow to apply it to himself. Yet, again, I cannot say these men are not progressive, for there are some I now have in mind as I write, who have the name, and are energetic and enterprising business men. I only say to those whom the shoe will fit, "Place your goods in as attractive a manner as possible before your customers; in fact, make your own store and windows as attractive as your neighbor's." Chicago seems to appreciate that fact quite as much, if not more, than any other city. As a class they have very attractive stores both wholesale and retail.

CUTTING PRICES.

The question is being agitated as regards the cutting of prices, where it will end, &c., &c. The manufacturers, and in many cases the importers, have only themselves to blame in this matter; for the past four or five years prices have been falling on domestic goods, until there is little or no profit (in those lines which admit of competition), except to the retailer. The importers have in some cases done the same as the manufacturers, and still they are not satisfied. Talking the other day with a prominent retail stationer regarding the low price at which a leading line of papers were being sold, I asked him if he realized any larger profit than in times heretofore. He answered that he did not; he put on a certain per cent. above cost, and although the con-

summer bought at a lower figure, it gave him no increase of profits in buying lower.

I see you are about changing your quarters. Let me congratulate you upon the move you have made in regard to having a Stationers' Exchange; it is something much needed, and deserves support and success.

PHOENIX.

SUPPLYING NOVELTIES.

The following communication draws attention to a matter of interest to the trade at large, while it also shows what practical results follow from notices of novelties in our columns:

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1875.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

I desire to offer a suggestion, which, if applied, will no doubt gratify a portion at least of the trade desirous of keeping pace with these progressive times. It seems, from my standpoint, desirable that some specified time be expressed in noticing novelties, or new inkstands, as to when they may be on the market. For example, in No. 42 of *THE STATIONER*, you notice a copying pencil as introduced by Willy Wallach, who expects a large supply in a short time. What is the meaning of short time? Having confidently promised several parties to supply them in a month, there is still no prospect of being able to do so at any given time, though six weeks have rolled by. Again, in No. 43 we read, "A folding copying press can be obtained of Henry Bainbridge." Instead of invoice the reply to order is, "We do not import, but could get them in two months from other side of Atlantic." These are only two of the latest instances in mind, and no doubt others have had similar experience. A small dealer desiring but a few articles as samples, to judge of their merits, is not justified in having them imported, and it is very annoying, after promising a customer to have an article in a month, to be informed, "will import for you if desired," as many change their mind after several months waiting, or find later inventions more acceptable, and do not want them. Is there nothing new in stationery imported unless orders come in after being noticed? If not, there should be room for enterprise and capital in that branch of business.

DIXIE.

MR. AHERN RISES TO EXPLAIN.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

I see by your paper of the 23d ult. that I am not dead, and I am glad to hear it. Mrs. O'Kelly set the fashion of expensive wakes, with "Himmans" and cakes and bottles that made Con. the "Shaughraun" think he was in heaven. If that kind of post-mortem hospitality is to be kept up, it will be cheaper for a fellow to struggle along than try to be buried decently.

But I do not know from your writing whether I am myself at all at all. You call me a "stationers' note broker." I never was a stationers' note broker, nor yet a perambulator's note broker, nor have I been note broker to any other man. I submit that the troubles of life come fast enough in the natural order.

If I did not have several doubles I would not bother you to correct your outlines. One of my doubles is a Catholic bishop, two are Catholic priests, and one is an Episcopalian minister. I am sure I could ere this have found affinity in John Wesley's fold, but "Bishop"

Bainbridge and his minister wriggled fifty dollars out of me in some manner that was not as clear as day, and it has worried me, and I am sure I have never looked like a Methodist. But I think the "Bishop" seeks bliss eternal through some other channel now, and I forgive him. Yours faithfully,

S. J. AHERN.

[We extend our apologies to Mr. Ahern. We ought to have called him the stationers' banker. —ED.]

BOOK AGENTS.

We print the following letter without further introduction than to say it is written by a lady:

"To the kind-hearted housekeepers I will submit my plea. I am a book agent, and so far I have maintained a miserable existence, but if public opinion does not incline a little more in my favor I shall soon have to pass into oblivion and my voice will be heard no more in the land. My business has thrown me from pillow to post, but I have landed on more posts than pillows, enough sight. Every one seems to sustain a most bitter enmity toward us, as a class, and no matter how meekly we propose our errand, they treat us as though we came on purpose to cut their throats or set fire to their houses. Sometimes as soon as we arrive in sight of a house the back door is thrown violently shut, the kitchen window curtain drops, and when we get nearer, a solitary individual is visible peeking suspiciously at us from the garret windows. This is better than slamming the door in one's face, and that is all. It is to the ladies we look for the support of our tottering popularity, and in return we will furnish you with the latest books at the latest prices, and always remain yours respectfully."

WORDS OF PRAISE.

A commercial stationer writes: "We would as soon think of doing without a fire in winter time as doing a stationery business without receiving regularly your valuable publication, and we are looking very anxiously for the 'Stationers' Hand Book,' which can truthfully be called a great thing needful."

Probably no paper devoted to the interests of the stationery trade has met, in so short a time, with such unqualified and deserved success as our cotemporary, *THE AMERICAN STATIONER*. It is conducted with energy, edited with smartness, and has the support of the principal manufacturing houses on the other side. It is a pleasure to us to receive it, and we always glean something interesting for our readers from its columns.—*London Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*.

ITALIAN STATUETTE MAKERS IN BOSTON.

Most of the Italians that come from Tuscany are engaged in making those plaster statuettes, which adorn many a home where more expensive statuary cannot be purchased. Wishing to see how the thing was done, our reporter called at No. 208 Friend street, and after groping through a dark staircase, Officer Nuneviller, who led the way, knocked at a door on the left hand side. A voice from within answered, "Come in," and upon entering the reporter found himself in a workshop, where

plaster statuettes are made. Two men were busily engaged, one opening the casts and the other finishing up the figures.

The process is a very simple one. Hard models are secured, over which a thick coating of glue, of the consistency of soft sticky pudding, is spread, the model being first thoroughly oiled to prevent the adhesion of the glue; a sort of hard plaster box then encloses the whole, and when after the right lapse of time the glue has become sufficiently dry, the outer box is opened and the glue carefully divided, when the model is taken out and the mould is made. Of course, the glue fits exactly into the outer box, in which it is again placed, the box is closed, and through a hole in the bottom the plaster, which is imported from Europe and carefully mixed with pure water, is poured in. After two or three days the mould is opened when the plaster is found to have hardened, and the statuette is ready for the finisher.

At No. 34 North Bennett street our reporter went into the basement of a house in the rear of the building, where a number of statuette makers were at work. One of them, a fine looking man, with the characteristic Italian eyes and beard, spoke English quite well.

"How long have you been in this country?" the reporter asked.

"Ho!" with an expressive shrug, "I come with Colombo long, long, ever so long."

"How do you carry on this business? Do you sell these?" pointing to the statuettes.

"Yes, but not to pedlars. You see, we are companions, me and others, what you call it in company, and some make and some sell—carry out in baskets—you understand—and we divide the money."

"Do you make it pay?"

"Make a living, good enough; not get rich, though."—*Boston Sunday Times*.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED—C. S. P.

A certain sage gave China laws
As long ago as twice ten ages;
Confucius he was called, because
He did confuse all other sages.

It was night. A policeman pacing his lone beat,
Wondering if it would ever be his luck now to meet
A wallet full, when no one was round,
Lying unclaimed upon the cold ground.

Through the gloom and darkness a boy appears;
(The club is ready—no foe starts his fears!)—
With an old army blanket, some meat, and some bread,

A butcher-knife handy, with basket on head,
"Whither?" growled the peeler, "where goest thou now?"

All ready for action, so stern was his brow;
And through the dark shadows, fast hiding the boy,
The words came in accents rebounding with joy:
"I'm off, you old bloomer, you worst of all ills,
I'm bound for a fortune among the Black Hills!"

Doctor of music—A fiddle D.D.

"Nine tailors make a man," but this maxim was never intended for Martin Taylor, weight 216 pounds, of Buffalo.

A young man out in Newark didn't believe a kettle of sealing-wax was as hot as boiling water until he dipped the forefinger of his off hand in. He'll bet his bottom dollar on it now.

At a grand spelling match held in Utica, the following Welsh words were slaughtered: "Dimaigocho, cyhwddan, moyfus, huddyl, amryllin, cyffarediad," after which a coroner was called to hold an inquest upon those

who had died in the attempt to masticate these jaw-breakers.

In Warren, Ill., the first aspirant for orthographical honors "stood down and out" after spelling weather—w-e-e-a-t-h, weath, y-e-r-e—a long spell of weather indeed, but no wonder, considering the extreme length of the present season. While the exercises were progressing you could have picked up a pin.

The monument which is soon to be erected on the grave of Edgar Poe will be surmounted by a raven in black marble, and will bear the inscription:

EDGAR A. POE,
Born Jan. 19, 1811; died Oct. 7, 1849;
Author of "The Raven."
"My tantalized spirit here blandly reposes."

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 161,278. Stereoscopes.—Henry Rigby, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 160,430. Pocket Book Safety Attachments.—Edwin G. Wheeler, Winona, Minn.—The projecting arms prevent the withdrawal of the book from the pocket.

No. 161,150. Pocket Book Fastenings.—M. Rubens, New York, N. Y. The combination with the hinged jaws of the spring clasps, made concave on the under side and attached, whereby they shut past each other (without contact), and each catches over the opposite jaw.

No. 161,233. Book Supports.—R. T. Stoddard, Boston, Mass.

No. 161,228. Fountain Pens.—G. Hauschild, Topeka, Kans.—Ink is driven through small tube into the pen by screwing down the outside tube, which carries a piston and rod.

No. 160,501. Bill Files.—Franklin B. Alderson, San Jose, Cal.—The upper clamp or cover is made with a hinged flap, and provided with a longitudinal groove for the reception of a pencil, whereby the latter, in combination with the elastic band that encircles both clamps, is caused to hold the hinged flap in position.

No. 160,517. Temporary Binders.—J. N. Hale, Boston, Mass.—The invention consists in the particular construction and combination of the device.

No. 161,303. Picture Mounts.—John A. Van Drelzen, Peoria, Ill.—In combination with a mat, having an opening through which the picture is seen, and its under surface covered with an adhesive substance, a backing or mount, composed of card or other suitable material, having countersunk shallow recess, to receive picture or similar object.

No. 160,849. Needle Books.—F. Swan, New York, N. Y.

Improved Folding Store Shelf.—Minter P. Key, Waxahatchie, Tex.—This store shelving is so constructed that it may be readily folded for convenience in removing it from the store, and for transportation. Each section of the shelving is divided into three equal parts. The lower part is occupied by drawers and a closet. The middle part is hinged to the lower part so that it may be turned down. The upper part is hinged to the middle part, so that, as the middle part is turned back and down, the upper part may descend without changing from a vertical position. To the upper part are attached castor wheels, upon which the said upper part rests when the shelving is folded. The castor wheels, when the shelving is arranged for use, enter recesses.

No. 160,756. Prisms.—Asahel K. Eaton, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A plate of thick crown glass is cemented to one side of a prismatic frame. One end of this plate is polished and cut away at right angles to the side of the plate. By this construction the incident ray of light is twice refracted, and as it passes into the air is again refracted, and assumes a direction coincident with the incident ray.

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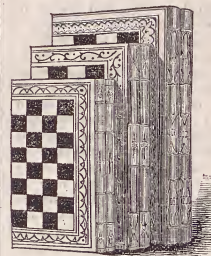


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Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
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Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

HOW THEY DO BUSINESS IN MADRID.

To see the mode of business doing in Spain, take the simple story of one day's work of mine in getting some money in Madrid. Holding a "letter of credit" which is promptly honored in any part of the world, and is just as good for the gold in Cairo and Calcutta as it is in London, I went in search of a Spanish banker to draw a hundred pounds sterling, say five hundred dollars. Antanzio led the way, and soon brought us to the house where the man of money held his court. Being shown up stairs, through two or three passages and an ante-chamber, we were at length ushered into the presence. Señor Romero, the banker, was a man of fifty, dressed, or rather undressed, in a loose morning gown or wrapper, a red cap on his head, slippers on his feet, and a pipe in his mouth. A clerk was sitting near to do his bidding. I presented my letter. It was carefully read, first by the clerk, then by the principal. A long consultation followed, carried on in a low tone, and in Spanish, quite unintelligible to me, if it had been audible. It was finally determined to let me have the money, and after an amount of palaver sufficient for the negotiation of a government loan of the Rothschild's, and taking the necessary receipt and draft from me, I was presented with a check on the Bank of Spain. When I had fancied the delays were over, they had only just begun. The bank was in a distant part of the city, and thither we hastened, taking a cab, to save all the time we could. The bank is a large and imposing edifice of white stone. In the vestibule was a guard of soldiers. A porter stopped us as we were about to enter the inner door. We must await our turn as some one else was inside! One at a time was the rule. Benches were there, and we sat down, admiring silently the moderation of banking business in Spain. At length our turn came. We entered a room certainly a hundred feet long. Tables extended the whole length. Behind them sat clerks very busy doing nothing. We were told to pass on, and on, to the lower end of the room, where we entered another, the back parlor, or private room of the officers. They were closeted out of sight, smoking of course, and giving their wisdom to the business in hand. I presented the check at a hole out of which a hand was put to take it. I saw nothing more. We sat down and waited. Waiting is a Spanish institution. Everybody waits. Nobody gets anything without it. We waited, and waited, and waited, and at last the little hole opened again, the mysterious hand was thrust out with the — money, you suppose; not a bit, but with the check approved. We must present it at the table or counter for payment. Returning to the long room, we presented the check, and were directed to the proper bureau. And here, of course, we got the money. Not yet. Bills of the Bank of Spain were given us, and when I required the gold, I was told that gold was paid only at the bureau of the bank in another street. Thither we now pursued our weary way. It was a rear entrance of the same bank building. A long line of gold hunters was ahead of us. We stood in the cue, and at last were inside. In the ante-room we had to wait so long that we took to the bench again. At last, admission being granted, we were told that only one could be admitted with a single draft. We sent Antanzio in and returned to the door. Here we were told that no exit, only entrance, was allowed at the rear! Explaining the case,

we got out, and returning to the front, patiently as possible, we looked for the appearance of Antanzio loaded with gold. At last, for the longest delay has an end, the man emerged with the money in his hands. It had cost me from two to three hours in the middle of the day to draw this money, which in New York, London, Paris, or any city out of Spain, would have cost five minutes or less. And I have been so particular in the detail, because it lets you into the mode of doing business in the capital city, and the greatest bank of this country.—*Dr. Prince.*

JAPANESE FANCY WORK.

The fine arts of Japan are abandoning their thrones. The art of China is dead; still they paint porcelain and carve ivory, with dim recollections of bygone splendors, but the old and good art is gone and can never come again. The art of Japan is deteriorating, and a few years more of intercourse with Europeans will finish it. The decorative arts of an Eastern people cannot bear the evil effect of the European market; Chinese art has died of the demand for dinner sets, backgammon boards, work-boxes, and chessmen for exportation; and Japanese art is moribund now that Mr. Vantine can sell two or three hundred thousand fans a year, with glove-boxes and teapots in proportion. The workmen who have the exceptional skill required for the finest work, to whom have descended those secrets of workmanship and that familiarity with design which we find so extraordinary, will not continue to do fine work when cheap articles of sale have begun to pay well. When Shanghai was opened for trade, delicate inlaid work was to be bought there; one large round table we know of which was bought for eighteen silver dollars; similar work bought there now at four times the price is very inferior in design and workmanship. So a bronze vessel of exquisite finish which cost forty silver dollars in Nagasaki a few years ago, a French bronze-worker would not attempt to reproduce for less than six hundred francs. The native workmen hear of European prices, and there is every probability that the Japanese founders and engravers who did this wonderful piece of work are now engaged in making the common silver inlaid bronze vases and candlesticks of poor workmanship and no particular design for the European market.

TRADE MARKS.

The best form of trade-mark is a word, chiefly from the fact that its nature is such that it has the quality of currency, if the term may be so used, whereby it circulates more readily than a symbol. Another pronounced advantage is that it comes in time to denote what is tantamount to a class of goods, and is quoted and alluded to as such. A notable illustration of these points is found in the case of "Stubs" files; the name "Stubs" (if it is not, as has been decided by one of the French tribunals, a mere commercial designation) is a model trade mark in many respects, although not wholly free from objection. A complete illustration is the word "Sapolio," or "Cocaine," either of which, while perfectly valid, is almost generic in its nature, each signifying practically a particular article of commerce, and enabling its owner to monopolize the entire trade in the same.

A word-mark, to be susceptible of protec-

tion, must either be a "coined word," that is, a word originated by the party applying it, or it must be invested with a secondary meaning by a use in a new connection. Under no circumstances can it be sustained if it indicates any property or quality of the article upon which it is employed, or any like fact which may be stated with equal truth of similar articles produced by others. It must be original, either in itself or in its application; and in no sense descriptive. The words above mentioned, "Cocaine" and "Sapolio," are examples of "coined words," being unknown to the language prior to their invention by their owners; and "Gena," when applied to door springs, or "Atlantic," when applied to white lead, as examples of words invested with a secondary meaning. "Best," "Choice," "Superior," when used in connection with goods of any kind, are illustrations that are subject to the always insurmountable objection of being descriptive, or having relation to the article, and not to its origin or ownership.

AN OLD GLASGOW FIRM.

The business carried on by John Smith & Son, booksellers, stationers, and map agents, at 70 St. Vincent street, for the last forty years, is now removed to 129 West George street and 40 Renfield street. This firm was commenced by John Smith, in the year 1742, in the Saltmarket, a street rendered famous in "Rob. Roy" as the dwelling place of Bailie Nicol Jarvie. The business passed through three generations of John Smiths. Dr. Strang, in his well-known work, "Glasgow and its Clubs," mentions that Mr. Smith's library was commenced in 1753, being only eighteen years after the establishment by Allan Ramsay in Edinburgh of the first known circulating library in Britain. It counted 5,000 volumes, and was the first of the kind established in Glasgow. The last John Smith died in 1848. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Chalmers and Professor Wilson, and was the first publisher of their writings. He was also for many years the active secretary of the Maitland Club, and mainly to his ability and industry are the *literati* of the present day indebted for bringing to light so many hidden treasures relating to the early history of Scotland issued by this club. Mr. David Watson was associated with Mr. Smith as a partner; and took the active management of the business for a very long period, and at Mr. Smith's decease became sole proprietor. Mr. Watson has retired for a considerable time, and now enjoys the fruits of his industry in a quiet country retreat near Glasgow. Mr. John Knox, who entered as an apprentice in 1840, now carries on the business on his own account. This firm is believed to be the oldest in Glasgow, having been carried on continuously for 133 years.

SOMETHING FOR CLERKS.

Kingsbury, the assistant receiving teller at the Bank of Redemption, who was recently sentenced for embezzlement, received a salary of \$800 a year, although he had a family to support; and this magnificent salary was paid to a man who handled hundreds of thousands in a day. The statement of the fact is the severest possible comment.—*Boston News.*

The printing of paragraphs of this nature is certainly a "severe comment" on individual judgement. How many bank thieves, we wonder, can the writer call to mind who have

appropriated the money they have stolen to supporting their families, and what sort of effect does he imagine a paragraph of this nature will have upon the minds of men who "handle" bank notes or any other property who may imagine themselves underpaid? Why is not a plea of this kind just as good in proportion for Boss Tweed as it is for the bank clerk?

Clerical service has its market value, as well as any other kind of labor, and, if the condition of the bank clerk market is such that faithful men can be had for \$800 a year, it does not follow that the bank clerk is forced to dishonesty. There are other and more remunerative branches of labor open. For instance, in New York the ash cart men have been receiving \$4 per day for their services, and are now on a strike, as their wages have been reduced to \$3.50 per day.

Now the bank clerk and the ash man are paid for performing certain duties, and there is no more excuse for the bank clerk stealing money than there is for the ash man stealing the spoons, when you open the back gate for him to take the ashes. Drawing the line where dishonesty is excusable is rather poor encouragement to honest men.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

THE HOME OF THE "ATLANTIC."

While *Scribner's Monthly* has changed its habitation, the *Atlantic Monthly* has also got a new home. The intelligent Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Union* writes: "The magazine will be henceforth more a guiding light in American literature than ever, for the publishers have moved their office up to the top of Beacon Hill and will send it out from that notable 'corner room' of the Somerset Club, so full of associations for men of society here. The place has entirely changed, however, and if you were to go into it, as I did, to-day, you would see a profusion of carved black walnut furniture, many bookcases crowded with volumes jubilant in gilded calf and Turkey morocco. You would tread lightly on gorgeous tapestry carpets or luxurious rugs, you would be ushered in by a venerable gentleman rejoicing in a strange likeness to Charles Dickens, and your behests would receive polite attention from a lady in black silk, who presides with grace and dignity at the great center table. In a quiet nook you might be admitted to an audience with Mr. Stickney, one of the department superintendents of the *Riverside*, provided you had business with him, or you might be presented to one of the resident proprietors, Mr. Houghton, or Mr. Miffin, if he were not too crowded with more important calls. The new office of the *Atlantic* is one of those places where I voluntarily take off my hat. It is a place of dignified ease, of literary comfort, where one can meet, as I have, Holmes, or Longfellow, or Howells, or Aldrich, or Lowell, and where we are ready to think the spirit of Hawthorne might like to drop in once in a while."

It is said that Parson Brownlow, having become a Knoxville editor, has laid in seven dozen pen-holders and four quarts of ink. As it has heretofore been his custom to write with a red-hot pitchfork dipped in aqua-fortis, we should like to know what he is going to do with pen-holders and ink.—*Courier-Journal*.

Wendell Phillips says defeat is nothing but education.

678 BROADWAY,

New York, April 15, 1875.

Having removed to the new and commodious building No. 678 Broadway, opposite the Grand Central Hotel, we would call attention of our customers to our increased facilities for attending to miscellaneous orders.

We carry a very large and complete line of the publications of all the leading houses, which we will supply at the lowest market rates.

All orders answered on day of receipt.

No extra charge for Enclosures.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM.

THE

JAS. ST. JOHN STATIONERY COMPANY

Have Removed to

No. 308 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1872, 1873 & 1874,
For Excellence and Utility.



Amberg's



Self-Indexing File and Binder.

THE MOST COMPLETE FILE EVER INVENTED,
PERPETUAL, THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST.

Supersedes All Others wherever Introduced.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Send for Price List and Circular to

W. F. ADAMS, General Agent,
59 Murray Street, N. Y.



C. M. FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Q Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,
139 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Our Specialty the Paragon Gold Quill-Pen, a perfect Substitute for the Quill.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will not object to such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

"ROYAL DUCHESS" NOTE PAPER.

We have just received samples from Messrs. St. John & King, of 104 William street, of their new pattern, the "Royal Duchess" fancy note paper and envelopes, in four tints, 64 lbs. double folio. The pattern is simple, pretty, very useful, and likely to become as popular and as lasting as any we have yet seen. The lines being pure and clear, with an absence of extreme prominence, and in no wise interfering with the ease and freedom of the pen. It is made up in the commercial size, the octavo, regular and legal, and also in the different sizes of the popular English, both shapes now so much in vogue, with envelopes to match. The prices are the same as the other rep patterns of Alex. Pirie & Son's fancy writing papers. The tints are an elegant purple, a flesh-colored rose, immaculate cream, and Atlantic azure.

INK COPYING CRAYON.

The Eagle Pencil Company, No. 73 Franklin street, New York, have just put upon the market a novelty in the shape of an Ink and Copying Crayon, manufactured at their establishment at Fürth, Bavaria. It consists of a holder with a metal nozzle, which screws on to the end and regulates the movement of the lead from a receptacle hollowed out of the handle. It is light, easily regulated, and capable of many uses. It will copy as readily as copying ink. It does not blur like ordinary pencil strokes, while, being indelible, it can be used for marking linen. There are two sizes, medium, \$15-gold per gross net; small, \$12-gold per gross net.

Under the advertisement of Porter & Bainbridge is announced a new paper, "The University Plaid." It is in the tints most popular in ladies' dress goods, with plaid lines of corresponding tints. It is sold in reams or in the popular one-quire boxes, for which this house is so celebrated. At present it is made in commercial, octavo and Alexandra sizes only. The samples will be ready in one week after the date of this announcement. We predict for it a good run.

UTILITY OF MIDDLE MEN.

The Boston *Globe* has the following remarks upon the utility of middle men, which contains a good deal of truth: "That class of business men known as commission merchants, brokers, &c., are at times esteemed as drones in the hive of industry. Wherever there is any undue rise in provisions, or in any particular article of commerce, we are informed that it is a combination on the part of the middle men to control the market, and learned economists prove, to their own satisfaction at least, how pleasant everything would be if the producer and consumer could only be brought together direct. To this feeling more than anything else can we ascribe the organization of the grangers, and their war upon the middle men and the railroads. The fact is

that middle men could not well be disposed with. Manufacturers may manufacture, but who is to make a market for their wares? The middle man seeks the consumer at home and abroad, opens up new channels of trade, and pushes things generally. Any country lacking this commercial element would not hold a very important position in the commerce and manufactures of the world."

HISTORY OF ENGRAVING.

The early history of engravings concern inscriptions on stones; the "iron pen," and inlaid "lead letters" in the rock, referred to by Job, if that be a fair understanding of the passage. Contemporary with this are the carved and lettered obelisks of Egypt, the tablets of Assyria and Etruria, the engraved gems in the breast-plate of Aaron, perhaps the leaden plates inscribed with Hesiod's "works and days," which were so long preserved at the fountain of Helicon, in Boeotia, as recorded by Pausanias.

From inscriptions the Greeks proceeded to engraving maps on metallic plates; and the brass plates containing the Roman laws were complete enough for printing, but it does not seem to have been thought of. The history of engraving is the history of printing; but we must not repeat it here.

The art of engraving is naturally divisible into three orders—metal, wood, stone, the latter better known as lithography, and considered separately.

Engraving on metallic plates originated with chasers and inlayers. It can not but be that such artists took proof in dirty oil on rag or leather, but no impression of intrinsic value was had until the time of Finiguerra, a Florentine artist, in 1440. Euclid was printed with diagrams on copper in 1482. The copper-plate press was invented in 1545. Etching on copper by means of aquafortis was invented by F. Mazzuoli, or Palmegiani, in 1553; mezzotint engraving by Von Siegen in 1643; improved by Prince Rupert, 1648, and by Sir Christopher Wren in 1662.

Stipple engraving—also called "chalk engraving," from the resemblance of the work to crayon drawing—was invented by Jacob Baylaert in London in 1760; engraving on steel as a substitute for copper, by Jacob Perkins, of Philadelphia, in 1819.

The present century has not devised much that is new except the ruling machine by Wilson Lowry.

Plate engraving flourished in England from 1800 to 1850, but photography and lithography have gradually pushed it aside, since which the skill has decayed and the demand fallen off. Until this decadence persons of average taste would claim that though our predecessors excelled in rude vigor, our execution was as good as that of the earlier masters, and our effects better, the connoisseurs in the antique to the contrary notwithstanding. Nor will it avail for such to quote Gilford's sarcasm:

"We want their strength—agreed; but weatone

For that and more, by sweetness all our own."

Wood-engraving originated in China, as we have had occasion to observe before; its first uses in Europe were in ornamenting paper and fabrics, afterwards for making playing cards.

The earliest known wood-cut with a date—the St. Christopher of 1423—is in the Althorpe Library, England, which, it may be stated, contains the most valuable single volume in the world, an edition of Boccaccio, printed

at Venice by Valdarfer in 1474, of which no other perfect copy is known. It sold at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale in 1812 for £1,200. The art of wood-engraving was much improved by Durer, 1471—1528; by Bewick, in 1789.

MAKING MONEY.

"Fay," writing to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of how money is made at the Treasury Department, says: "Take a \$1 Treasury note and look at it. There is a fine steel engraving of Washington—the man, not the city—in the middle of the note. In the left-hand corner there is 'The Landing of Columbus.' There is fine lace work for the denomination, and the note has a lace-work border. Different artisans make designs. It is not all the work of one engraver, for each one has his specialty. No engraver can make two plates exactly alike, no more than the same man can paint two portraits so alike but what there will be some little shade or line in one that does not exist in the other. So, after the engravers make designs for the notes and the Secretary has accepted the design, the plate, being of hard metal, is subjected to a cylinder of solid steel, the metal of which is softer than the plate. The cylinder is laid on the plate, and subjected to a pressure of from one to twenty tons. As the plate is depressed, so are the figures and characters raised on the cylinder, which then undergoes a hardening process, and the plates for the notes are taken from the cylinder. From these all our notes are printed. By this process, every note printed is exactly alike, and counterfeits can be easily detected. These plates and cylinders can be used constantly for three months, when the plates are retouched by skilful workmen, who have an apartment especially devoted to their branch of work. In this room there are many beautiful specimens of fine steel engravings, for our country took the prize at Vienna for such work."

FIRST ENGLISH STATIONERS.

The name "chapman" was given to the peddlers, or, as they were often called, "flying" or "itinerant" stationers, who at one time were the only merchants in the rural districts, and the literature which they carried in little pigeon holes in their packs were called "chap-books." These humble productions of the press, though little attention has been paid to their history, play an important part in the illustration of Scottish character. For many years they constituted the chief literature among the middle classes throughout the lowlands. They furnish a guide to the manners and customs of a by-gone age, and reveal the state of feeling and opinion in the popular mind, having filled the place which is now occupied by lectures, newspapers, and the swarm of serial publications which cater to the prevailing taste for fiction and novelty. In some instances they claim a peculiar rank in literature for their intrinsic literary merits. They are far from being universally rude and illiterate productions, interesting chiefly for their grossness and rarity. Many of them are much more than this, written with great vigor and dramatic skill, full of piquant humor, and almost entitled to rank with the humorous narratives in the "Canterbury Tales."

The prefix "chap" originally meant to cheap or cheapen, as in the word "cheapening place," meaning a market place, whence the English Cheapside and Eastcheap.

FIRE STOVE ORNAMENTS.

Fire stove ornaments seem to become yearly a more considerable feature of the fancy-stationery manufacture, and season after season employ more labor and elicit more ingenuity. There are those who deny to them any artistic pretensions, and therein deprive them altogether of their *raison d'être*. We do not go so far as this; especially in view of the wretched things they have already, to a great extent, supplanted. If the makers always give as much attention to the elegance and chasteness of their ornaments as they do the ingenuity and complexity of them, a great part of the objections entertained by persons of taste would be removed. We are glad to see that there is a movement in this direction already set in, and that several members of this special trade are arriving at real excellence. We have received from Mr. Leopold R. Mills, of 13 Grosvenor Road, a variety of specimens, some of which are characterized by unusual good taste. They consist of stove ornaments, in ringlets and cascades, shavings, and ornamental tissues, the satin paper of which they are formed is peculiarly prepared, or dressed, by this firm, imparting to it much opacity, as well as high lustre. The colors run across, or from top to bottom. Some of the aprons represent cascades of falling water, are deeply colored at the top, and go paler as they reach the bottom, which resembles foam. The "Fairy Ripple" contains thousands of fine threads of satin paper harmoniously tinted in various colors; the "Chameleon" consists of 2,000 fine threads of tissue. Then there are improvers for laying at the top of the apron, and giving it greater fullness, as well as shavings intended as a finish for the drawing room stove. The latter are very transparent, and superior to manilla, while being produced at a lower cost. The leading novelty is called the "Czarina," the back of which consists of a richly hand-cut satin tissue, mounted over tinted or white tissue with a deep fringe, the front being draped with tulle or richly brocaded with gold or colors. The effect is beautiful in the extreme, and is highly creditable alike to manufacturer and designer.—*London Stationer*.

Three cars, styled the Palace Drawing Room Postal Cars of New England, have just been completed at Allston for the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. They are sixty feet in length, the longest on the road, are constructed of the choicest materials, and finished in hard wood in natural colors, and are provided with all the modern improvements ingenuity could suggest. In the letter department of each car are 470 boxes with wire netting bottoms, which prevent the accumulation of dust, while the newspaper department of each has twenty-seven boxes, and the whole are labeled with the names of postal stations and the principal postal routes in the country.

A spelling-match had been arranged between the lawyers and the doctors of Kokomo, Ind., the other day, and a certain spelling-book had been named as a standard, when it was discovered that the doctors had cornered the market. Not one of the standard books could be obtained in the town by the lawyers, and the doctors were understood to have several gross of that kind in their possession. The lawyers, however, telegraphed for a new supply, and were furnished in time to make elaborate preparations for the match, which was long and remorseless, and ended in a draw.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Coated Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

WILLIAM R. E. BERTH,
Representing
HOPFENSACK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Pocket-Books,
NO. 81 NASSAU STREET,
New York.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

DENNISON & Co
No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston.
632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
169 Vine St., Cincinnati.
150 S. Clark St., Chicago.
110 Pine St., St. Louis.

Send FOR Price Lists.

TAGS

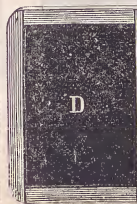
DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.

D. C. PRATT,
16 New Church St., NEW YORK.
Cor. Dey Street.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE
SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.

ALSO FOR
COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES.
With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SLATE PENCILS, CHALK, CRAYONS.
And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.
Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



YE DRUMMER.

AFTER BYRON.

I see before me the stationery traveler smile;
 He leans against a wall; his manly form
 A gorgeous spring suit doth adorn,
 And his stern brow is shaded by a tile.
 He chews a quill and calmly looks around,
 As if to see where buyers most abound;
 Then turning with a condescending air,
 He calls a hackman, and, paying for his fare,
 Transports himself and luggage to the train.
 And now a thought comes flashing through his
 brain—
 'Tis dinner time, and he must go and eat;
 Then with long strides and footsteps fleet,
 He dashes through a door—and stealing here
 A pretzel and a foaming glass of beer,
 He both consumes; then gains the platform quick,
 As down the line the cars come smooth and slick;
 He jumps aboard, and now he's lost to view,
 And hastes away to other pastures new.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE LAQUER WORK.

The perfection of Chinese and Japanese laquer work does not depend solely on the excellence of the varnish, or the careful preparation of the various colors, for the application of the laquer demands the most elaborate pains. In the first place, the surface of the wood to be laquered is prepared with the greatest care; when necessary, the joints are filled in with fine tow and then covered with thin strips of silk on paper. The surface is then dressed with an oil obtained from a certain tree which grows on the mountains and highlands of China; when the oil is perfectly dry, the varnish is applied. With two or three coats of the varnish, its transparency is so great that all the veins and marks of the wood are perfectly distinct; to disguise the wood entirely many more coats have to be laid on, and, finally, the surface is made as smooth and brilliant as glass.

It is on such a surface that the gold and silver ornamentation is effected, and the whole, when finished, is preserved by a light coating of the varnish.

The other afternoon a boy was seen to suddenly shoot out of the door of a house on Locust street and scramble to the top of a board fence. His mother was just an instant too late to catch him, and concealing the potato-masher behind her, she looked up to her son with a smile and said:

"Come down, darling."

"Not jess now!" replied the boy, sticking out his tongue at her.

"Come down, dear William, and we'll out that pie," she continued.

"You can't fool me a cent's worth," he answered, hitching along.

"Won't you drop down here for just a minute?" she pleaded.

"I tell you it's no use!" he exclaimed. "Until I am thoroughly convinced that your intentions are pacific, I shall remain situated at my present secure altitude."

She threw the masher at him, missed, and entered the house to wait for hunger and thirst to bring him down.

A gentleman in Europe writes: "I see in the American papers notices of bank bills altered from one denomination to another. This is impossible in this part of the world, through the very simple device of having bills of different values made of different sizes."

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hantford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor will be the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD while on the third floor will be found the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

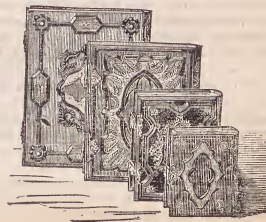
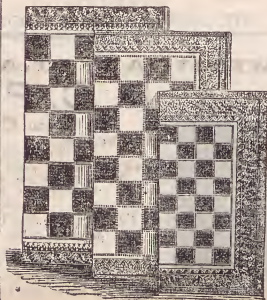
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



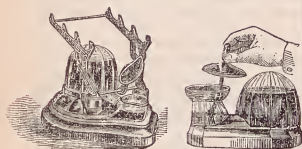
MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,
(New York Office, 52 Howard Street.)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,

TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,
In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.
SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE-
SALE STATIONERS.



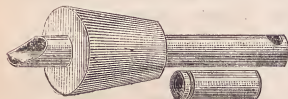
FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.

Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
Just the thing for con-
tinuous writers of
every class, and has
no equal as a pocket
pen, always ready for use.
Prepaid to any address on re-
ceipt of price, \$3. Discount to
dealers. H. B. LATOURETTE & Co.,
7 Murray St., New York.



SISSON'S BINDERS,
MANUFACTURED BY
Bugbee & Hall,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



USE THE

COOT VENT
or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,
No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

GEORGE H. REAY,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.
77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,
NEW YORK

TRIER & WOLFF,
190 William Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD BOARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.
Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION;

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN,



The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
our signature:

R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

Water-Proof Tags.
200,000

T A G S.

In the Three Most Saleable Sizes,
are Offered at the

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICE

OF

FIFTY CENTS A THOUSAND.

Send your Orders to

Andrew Geyer,

No. 28 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Leonard, Burdett & Co., of Boston, have dissolved partnership.

Albert F. Skinner, Jr., is published as a fraud. Look out for him.

W. J. L. Davids, stationer, of this city, has sold out to Mrs. H. Phillips.

Mr. Ernst Leucke has become a member of the firm of B. Westermann & Co., of this city.

J. M. Koep, stationers' hardware, has removed from 8 Dey street to 110 Liberty street.

At Florence, Iowa, Reeves Bros., booksellers, stationers, and newsdealers, are succeeded by A. C. Reeves.

We understand that Gillott's pens have advanced in price $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gold, on account of the increased duty.

At South Bend, Ind., Smith & Holloway, booksellers and stationers, have made an assignment to Marshall P. Chapin.

At Evansville, Ind., Brandis & Meadows, booksellers and newsdealers, are succeeded by A. S. Patrick, formerly of Rome, Ga.

The New England Lithographic Company has a capital stock of \$50,000, no real estate, and its assets and liabilities are each \$1,000.

Besels, Berolzheimer & Chaskel, toys, &c., this city, have dissolved, Mr. Berolzheimer retiring. The firm name now is Besels & Chaskel.

We learn that Cincinnati is becoming quite a market for fine wedding goods, possibly owing to its proximity to Indiana divorce courts.

At Worcester, Mass., Hammond & Wadsworth, manufacturers of stationery, have dissolved, and the business is continued by E. Hammond.

Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, has admitted as a partner Mr. J. Franklin Garde, and the style of the firm is changed to Henry Carey Baird & Co.

At Mansfield, Pa., Ridgway & Cole, stationers and newsdealers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. L. A. Ridgway.

Meyers Bros. have now more than doubled the capacity of their store by taking in the whole of the loft formerly occupied by them at 60 John street.

Robert J. Hart is general agent for the Dixie Mills writing papers, and has a wholesale book and stationery depot at Nos. 110 and 112 Camp street, New Orleans.

Parties on the lookout for Dovell's ink, which was formerly to be had at the corner of John and William streets, can now be supplied at No. 131 William street.

Messrs. G. H. S. Driver and Chas. I. Shepard have retired from the firm of Henry L. Shepard & Co., publishers, Boston, and the business is continued by Henry L. Shepard.

At Harrisburg, Pa., C. H. Bergner has assumed control of the book and stationery business of the late George Bergner, and hereafter it will be conducted in his name.

Strickland & Co., formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., have closed their business there (as they couldn't stand the climate), and have resumed the bookselling, stationery and fancy goods

business in Oakland, Cal. They want publishers, stationers' and manufacturers' lists sent to them.

The outlay for advertising, stationery, maps and blank books by the New York city government was \$798,430 in 1871, and \$126,100 in 1874, a very marked diminution.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) News states that Siemon & Bro. have just moved into a new store, 50 Calhoun street, 165x20, which is elegantly fitted up on the most approved plans.

Leroy W. Fairchild is renovating his place, corner of John and William streets, putting up new signs, cleaning, repairing, &c., and will now get a spring overcoat, we suppose?

G. F. Hammer's picture frame and molding factory at Cincinnati, O., was burned last week, loss \$15,000 to \$20,000; and Waite's card boards mill, Hubbardston, Mass., April 21.

The copartnership between Hill, Devoe & Co., of Worcester, Mass., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and W. H. Hill is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. have issued a series of fourteen cartoons at ten cents each, consisting of burlesque designs of various kinds. They are very amusing, and ought to sell well.

At Rome, Ga., Patrick & Omberg, booksellers and newsdealers, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Mr. A. Omberg, who assumes all liabilities of the late firm.

J. O. Powells, of Porter & Bainbridge, has just returned from a month's Western trip, and reports an unusually good season of trade, this being also the general verdict of other travelers.

Robert Clark & Co., of Cincinnati, has probably the finest retail store in that city, and Mr. Barney, manager of the wholesale department, is one of the most genial of gentlemen.

At Jacksonville, Fla., Chas. L. Mather & Co., booksellers, stationers and newsdealers, have disposed of their newspaper business to E. B. Kellogg, who has been in their employ many years.

At Auburn, New York, Elliot & Allardice, booksellers, stationers and newsdealers, have made an assignment to Chas. O'Brien. Their newspaper business will be carried on temporarily by Frank E. Forbes.

B. & P. Lawrence have hired the building just vacated by Henry Levy & Sons, 49 Maiden lane, and are fitting it up for their use. It is rumored that they will devote themselves wholly to the fancy goods line of their business.

One of the pleasantest places in the city to drop in at is Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., on Franklin street. There is always something going on, and if any large buyers are in the city, one is sure to hear of them there.

Powers Paper Company have out three new samples of papereries in all the Repp papers. They will sell by the hundred at 25 cents, and by the thousand at 30 cents. Samples are at the Stationers' Exchange, 74 Duane street.

Mr. N. J. Bartlett, who has been for a year in company with Henry A. Young & Co., Boston, has withdrawn from that firm and established himself in his old line, second hand and rare books, at 28 Cornhill, near his

old stand. The style of the firm is N. J. Bartlett & Co.

The firm of Wm. B. Evans & Co., publishers and booksellers, Philadelphia, has been dissolved by the death of the senior partner. The business has been purchased by S. T. Souder & Co., by whom it will be continued at the old stand.

A person, calling himself E. M. Moffatt, was engaged by the Cornwell Manufacturing Company as traveling agent through the South. The trade are cautioned against trusting the said Moffatt, as he has proved himself unreliable and dishonest.

We accidentally omitted to notice some very handsome samples of wedding cards and envelopes, sent us by Beele & Curry, of Cincinnati, made from the product of the East Hartford Manufacturing Company, and very creditable in all respects.

Cobb, Andrews & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are just moving into their new store on Euclid avenue, which, we understand, is one of the finest establishments in the West. We shall try to give a description of its interior arrangement in our next issue.

Mr. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co., has received so many importation orders for albums, that he has gone over to Europe to see to their execution. He sailed on one of the North German Lloyd steamers, and had a number of friends down to the pier to see him off.

F. G. Devoe, formerly with Victor E. Mauger, has lately formed a connection with the Eagle Lead Pencil Company, No. 73 Franklin street, to represent them on the road. We congratulate the concern upon having secured the services of so experienced, popular and hard working a salesman as Mr. Devoe, and we think Mr. Devoe fortunate in obtaining this berth.

The duty on foreign stationery goods imported into this country has just been advanced ten per cent. by the passage of the late amendments to the tariff. Formerly 35 per cent. duty and 10 per cent. drawback was levied on these goods, but the drawback has been abolished, and hence there will be a difference of about three per cent.

Operations at and around the slate pencil mill at Rutland, Vt., were wholly suspended during the last three or four months, but the spring and summer campaign has opened vigorously, and promises well. Already considerable quantities of stone dust and pencils are being shipped to market. The company will make and ship from 50,000 to 75,000 pencils a day from now until the first of December next.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter is a very handy and useful article, which will commend itself to writers at sight. Besides the pocket, and blotting pads which can easily be removed and replaced by clean sheets, it contains an alphabetical list of all the English words in common use that are likely to be misspelled, a table of participles, one of synonyms, and lists of Christian and of geographical names.—*American Booksellers' Guide.*

As a rule the English chromo trade has been very dull this season, and relieved only by a few export orders. No pecuniary good has been done to this branch by many cutting firms advertising their productions as finished by "one" process, and so leading the public to

expect to obtain such goods at a price lower than hitherto. When it takes as many pulls as there are colors in a picture to work it, injury is sure to be done to the trade by those who so misrepresent facts.

A Pittsfield firm have a cigar box with a hole large enough to admit a five-cent piece cut in the cover standing on their counter bearing the inscription: "Drummers are requested to deposit five cents or more in this box for the benefit of the house of mercy. He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." This box is presented to every drummer who enters the store, as soon as he presents his card, and whether a trade is struck or not, before any conversation is entered into, that five cents must be forthcoming.

The first meeting of the creditors of the Eagle Slate Company, bankrupt, was held Friday, April 30, at Fair Haven, Vt., before Register Lyman, for the purpose of choosing an assignee. About 50 claims, mostly of employees, were approved. A large number of claims still remain unrepresented, and as there is likely to be a contest over some of them, an adjourned meeting is to be held for the purpose of completing the business, on the 15th of June, at Rutland. Meanwhile the estate remains under the management of Mr. N. A. Litchfield, the provisional assignee.

Pott, Young & Co. have received the first invoice of the new bindings, in blue Russia, which have attracted so much attention in England. It is real Russia, with the true odor, but in a deep blue color, approaching black, giving a very rich effect. They have full lines of prayer-books in this leather, and some of these are adorned with the new style of monograms, "Mizpah," which makes a book especially suitable as a gift of friendship. The design is very tasteful, and in some samples a beautiful effect is wrought by having the letters in silver and their framework in gilt.

A well-known publishing house of this city enters protest against the new practice of pay-days, which has become a serious abuse. The theory on which it is built, that a seller is entitled to his money only by the courtesy of the buyer, is quite untenable; and when it comes to pass that one certain day is set apart, so that nothing can be collected except on that individual day, if less reputable houses were concerned in it, it would be called a small dodge. At this rate, bills will soon be payable only on the 31st of the month, and ultimately, we should judge, only on the 29th of February. —Publishers' Weekly.

The following items of national outlay concern members of the paper and stationery trades: Public printing, including debates and proceedings of Congress, \$1,025,507; lithographing, mapping, and engraving for Congress, Supreme Court, and Court of Claims, \$30,000; report of Commissioner of Education, \$10,000; paper, engraving, printing, and other charges for making and issuing national currency, \$200,000; macerating machine, \$300,000; transportation, \$50,000; paper for national securities, mill expenses, transporting, &c., \$250,000; labor engraving and printing securities, \$1,125,000; materials other than paper, \$300,000; engravers' tools, dies, rolls and plates, machinery, &c., \$50,000.

Messrs. Tuttle & Co., booksellers and stationers of Rutland, Vt., have issued a circular in which they announce that in consequence of the

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastels.
Criddle Boards.
Criddle Pins.

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.

Document Boxes.
Dominoes.
Dusters.

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyeglasses.
Eyeglasses—Machine.

Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.
Flour Triers.

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausse's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euclid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ironing Goods.

Key—Chains, Rings.

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Lichen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Prie's, Whittman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickel.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blance, Pour & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpener—Lead, Slate.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.
Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.
Pumps.
Pastel Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notarial.
Seals, Lawyer's.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.
Sponge Caps.
Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.
Styles.
Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Water Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake, decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Be not afraid to work with your hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes. Attend to your own business—a pot that belongs to too many is ill stirred and worse boiled. Be frugal; that which will not make a pot will make a pot-lid. Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves. A rolling stone gathers no moss and a setting goose no feathers. Be abstemious; who dainties love shall beggars prove. Rise early; the sleepy fox catches no poultry. Plow deep while sluggish sleep, and you will have wheat to sell and corn to keep. Treat every one with respect and civility. Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy. Good manners in success. Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefoot. He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race. Above all things, never despair. Let the business of others alone, and attend to your own. Find recreation in looking after your business, and your business will not be neglected in looking after recreation. Buy fair, sell fair; take care of the profits and be economical. The tricky, deceitful, and dishonest are rarely prosperous, for when confidence is withdrawn poverty is likely to follow. Establish yourself on the broad and sound basis of integrity; conduct your business with intelligence and judgment. Wisdom and virtue make the poor rich and the rich honorable. There is no deep or hidden mystery to be studied or practised to carry on business successfully; on the contrary, all that any honest, legitimate concern, demanded by the public wants requires is fair judgment, close industry, unwavering integrity, superior workmanship, fair prices, and a treatment of your customers as your friends by serving them in the best manner, and never let them be deceived or disappointed; calculate the probabilities of the future, increase and multiply the means of information, confess ignorance in regard to subjects on which you are uninformed, listen and learn. The door to respectability, influence, wealth and honor is thrown wide open to all. If any one speaks evil of you let your life be so virtuous that none will believe him. Your character can not be essentially injured, except by your own acts. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Avoid those who take pleasure in troubling others. He who tells you the faults of others intends to tell others of your faults. A good book is the best of friends.—*Miller and Wright.*

BOOKBINDING.

Appletons' Journal takes the *Tribune* good-naturedly to task for telling, with much flourish of trumpets, what everybody always knew about bookbinding, and proclaiming editorially new laws quite as old as the *Tribune* itself. In pursuing the subject, it protests against the rampant individuality in shape and lettering, and advocates the issue of books on the Continental system. "Were this done, each purchaser would be enabled to bind his books after his

own taste, grouping them in accordance with subject, and individualizing in his own way classes and author. The book-buyer in thus being enabled to stamp his own taste upon his library, would naturally feel a greater pride and zeal in his collection; there would be more invention and originality than now, and consequently bookbinding as an art would be greatly advanced.

"While upon this topic, let us say, what perhaps is not generally known, that, while American books are commonly not so well printed as the English, there is much purer and simpler taste exhibited here in the binding. There is more originality in the designs of English books, there being artists there who make designing for book-stamps a specialty, while there is no such class here; but, whether we take a book for the library-shelf or a gayly-bound volume for the parlor table, the taste in this country demands a simpler and chaster style. Even in cheap railway-books this distinction prevails. The plain brown cover of our cheap novels are matched there by almost hideous displays of colored pictures and staring type. We mention this because the *Tribune* writer seems to assume that his censures are peculiarly applicable to this country. He tells us that 'the greatest evil we have to contend against is the habit of our Western eye, when not cultivated, to call for formal symmetry.' All this is erroneous, in bookbinding at least. The tendency here is to be less formal than in England, as well as less elaborate, as a comparison of English with American books would show."—*Publishers' Weekly.*

ORIGIN OF FOOLSCAP.—Every boy knows what foolscap paper is, but we doubt whether one in a hundred of those who use it can tell why it was so called. When Oliver Cromwell became protector of England, he caused the stamp of the Cap of Liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II., when he had occasion to use some paper for dispatches, some of this government paper was brought to him. On looking at it he inquired the meaning of it, and on being told, he said: "Take it away; I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap." Thus originated the term *foolscap*, which has since been given to a sheet of writing paper usually about sixteen by thirteen inches before folding.

In Philadelphia the change in the postal law doubling the rates on third-class matter has met with a prompt protest to the department, signed not only by the book publishers, but also very generally by booksellers and publishers of music and periodicals.

A Boston house sells 100,000 chromos a month.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 509 Chestnut Street,
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MANUFACTURER OF

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Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

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This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

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LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only standard authority of the kind, and is constantly consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

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**Fine Moist Water Colors,
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These Colors, for fineness and depth of tone, have no equal. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING APRIL 23, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	374	\$48,408.
Newspapers.....	128	5,806.
Engravings.....	25	10,382.
Ink.....	83	5,832.
Lead Pencils.....	20	2,225.
Paper.....	289	28,330.
Steel Pens.....	3	3,242.
Stationery.....	147	3,192.
Total.....		\$70,317.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY
FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING APRIL 27, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	36,121	\$9,545.
Paper, pkgs.....	207	5,850.
Paper, cases.....	73	2,913.
Books, cases.....	62	8,218.
Stationery, cases.....	84	14,375.
Total.....		\$40,818.

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK,

APRIL 21 TO APRIL 28, 1875.

W. Schmidt, T. K. Wilden, Rotterdam, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Hermann, Bremen, 1 cs.
Olyphant & Co., Alton, Essex, Canton, 4 cs.
B. Ester, Republic, Liverpool, 6 cs.
A. & O. Kaufmann, Botolph, Liverpool, 7 cs.
Julius Steinhilber, Alton, Bremen, 1 cs.
Fischer & Keller, Pomerania, Harre, 12 cs.
hangings.
Henry Gruniger, by same, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Egypt, Liverpool, 7 cs.
J. Quinlan & Co., France, Harre, 2 cs.
Marx & Ramollé, W. A. Scholten, R'ham, 8 pkgs.
Bessie B. & Co., by same, 1 cs.
Smith & Lupton, Spain, Liverpool, 2 bs.
J. H. Baldwin, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Henry Bainbridge & Co., Elyan, Glasgow, 8 cs.
Edward Kimpton, by same, 3 cs.
Victor Mauger, Egypt, Liverpool, 5 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, by same, 2 cs.
G. Guntner, Westphalia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Thos. Fay, France, Harre, 1 cs. paper hangings.
Brown Bros. & Co., City of Chester, Liverpool, 1 cs.
B. Hillel & Co., by same, 2 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 4 cs.
Geo. Hughes & Co., Republic, Liverpool, 1 pkg.
B. Hillel & Co., Donau, Bremen, 1 cs.
Sponner & Bajer, by same, 2 cs.
Ph. Jerschen, by same, 4 cs.
L. Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.
J. C. Kohlman & Sons, by same, 3 cs.
V. E. Manger, by same, 2 cs.
E. P. Staab & Co., Holland, London, 1 cs.
F. S. Kinney, Russia, Liverpool, 2 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM APRIL 21 TO MAY 4, 1875.

Danish West Indies, 500 rms paper, 4 pgs perf.
Hamburg, 28 cs paper.
Bremen, 5 cs books, 5 cs st'y.
Liverpool, 42 cs books, 5 cs st'y.
London, 127 cs paper, 6 cs st'y.
British West Indies, 6 cs books, 5 pgs paper, 580
rms paper, 100 pgs perf.
Harre, 6 cs books.
Cuba, 5,000 rms paper, 26 pgs paper, 13 cs st'y,
72 pgs perf, 43 kegs ink, 1 cs books.
Porto Rico, 2,000 rms paper.
Mexico, 27 pgs paper, 33 pgs perf, 9 cs st'y, 25 kegs
ink, 8 cs books.
New Granada, 37 cs books, 138 pgs paper, 100 pgs
paper, 4 cs st'y.
Brazil, 4,400 rms paper, 700 pgs perf, 20 cs st'y, 10
cs books, 6 pgs paper.
Argentine Republic, 250 pgs perf, 1 cs books, 3 cs
st'y.
Hull, 2 pgs paper.
Lith. Guiana, 250 pgs perf, 2,000 rms paper.
Hull, 3 cs st'y.
Venezuela, 2 cs books, 3,130 rms paper, 53 pgs perf,
8 cs st'y.
China, 2 cs books.
Peru, 30 pgs paper, 233 pgs perf.

Advertisements.

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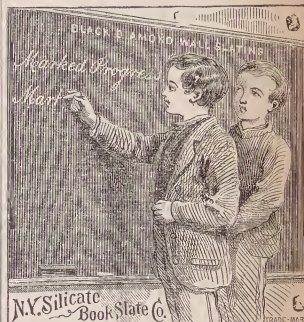
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A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

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Jocelyn's Patent

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CHAS. F. WINGATE,
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NEW YORK, MAY 8, 1875.

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“ “ “ “ eight “	12 00
“ “ “ “ twelve “	15 00
“ “ “ “ eighteen “	20 00
“ “ “ “ twenty-four “	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum, 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

The offices of The American Stationer and The Paper Trade Journal will hereafter be at the Stationers' Exchange, No. 74 Duane Street.

DISPLAYING GOODS.

The communication from "Phoenix," in our correspondence column, upon the subject of displaying stationery goods, contains much truth. It is indeed surprising that so many persons in our trade wholly neglect giving due attention to properly placing their wares before the public. Despite the Scriptural injunction, they deliberately hide their light under a bushel, and will not believe it that such a course is unwise. When it is considered how many beautiful articles are contained in a stationers' stock, it is a wonder that more care is not taken to group them effectively. Every one has noticed the pains taken by dry goods dealers and other retail merchants to fill their

windows with samples of their best stock, and why should the members of our trade do otherwise? Yet it is a fact, as our correspondent states, that most stationers' show-windows hardly deserve the name. Many of them appear as if their contents had been shovelled into them, and the dust which accumulates upon them indicates how seldom the arrangement is varied. It is true there are exceptional instances of good display. For instance, the show-windows of Willy Wallach exhibit taste, and really tempt the passer-by to stop and inspect them.

In connection with what is said above about making a good display of stationers' goods in show-windows, a word may be added upon wrappers and packages for goods. In a suggestive article published in this paper some time since, entitled "How to Work a Specialty in Business," much stress was laid upon having goods put up in a handsome and neat manner. Special reference was made to druggists' products, and it was shown that not only did the boxes and wrappers in which such goods were packed help their sale, but they also added to the appearance of the apothecaries' stores where they were kept on sale. These remarks apply no less to stationery and fancy goods than to other articles. No one can deny that a neat wrapper or box is a desirable adjunct to an article in our line. Shrewd business men are quick to discover this truth, and it will be noticed that leading firms in all branches of business pay great heed to the manner in which their goods are put up.

It is notable that of late the sale of fine papers has been largely accelerated by the aid of the papeteries in which they are contained. So, also, the wrapper for paper just patented by the Keith Paper Company, of Turner's Falls, is a step in the right direction. Every manufacturer should strive to obtain a simple yet striking style of package for his products, which may in time become a trade mark. Just now Centennial styles are in vogue, and we might suggest that the selection of say the leading personages or battle fields of the Revolution, as suitable names for a series of articles in our line, as pens, for example, would take well.

Why is it that so many manufacturers of articles in our line are not satisfied to let them stand upon their merits, instead of foolishly and wrongfully trying to carry them by means of the reputation of some other goods which have already become established in the popular estimation? Such practices would be foolish if they were not contemptible. Every tub must stand upon its own bottom, and no man can sell goods which possess only a fictitious value. As an instance of the manner in which this practice is carried to an extreme, we may instance the case of Pirie's papers. Their merits have become known everywhere through their intrinsic excellence, and no person can expect to supersede them except by manufacturing something which is really of superior quality or of equal quality and less costly. Yet every day almost attempts are made to foist upon the American public cheap imitations of Pirie's papers which any expert would detect at once

to be fraudulent. They thus rob the manufacturer and importer of these papers of their rightly earned rewards, while they destroy public confidence by giving a poor article for a good one.

THERE is much practical wisdom contained in the following advice to business men from *Baldwin's Monthly*, whose proprietor owes his success largely to putting just such principles in practice: "Mark out for yourself a straightforward course, having proper respect for the opinions of those whose support you ask, and whose patronage will determine your success in business. Keep in view the intelligence of the community where you are located, rather than fancy there is the least chance for your prosperity if you attempt to play upon the credulity of the public. The cook who makes the bread knows more about the flour she uses than the merchant who sold the nicely graded brand. The man who has bought his own clothes for years knows enough of fabrics and colors to judge for himself, and cannot be easily deceived with textures or their value. A tradesman had better believe his customers do know, than to think they do not. If the dealer be a fair man he will treat all alike, and in no instance practice deception."

MOVING is such fun! But cleaning up and getting to rights is awful jolly, with one "lady" scrubbing the floor and another splashing water over your head from the windows. Life's joys are heightened, existence is blissful, and the thoughts move blithe and free. No reference is needed to the confusion of carpenters and the odor of painting. Everything is dampness and chill, pounding, banging, and peace has fled the earth, and the mind prances and shies like a balky horse at each new salvo of noise, absolutely refusing to pull at the traces and keep in ordinary working harness. But it will not be for long, we trust, and soon we shall get to rights and give all our friends in the trade a hearty welcome to the Stationers' Exchange.

THE Stationers' Exchange is fast getting to rights, and will soon be open for the inspection of visitors. Carpenters and painters are busily occupied putting up partitions and finishing the interior, which will be arranged more for comfort than for display. A large portion of the space allotted for offices has already been secured. Several new firms have engaged room, including the Povers Paper Company and the Pultz & Walkley Co., while a leading ink manufacturer is negotiating for a place with them. In short, No. 74 Duane street promises to become a perfect bee-hive of business, and its advantages are fully appreciated by the trade.

In our next issue will appear full descriptions of the new establishments which have been opened by New York stationers since the first of May.

OUR readers will confer a favor by sending us newspaper notices relating to matters of interest to our trade in their local journals.

IN TOWN.

...Mr. Lent, Buffalo, N. Y.
 ...Samuel Rogers, Lockland, N. Y.
 ...J. L. Powers, Springfield, Mass.
 ...Mr. Walkley, Plantsville, Conn.

PERSONAL.

—Michael Leay, the well-known French publisher, is dead.

—On his arrival in town, Mr. J. L. Powers, of Springfield, found his agent, Mr. Mundy, dangerously ill, and quite unable to start on the road as he had anticipated doing:

—The following New York stationers are now in Europe or on their way thither: Henry Bainbridge and bride, B. Hildreth & Co., Henry Levy, of Henry Levy & Sons, Mr. Kent, former traveler for Willy Wallach, Mr. Myers, of Myers Bros., and Mr. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co.

—The members of the trade will be interested to learn that on Monday last our friend Theodore V. Smith, the "Colonel," and the "Fishy," at the request of the family, visited Mr. Jeroleman. They found him in a very low condition, evidently sinking fast; unfortunately they are not able to report any improvement in his mind, and he did not recognize either of his old friends.

—Joseph B. Babson, a well known literary man and journalist at Boston, died at Wyoming, last week. Mr. Babson wrote under the *nom de plume* of Tom Folio, and was a frequent contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. He also edited several volumes of the writings of Leigh Hunt, Douglas Jerrold and others, which were published by Lee & Shepard.

—Miss Glover, and Miss L. L. Jennys, are two lady agents in the stationery line, who travel through the Canadas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Eastern, and Middle States, selling goods from samples to consumers. They are smart, pretty, and agreeable, and deserve the success which always attends their efforts, as it is their intentions to accumulate funds to finish their education in college. Lend a hand.

—H. N. Parker, Esq., assistant superintendent of the Lowell Trolley Works, Vt., was severely injured on the 2d inst. He was standing near the elevator in one of the rooms on the third floor, and for some purpose stepped upon the elevator which, being badly adjusted, dropped nearly fifty feet, throwing Mr. Parker upon the first floor. It is not known how severe his injuries are, but it will be some weeks before he can resume business.

—A. G. Armstrong, the head of the house of Scribner, Armstrong, & Co., is about forty-three years of age, is five feet nine inches in height, slightly built, and weighs about 150. His complexion, his closely cut hair, his eyes, and his sparse whiskers, are all, physically, he is more wary than robust; and, probably from long continued application at the desk, his shoulders lean slightly forward as he walks. He is enterprising and shrewd, and usually sees a long distance ahead. He drives a bargain with such seeming indifference that you could never tell in advance at what point he may possibly clinch it. Speak to him, however, on any tempting project in which you yourself are obviously not concerned, and instantly his eyes, that had previously been hard and cold, begin to sparkle with life and intelligence. He is a good listener, but you cannot always tell whether you are interesting or wearying him. His manners are gracious, nevertheless, and one is impressed favorably with the frankness and heartiness which so generally characterize him. He has strong will power and large caution. He fortifies every business move rapidly, watches narrowly every point of his long line, and assumes new ground only when he considers the old safe. At whatever point a rival house assails him he fights handsomely, and rarely retreats. —*Literary Mart.*

"I want to know," said a creditor fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe

me?" "I give it up," replied the debtor; "ask me something easy."

The time and munny spent in learning to play a good game of billiards would buy a nice farm.

It is easy enough to make the acquaintance of apple dealers. "Buy their fruits—ye shall know them."

There are men whose impudence is not offensive, if they wasn't impudent they wouldn't be anything.

The merchant who puts up prices to make money, will sooner or later have to mark them down to "raise money;" this he must do when the pinch comes.

A quiet, peaceable gentleman in Philadelphia has recently given up business, sent his family into the country, and calmly announces his determination of devoting the remainder of his life to discovering the man who sent him a paving-stone by express, with \$17 charges on it.

C. F. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., makes a regular business of dealing in the money and postage stamps of the extinct confederacy. There are many people in various parts of the world who are anxious to get hold of this species of property for souvenirs, and confederate money is now worth \$2 per thousand, while some of the old postage stamps bring \$5 each.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
 SATURDAY EVENING, May 8, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—There has been considerable activity in financial circles for the past two weeks, and some of the speculative stocks have advanced sharply. Money has been in good supply, ranging at from 8½ to 5 per cent. on call. Dealers in commercial paper report good demand at 5 to 6 per cent. There has been a good business done in Government bonds. The inquiry is sharp for investments, and financial institutions are now in the market seeking bonds for temporary or permanent investment, as circumstances may require. The savings banks are the largest purchasers.

The gold market has ruled steady, and prices remain about the same as last report, ranging from 115 to 115½.

The posted rates for bankers' bills remain at \$4.88 for 60-day and \$4.91 for sight; market quiet. We quote actual business at \$4.87½ for 60-day, and \$4.90½ for sight; Cable transfers, \$4.92; commercial sterling, \$4.85 to \$4.86; Paris, 5.15 to \$5.11½; Reichsmarks, 95½ to 96½; Amsterdam, 41½ to 42½.

GENERAL TRADE.—Among merchants trade is reported good, and there has been a decided improvement over the earlier weeks of the month, as the result of the milder temperature. There is an improved feeling, and a larger general trade has been done than for some time past. There is a decidedly better feeling among all classes of merchants, the warmer temperature seeming to have dispelled the gloom which has pervaded business circles during the earlier months of the year. The prospect of continued ease in money and the rapid improvement of the condition of the roads in the country—thus facilitating transportation—make those parties who deal more directly with the distributors of goods feel quite cheerful.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There is a fair demand for all grades of papers, and dealers report a slight increase of sales over last month. There is more inquiry for fine papers from the smaller dealers out of town. Wrapping is in fair demand. Prices are quite firm, and most dealers think that the spring trade has fairly set in, and look for larger sales.

CITY TRADE.—There is no increase in the

volume of trade in this city in our line, and dealers are not looking for any until the fall trade starts up. None are complaining, however, as in nearly every case sales have been larger than for the corresponding time of last year. Manufacturers are as busy as they can be. Muller has all but one of his new styles of Inkstands ready, and we hope to have illustrations of several of them in our next issue. Ph. Hahn has several new designs in Perforated Motives, which are very pretty. He is also busy on designs for Ball Programmes and Book Marks, all of which he expects to have ready to show July 1. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. have just issued a line of fourteen Cartoons, which are selling rapidly. The Powers Paper Company have issued three new styles of paper in boxes, which are quite handsome and cheaper than anything of the same style in the market. This reminds us that the envelopes manufacturers of the country had a meeting since our last issue, and have arranged as to prices, below which they will not sell. In many instances envelopes have been sold at less than cost. Goods of this class, that have cost \$1.08 per 1,000 to make, have been sold as low as \$1.00. These grades of envelopes have been advanced to \$1.15 per 1,000 as the very lowest they will be sold at. Ten per cent. is little enough to do business on. Porter & Bainbridge send with samples of their new University Paper, and will begin filling orders in the middle of the month. We have not seen anything new yet from Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co., but they are seldom behind hand with novelties.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2.25
Square French Envelopes, 32 Alt.....	3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10, 10.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10, 10.....	2.85
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	\$2.10
Second Class.....	2.00
Third Class.....	1.75

A. PHIPPS & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.00.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Rule.
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.20.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Rule.
Commercial Note.....	3.25	3.60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.40.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Rule.
Commercial Note.....	\$5.15	\$5.40
Commercial Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	4.50	4.80
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.60.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Rule.
Commercial Note.....	4.50	5.00
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	4.55	4.80
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

Quarto Letter.....	Plain.	Rule.
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	4.55	4.80
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	
Square Flat.....	\$5.00 \$4.50 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$4.00
Baronial Style.....	7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price per lb.
Flat Cap.....	14x17	30c.	25c.
Folio.....	17x22	30c.	25c.

Demy.....	16x21	36	\$9.50
Medium.....	18x23	36	10.00
Medium.....	18x23	40	13.00
Royal.....	19x24	42	17.00
Super Royal.....	22x26	52	20.00
Elephant.....	22x26	68	24.00
Imperial.....	23x31	68	28.00
Colombia.....	24x34	84	40.00
Atlas.....	26x32	100	50.00
Double Elephant 27x40	120	60.00	35.00

Any other size or weight at appropriate price.

OWENS' PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20 x 24, 500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter, 10 x 14, 500 sheets.....	9.00
Royal Note, 5 x 7, 500 sheets.....	5.50
Commercial Note, 5 x 7, 500 sheets.....	5.00
Octavo, 5 x 7, 500 sheets.....	4.50

Envelopes to match \$8, \$8.50, \$9.50.

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.	Per Quire.
Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40c
Medium, 17 x 22.....	50c
Imperial, 19 x 24.....	60c
Imperial, in rolls, per lb., gold.....	25c
WHITMAN'S.	Per Quire.
Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40c
Medium, 18 x 23.....	1.00
Royal, 19 x 24.....	1.40
Super-royal, 19 x 24.....	1.75
Imperial, 22 x 30.....	2.25
D. Elephant, 27 x 40.....	4.50
Elephant, 32 x 28.....	3.00
Manilla, in rolls, per lb.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, cream.....	\$1.00 @ 200 yds.
American Colored, cream.....	2.25
English White, cream.....	2.15
English Colored, cream.....	4.50
American Colored, cream.....	2.25
German White and Blue-White.....	3.00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, per quire.....	\$1.25
Demy, per quire.....	75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7.40
36 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8.10
42 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.

30 inch wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7.40
36 inch ditto.....	8.10
42 inch ditto.....	11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	Per Doz. \$0.50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1.00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1.15
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1.65
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1.15
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1.65
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2.25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, per doz.....	\$2.25
Gold and Silver, per doz.....	3.50

TREASURY BLOTTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, per lb.....	23c
Rag Blotting, per lb.....	18c

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 14.....	Per Ream. \$9.50
Plain, 16 x 19.....	15.00
Figured, 16 x 19.....	22.00
Burnished, 17 x 22, per quire.....	3.00

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Comb Marble Paper, German.....	13.00
Porocco Paper, French.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.....	18.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8 x 10, per ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9 x 12, per ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10 x 15, per ream.....	6.00

SUNSHINE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.....	Per Ream. 1.25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1.25
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.20
Reporters' and Students' Manuscript.....	1.00
Sermon Note.....	2.50
Sermon Path.....	2.50
Sermon Octavo.....	2.50

INITIAL PAPER.

Plain White.....	12c
Crystal Lake.....	12c
Windsor.....	15c
Declaration.....	18c
Cleopatra.....	20c

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes range in price from \$1.00 per 1,000 for manilla, to \$7.75 per 1,000 for the best 70-lb. White.	
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SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.	
In neat boxes of 100 each, per 1,000.....	
Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Price.....	\$1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDYKE EDGES.	
per doz. boxes.....	
Lawyer's Seals, plain edge, in boxes of 100.....	\$1.25

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512 lbs.

LETTER WAX.

Exhibit Prize Red.....	\$2.50
Royal Scarlet.....	2.00
No. 1 Red.....	1.50
No. 3 Red.....	1.25
No. 4 Red.....	1.00
No. 5 Red.....	1.00
No. 8 Red.....	1.00
Exhibition Black.....	1.75
No. 1 Green.....	1.00
India Letter Wax.....	2.50
Best fine, 40s, as-sorted color.....	2.75
Perfume white, as-sorted color.....	3.75
20s and 40s.....	75
EXPRESS.	
Best Red 4 and 8s.....	1.25
Best Blue 4s.....	1.35
Unpolished Red 4s.....	80
Unpolished Red 8s.....	90
Amer. Engine 4s.....	80

INKS, INKSTANDS, Etc.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.....	3.00
Copying Ink, Pint, stone bottles.....	5.00
Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles.....	6.00
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.....	2.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, 1/2 pints, gold.....	2.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Standards, gold.....	6.50
Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold.....	9.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold.....	5.00

DAVID'S WRITING INK.

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.....	75
Do do do do do 4 oz. bottles.....	1.25
Do do do do do 4 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do do 8 oz. bottles.....	2.00
Do do do do do 16 oz. bottles.....	3.50
Do do do do do 16 oz. bottles.....	6.00
Do do do do do 1 Gal. bottles.....	24.00

DAVID'S CARMINÉ.

Carminé Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.....	3.00
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	2.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	3.50
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	3.00
No. 3, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	5.00
No. 4, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	9.00
No. 5, 8 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	15.00
Pints, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	24.00
Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.....	45.00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.....	75
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz. Stands.....	1.25
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz. Stands.....	2.00
Violet Writing Ink, Pint, Stand.....	3.50
Violet Writing Ink, Quarts.....	6.00
Assorted Fancy Colored, Rich Flint Glass, 1 oz. 100 per cent.....	1.00

Maynard & Noyes' Ink same price as David's.

STEPHEN'S INK.

Imperial, quarts.....	\$8.00
Imperial, half-pints.....	5.50
Imperial, 4 oz.....	2.50
Taylor's Diamond Combined Writing and Copying Black Ink.....	1.20

DANIEL'S PARISIAN COPYING INK.

Quarts (litres), per doz. gold.....	\$5.00
Pints (1/2 litres), per doz. gold.....	3.75
Half Pints (1/4 litres), per doz. gold.....	1.75

MORDAN'S ALKALINE RED INK.

Pints, per doz. currency.....	10.50
Half Pints, per doz. currency.....	6.00
Four-ounce, per doz. currency.....	5.00

LEVISON & BLYTHE'S CHAMPION INK.

VIOLET.	CHIMSON.
Per Doz. Retail	Per Doz. Retail
Quarts.....	\$18.00
Pints.....	9.00
8 oz.....	5.00
4 oz.....	3.00
2 oz.....	1.50
Stand.....	60

VIOLETTE, A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone b' de, g'n 48.60	Per Doz. \$1.50
No. 2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), glazed c'v de, g'n 48.61	8.50

A. B. COMMUNICATIVE EXTRA VIOLET COPYING INK.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), w. a. bottles, h. v. corks.....	Per Doz. \$8.50
No. 2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), v. s. bottles, h. v. corks.....	4.50

EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET) BLACK.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.....	Per Doz. \$5.00
No. 2. Ex. pts. (lit. litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.....	3.00

23. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped continues.....	\$13.50
31. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped bottles.....	31.00
33. Elegant glass, 2 oz., metal-topped corks.....	33.00

DOVELL'S INKS.

Jet black, 2-oz. cones, per gross.....	\$7.00
Writing ink, quarts.....	4.50
Writing fluid, pints, with rub. metal stoppers.....	7.25
do, quarts, do.....	7.25
Copying fluid, pints, do.....	8.50
do, quarts, do.....	8.50
Carminé Ink, 1-oz. flint cork.....	2.50
do, 2-oz. do.....	3.50
do, 1-oz. glass stoppers.....	3.50
do, 2-oz. do.....	5.00

For special discounts send for price list.

CARTER'S WRITING FLUID.

Cones, white stone bottles, 3 dozen in a box.....	Per doz. \$6.00
do, do do do do do do.....	3.00
Quarts, do do do do do do.....	3.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTER'S JET BLACK RECORD INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	\$6.00
1 oz. 2 do.....	1.12
1/2 oz. 2 do.....	1.75
Pints 1 do.....	3.25
Quarts 1 do.....	5.50
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	24.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTER'S COPYING INK.

8 oz. white stone bottles, 2 dozen in a box.....	\$3.00
Pints, do do do do do do.....	3.00
Quarts, do do do do do do.....	3.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	30.00
On draught, per gallon.....	1.25

CARTER'S COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

Cones, 3 dozen in a box.....	\$7.50
1 oz 2 do.....	2.00
1/2 oz 2 do.....	3.00
Pints, 1 do.....	3.00
Quarts 1 do.....	8.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	30.00

CARTER'S CARMINÉ INK.

1 oz Office Stands, Flint Glass, Cork Stop, 1/2 doz.....	1.87
do do do do do do do do.....	2.50
do do do do do do do do.....	3.75
do do do do do do do do.....	6.00
do do do do do do do do.....	1.00
do do do do do do do do.....	1.50
Quarts, do do do do do do.....	36.00
On draught, per gallon.....	5.00
Trade discount.....	

FRENCH INK.

B Copying Ink, quarts.....	\$5.50
Ditto, pints.....	3.25
Ditto, half pints.....	1.65
Yeuze, Adrien, Maurin & Tolray's Ink.....	1.00
La Syrienne, Copying, quarts.....	\$6.75
Ditto, pints.....	3.25
La Poissine, Rich Fluid, quarts.....	6.75
Ditto, pints.....	4.50

INKSTANDS.

Cocoa Pocket Ink, No. 3.....	Per doz. \$1.50
Cocoa Pocket Inks, No. 2.....	1.50
Flat glass, 2 1/2 inch.....	1.25
Flat glass, 3 inch.....	1.50
Flat glass, 3 1/2 inch.....	1.65
Flat glass, 4 inch.....	2.10

BANKERS' INKS.

No. 1 Double Bankers.....	\$12.00
No. 2 do.....	13.50
No. 3 do.....	15.00
No. 1 Bankers' Inks.....	\$26.00
No. 2 do.....	40.50
No. 3 do.....	55.00
No. 10 do.....	60.00
No. 40 do.....	60.00
No. 60 do.....	60.00
No. 80 do.....	75.00
No. 100 do.....	90.00
Discount, 25 per cent.....	

LIBRARY INKS.

Bronze, each.....	\$1.00 @ 50 yds.
Wood, each.....	1.00 @ 50 yds.

SAFETY INKSTAND.

No. 1, 2 inches diam.....	\$4.00
No. 2, 3 inches diam.....	6.00
No. 2, 3 1/2 inches diam.....	10.00
No. 4, 4 inches diam, fluted round bottom.....	10.00

THE NON-SPILLING PRESSURE INKSTAND.

3 in. round glass, bronze top.....	\$6.00
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, gilt top.....	9.00
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, gilt pen rack.....	9.00
3 1/2 in. hexagon glass, heavy silver-plated pen rack.....	12.00

FRENCH COMMON SQUEEZE INKSTANDS.

Bronze Metal, double screw top.....	\$6.00
3 inches, ditto.....	7.00
3 inches, ditto.....	9.00

DANIEL'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Flint Glass, dukes.....	Per doz. \$1.50
1 doz in a box.....	1.33
3 oz Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush.....	1.50
1 doz in a box.....	1.50

3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 60
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
5 Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 25
Gallon Jug, stone.....	36 00
On draught, per gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.

Muglage, Pint.....	\$ 6 00
Muglage, Quart.....	11 00
Muglage, Gallon.....	42 00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. doz., met. cap and brush.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 2, 8 oz. flat, do.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 3, 8 oz. do.....	5 00
Muglage, No. 4, 8 oz. do.....	1 75
Muglage, 8 oz. do.....	5 00
Muglage, Bot. Sticks, 3 oz. doz.....	1 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVEL'S MUGLAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20 00
4-oz. flat glass, per gross.....	22 00
Pints, per doz.....	5 00
Quarts, per doz.....	14 00
For special discounts send for price list.....	

LOMBARD'S MUGLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	35
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
4-oz. in a box.....	4 00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	2 50
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

(51 Cards in Pack) ½ doz. packs.

XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 2½.....	1 80
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 80
XX Bristol, 3½.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 4.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 5.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 6.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 7.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 8.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 9.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 10.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 11.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 12.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 13.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 14.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 15.....	2 25
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XX Bristol, 25.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 26.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 27.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 28.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 29.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 30.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 31.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 32.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 33.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 34.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 35.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 36.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 37.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 38.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 39.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 40.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 41.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 42.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 43.....	2 25
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XX Bristol, 79.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 80.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 81.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 82.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 83.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 84.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 85.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 86.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 87.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 88.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 89.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 90.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 91.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 92.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 93.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 94.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 95.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 96.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 97.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 98.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 99.....	2 25
XX Bristol, 100.....	2 25

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swell, per gross.....	61¢ 00
French tip, per gross.....	63¢ 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	250¢ 00
One gross assorted, per doz.....	50¢ 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	62¢ 00

LEAD PENCILS.

American Pencil Company, per gross.....	\$5 00
Black Round Gilt.....	6 75
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3 50
do. do. rubber tipped.....	4 75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 25
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3 00
do. do. rubber tipped.....	4 25
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1 75
Universal Round, per gross.....	4 00
Universal, Plain Oiled.....	1 35
Carpenters' Pencils.....	2 25¢ 50
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4 80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6 00
Red Hex.....	7 00
Hex. Gilt.....	7 00
Hex. Tipped.....	8 00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10 00
Best and Best, 10 grades.....	10 00
English, 10 grades.....	4 50
English Drawing, 7 in box per doz.....	5 40
English Drawing, 10 in box per doz.....	4 50
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & R., per doz.....	8 25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5 25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	5 25
Red and Blue, best, 9-inch.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	10 00
Best, Blue and Green.....	10 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	5 00
Plain Oiled, currency.....	1 00

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 302.....	\$1 00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	1 00
Gillott's, No. 170.....	70
Gillott's, No. 351.....	80
American, Falcon.....	55
American, Hawk.....	55
American, No. 338.....	55
American, No. 441.....	55
American, School.....	35
Spenkerian, 4 gross.....	1 00
Spenkerian, 8 gross.....	1 10
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$3 00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	5 00
Conings, per dozen boxes.....	13 00
Quills, per 1,000, from 25 to 50¢, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, interiv'd, with calendar, 3½ x 5½, per doz. 1.80	
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 3½ x 5½, in. 2.82	
Silica, interiv'd, 6 surfaces, 5½ x 7½, in. 3.60	
Mineral, interiv'd, 6 surfaces, 7½ x 11, in. 7.20	
For LEAD PENCIL.	
Daily memorandum, 1 interiv'd, gilt, 2½ x 5½, per doz. 1.80	
Calendar, 5 surfaces, interiv'd, 3½ x 11, in. 2.82	
Error Day, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra 50¢, per doz. 3.10	
Minute, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra 50¢, per doz. 3.10	
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3½ x 5½, in. 3.60	
Journal, ruled, without columns, 10 pages, 3½ x 5½, in. 3.60	
3½ x 5½ inches, per doz.....	3 60

"D" SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
6 x 6.....	\$1 30	24	\$31 20
5 x 7.....	1 50	18	27 00
4 x 8.....	2 00	12	24 00
3 x 9.....	2 20	12	26 40
7 x 11.....	2 40	10	24 00
8 x 12.....	3 00	8	24 00
9 x 13.....	3 50	6	21 00
9 x 14.....	4 00	5	20 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 5 x 7.....	10 7 x 11 8 x 12	Doz. 22 00
No. 1 1½.....	2 3 3	Doz. 22 00
No. 2.....	2 3 3	Doz. 22 00
Discount, 10 and 10, 10 per cent.....		

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices per Doz.	Doz. in Cs.	Price per Cs.
6 x 6.....	\$3 60	12	\$43 20
7 x 11.....	4 20	10	42 00
8 x 12.....	4 50	8	36 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 6 x 9.....	7 x 11 8 x 12	Doz. 36 00
No. 1.....	2 3 3	Doz. 36 00
Discount, 10 per cent.....		33¢ 45

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.	
6 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	\$5 00
7 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	5 00
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	3 00
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	2 00
2½ inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1 25
2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	75
1½ inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	50
1 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	25
Colored and Painted, per 1,000 extra.....	1 50
Founders' Square Pencil for marking Iron.....	50

GERMAN.

6 inch, per 1,000.....	\$1 25
7 inch, per 1,000.....	1 50

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

SCHOOL RULERS

Assorted lengths.....\$9 50 to \$15 00

RUBBER RULERS.

Size.	Flat.	Round.
6 inch.....	2 75	\$5 50
10 inch.....	3 00	9 00
14 inch.....	3 50	6 50
18 inch.....	4 50	7 50
22 inch.....	5 00	9 00
24 inch.....	5 50	10 00
28 inch.....	7 50	12 00

CRAYONS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, ¼ inch, per gross.....	\$60¢ 00
Rubber Bands, ½ inch, per gross.....	80¢ 00
Rubber Bands, assorted, in gross boxes.....	130¢ 25
Blackboard Crayons, by case.....	14 00
Blackboard Crayons, in 10 case lots.....	13 00
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors.....	12 00
Cellulose Rubber, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 pieces to lb., per lb.....	65
Diamond.....	1 00
Viper.....	1 00
Rubber Heads, per pencils, per gross.....	1 25

FLOUR TRIERS.

No.	Size.	Doz.
1. Straight.....	5 1 5 1	Doz. 50
2. Handle Heavy.....	6 50	Doz. 50
3. Handle Heavy.....	10 00	Doz. 50
5. Handle Heavy.....	10 00	Doz. 50

TOOTHPICKS.

6 Blades, per gross.....\$2 50 to 3 Blades, per gross.....\$2 00

IVORY TABLETS.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$5 00
No. 2, per doz.....	9 00
No. 3, per doz.....	15 00

STANDARD FOLDERS.

5 inches, per doz.....	\$1 00
6 inches, per doz.....	1 50
7 inches, per doz.....	2 00
8 inches, per doz.....	2 50
9 inches, per doz.....	3 00
10 inches, per doz.....	3 50
11 inches, per doz.....	4 00
12 inches, per doz.....	4 50
13 inches, per doz.....	5 00
14 inches, per doz.....	5 50
15 inches, per doz.....	6 00
16 inches, per doz.....	6 50
17 inches, per doz.....	7 00
18 inches, per doz.....	7 50
19 inches, per doz.....	8 00
20 inches, per doz.....	8 50
21 inches, per doz.....	9 00
22 inches, per doz.....	9 50
23 inches, per doz.....	10 00
24 inches, per doz.....	10 50
25 inches, per doz.....	11 00
26 inches, per doz.....	11 50
27 inches, per doz.....	12 00
28 inches, per doz.....	12 50
29 inches, per doz.....	13 00
30 inches, per doz.....	13 50
31 inches, per doz.....	14 00
32 inches, per doz.....	14 50
33 inches, per doz.....	15 00
34 inches, per doz.....	15 50
35 inches, per doz.....	16 00
36 inches, per doz.....	16 50
37 inches, per doz.....	17 00
38 inches, per doz.....	17 50
39 inches, per doz.....	18 00
40 inches, per doz.....	18 50
41 inches, per doz.....	19 00
42 inches, per doz.....	19 50
43 inches, per doz.....	20 00
44 inches, per doz.....	20 50
45 inches, per doz.....	21 00
46 inches, per doz.....	21 50
47 inches, per doz.....	22 00
48 inches, per doz.....	22 50
49 inches, per doz.....	23 00
50 inches, per doz.....	23 50
51 inches, per doz.....	24 00
52 inches, per doz.....	24 50
53 inches, per doz.....	25 00
54 inches, per doz.....	25 50
55 inches, per doz.....	26 00
56 inches, per doz.....	26 50
57 inches, per doz.....	27 00
58 inches, per doz.....	27 50
59 inches, per doz.....	28 00
60 inches, per doz.....	28 50
61 inches, per doz.....	29 00
62 inches, per doz.....	29 50
63 inches, per doz.....	30 00
64 inches, per doz.....	30 50
65 inches, per doz.....	31 00
66 inches, per doz.....	31 50
67 inches, per doz.....	32 00
68 inches, per doz.....	32 50
69 inches, per doz.....	33 00
70 inches, per doz.....	33 50
71 inches, per doz.....	34 00
72 inches, per doz.....	34 50
73 inches, per doz.....	35 00
74 inches, per doz.....	35 50
75 inches, per doz.....	36 00
76 inches, per doz.....	36 50
77 inches, per doz.....	37 00
78 inches, per doz.....	37 50
79 inches, per doz.....	38 00
80 inches, per doz.....	38 50
81 inches, per doz.....	39 00
82 inches, per doz.....	39 50
83 inches, per doz.....	40 00

STATIONERY HARDWARE.
BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., iron.	22.50 @ 45.50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.	\$3.00
3 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3.25
4 Inch Bronzed.	3.75
4 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3.75
Single Rack.	2.75
Double Rack.	3.75
Single Stand.	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5.25
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6.25
No. 23 Double new.	6.50

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Rap File.	1.75
No. 3 Bill Files, Straight Wire.	2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.	3.50
Check Cancellers.	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & HINDEL.

BMH Holder, 7 x 9.	\$27.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.	30.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 11.	33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Kc. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz., \$5.00.	
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EXTRAS—Awls made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	5.00
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3.50
Tin Paper Cutters.	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	125
No. 2 Round.	1.75	150
No. 3 Round.	2.00	225
No. 4 Oval.	1.75	200
No. 5 Oval.	2.50	225
No. 6 Oval.	3.25	300
Extra.		
No. 7 Oval.	2.40	180
No. 8 Oval.	2.20	180
No. 9 Oval.	2.40	180
Dampening Boxes.	5.50	
Dampening Bowls.	5.00	
Enamelled Bowls.	5.00	
Enamelled Tabs.	6.75	
Dampening Tabs.	3.00	
Check Cancellers.	4.50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 Inch Flat Inks.	1.50
For 5 1/2 Inch Flat Inks.	2.00
No. 1 Ring Dot, for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1.50
No. 2 Ring Dot, for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 7 Ring Dot, for Draper's small Inkstand.	1.50
No. 3 Circular.	2.25
No. 14 New French Pattern.	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern.	2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern.	4.00
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.	1.50

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1.25
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube.	1.00
No. 4 Harp.	87 1/2
No. 5 Harp Small.	87 1/2
Fin Cushions.	1.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new.	1.50
No. 50 Weights.	4.00
Ink Wells.	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanized Tin, assorted sizes.	1.30
Japanized Iron, assorted sizes.	1.85
Japanized Steel, assorted sizes.	4.00
Nickle, 2 1/2, 3 and 4 inch.	1.00
B B Check Cutter.	1.00
Iron Japanized.	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
	Gilt, Nickel
Cap.	\$7.00 \$7.50
Letter.	6.00 6.50
Note.	5.00 5.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanized.	\$3.00
10 x 12 Black Japanized.	9.00
10 x 12 Black Japanized.	9.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanized.	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanized.	11.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanized.	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1.50
Ditto, under, with stand.	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.	
Small Plain or Fluted.	6.00
Letter, 8 x 10, 500 leaves.	7.00
Water Wells.	7.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves.	10.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves.	11.00
9 x 11, 900 leaves.	12.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	13.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves.	15.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	19.00
10 x 12, 900 leaves.	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.	3.05
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves.	3.05
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.	1.90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.	2.60
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves.	3.30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves.	4.00

Trade discount.

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages.	\$1.40
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages.	2.10
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 700 pages.	2.80
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 900 pages.	3.50
Commercial Post, 3 1/2 x 11 1/2, 300 pages.	1.65
Commercial Post, 3 1/2 x 11 1/2, 500 pages.	2.25
Commercial Post, 3 1/2 x 11 1/2, 700 pages.	2.85
Commercial Post, 3 1/2 x 11 1/2, 1,000 pages.	3.75
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.	1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.	2.60
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 700 pages.	3.30
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages.	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages.	2.15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.	3.10
Cap, 10 x 14, 700 pages.	4.05

COPY BRUSHES.

2 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.00
5 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Trade discount.	

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.	\$5.00 @ 8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	7.00 @ 9.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel.	9.00 @ 15.00

Small.

Small.	\$1.42
Medium.	1.75
Large.	2.00

Trade discount.

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides.
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.
9 x 11.	500.	Letters.
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.
10 x 12.	500.	Letters.
8 1/2 x 9.	250.	Bath.
9 x 13.	500.	Invoices.
9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.
9 x 15.	500.	Invoices.
7 x 11.	500.	Bills Oblong.
7 x 11.	500.	Manifests.
12 1/2 x 17.	500.	Manifests.
11 x 15.	250.	Prices Current.
11 x 15.	500.	Prices Current.
9 x 11.	250.	Note Letters.
9 x 11.	500.	For Letters.
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.
10 x 12.	500.	Letters.
9 x 13.	500.	Invoices.
9 x 15.	500.	Invoices.

Trade discount.

TAGS AND LABELS.

With strings, according to size and qual.	\$1.00 @ \$5.75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.	30 @ 5.50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.	
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pkts.	\$2.75 @ 5.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	1.90
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.	4.50
Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.	5.00
Tying.	5.50

ENGRAVING.

Monogram.	\$3.00 @ 10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each.	5.00
Reception Plate.	7.00 @ 15.00
Church Plate, 1 line.	5.00 @ 15.00
Printing Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.	15.00
Illuminated Stamping on Billets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
(Wholesale Price.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
1 ".....	6.50
2 ".....	7.00
3 ".....	7.50
4 ".....	8.00
5 ".....	8.50
6 ".....	9.00
7 ".....	9.50
8 ".....	10.00
9 ".....	10.50
10 ".....	11.00
11 ".....	11.50
12 ".....	12.00
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79 ".....	45.50
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85 ".....	48.50
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87 ".....	49.50
88 ".....	50.00
89 ".....	50.50
90 ".....	51.00
91 ".....	51.50
92 ".....	52.00
93 ".....	52.50
94 ".....	53.00
95 ".....	53.50
96 ".....	54.00
97 ".....	54.50
98 ".....	55.00
99 ".....	55.50
100 ".....	56.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

31 in. Terrestrial only.	\$375.00
16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame.	62.50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.	50.00
16 in. Low wood frame.	45.00
16 in. Bronze rotary frame.	37.50
16 in. Low Bronze rotary frame.	35.00
12 in. Low wood frame.	22.00
12 in. Semi frame.	17.00
12 in. Low bronze frame.	15.00
12 in. Low wood frame.	15.00
9 1/2 in. Low wood frame.	17.00
9 1/2 in. Semi frame.	15.00
6 in. Wood.	10.00
6 in. Semi frame.	5.00
Terrestrial or celestial, same price. Quadrants and packing extra.	

STEREOSCOPES.

Rosewood, Lmt., Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$24 @ \$36
Black Walnut, Lmt., Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9
Mahogany.	24

THE MONITERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.00
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.25
Ruby Tubes 5c. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen extra.	

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 3 to 4 1/2 inches.	\$5.25 @ 50.50
1/2 inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.06 @ 50.50
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.06 @ 50.50
1 1/2 inch, 8 to 14 inches.	0.06 @ 50.50

ROGERS' ERASERS.

10997.	\$3.38 18149.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.
11638.	3.75 18150.	9.75

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

FLAT HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.	
No. 1, 1/2 inch shank.	\$2.50
No. 2, 1/2 inch shank.	2.50
No. 3, 1/2 inch shank.	2.75
No. 4, 1 inch shank.	3.50
No. 5, 1 1/2 inch shank.	6.00
No. 6, 1 1/2 inch shank.	7.00
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

ROUND HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.

No. 1, 1/2 inch shank.	\$3.5
------------------------	-------

Stafford Manufacturing Co.'s STENCIL COMBINATIONS.

Containing: Stencil Alphabet, Figures, Can Stencil Ink and Brush.
For marking boxes, barrels, bags, and packages for shipment. Printing
all manner of show cards, notices, signs, numbers, prices, &c.
and other purposes too numerous to mention.

Instructive and amusing for Boys.

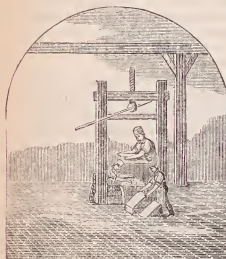
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Size, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$6.00	Size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. per dozen.....	\$10.00
" $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	6.50	" 2 " "	12.00
" 1 " "	7.00	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	13.00
" $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	9.00	" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " with lower case....	15.00

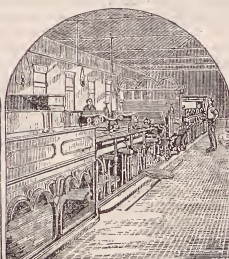
AN ILLUSTRATION OF SIZES SENT ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE BY STATIONERS & HARDWARE DEALERS.

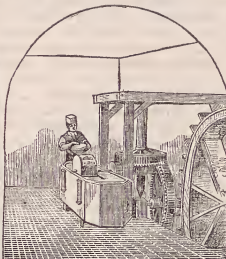
66 Fulton Street, New York.



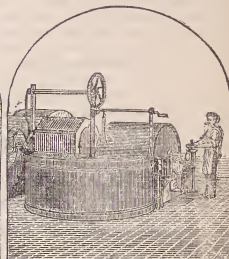
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK-LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

WILLY WALLACH,

No. 4 Beekman Street,

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES:

Owen's Patent Ruled Papers. India Rubber Copying Sheets.

Rehbach's Lead Pencils. Non-Spilling Inkstands. French Block Calendars.

The Pocket Book Makers' Association Pocket Books, Wallets, &c., &c.

Ink Cartons for the instantaneous production of ink. Letter Clip. "Stick it under my nose."

Adrien Maurin's Celebrated French Inks, (The "Syrienne" for Copying; the "Persane" for general use.)

The STANDARD Papeterie, the newest and most desirable in the market.

A FULL VARIETY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEADING LINES AS FOLLOWS:

PENCILS---Faber's, Eagle, American, & Dixon's.

STEEL PENS---"W. W.," Gillott's, Esterbrooks, & Spencerian.

INKS---Arnold's, French, Knapp's, David's, & Stafford's.

© c., © c., © c.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE COMBINED
MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
WHOLESALE

Commission Paper Dealers,
25 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

Send for Samples.

CORPORATE MARK,



To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they
bear their Corporate Mark

Joseph Rodgers & Sons'
(LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nearly every stationer that comes into the city visits the office of THE STATIONER, and the out-of-town stationers who are looking for offices in New York will confer a favor on the trade and benefit themselves by securing their offices and saleroom in the Stationers' Exchange.

As an illustration of the truth that advertisements never die, we can mention the fact that a firm in this city recently received an order for a book printed in 1840, and which had not been in their store for thirty years, yet their advertisement of it was as fresh to-day as when first printed.

Curtis Guild, writing of the old London guilds, says: "I think there is only one now, the 'Stationers,' that requires that its members shall be members of its trade. The members of others have the management of trust funds left for schools, hospitals, or homes for decayed members of the craft, which excellent and charitable institutions are still in existence."

The spell that is now upon the people is interfering with the ordinary transactions of business and causes delays, as the following will illustrate: A stationer meets a painter, and tells him to get out a sign for a Mr. Nayson. The next day, he receives a letter from the painter, who is anxious to know how he will have it spelt, whether Knaghsion, Kneighson, Knaison, Knaon, Neighson, Naighson, Naison, Naison, or Nayson.

The building occupied by the Stationers' Exchange will be a busy hive if the indications of trade are realized. If all the out-of-town manufacturers would get together in one building, it would save buyers much time and money and be of great advantage to themselves. There are only a few more offices to let in the building, and sharp manufacturers looking for trade should secure space at once.

The Springfield *Republican* has been selected as the official organ of the Post Office Department in Western Massachusetts, and it has been directed by the Postmaster-General to begin service by publishing the annual advertisement for proposals for mail routes in that State. This is a good joke on Samuel Bowles, and the latter can no longer assert that his paper is not an "organ" after this official recognition.

When a man hands an editor an article for publication, and asks him to "fix it up" because "he wrote it in a hurry" and "hadn't time to revise it," you may know that he commenced the article directly after supper, and wrestled with it until midnight, rewriting it fourteen times, destroyed a quire of foolscap, and "blessed" his pen every two minutes. That's the way they generally write an article when they are "in a hurry" and have "no time to revise it."—*Norristown Herald*.

A writer in the London *Law Times* compliments American legal authors, and says: "The reason why American legal literature has attained to such excellence is that so many American lawyers write from sheer love of study, publication being a secondary consideration. English lawyers too often, we fear, write to make themselves known, and in pursuit of this one object they miss, perhaps, a reputation which they might have acquired had they been less hasty in writing, or not written at all.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF STEAM MACHINE PRINTERS, &C.

The old semi-savage barbarian dread of divulging trade secrets and dodges is happily giving place to the broad principles of science and philosophy. Every intelligent tradesman knows at this day that it is not by hiding, but by communicating what we know that we really obtain information; for by an exchange of ideas the general store becomes augmented. And if those practical working bees which are to be found plodding in the labyrinths of the innumerable large establishments, could be spared a week to meet their fellow plodders at some convenient center, London, Paris, or Berlin, and there and then proceed to open their hearts to each other, a great good would result. The vexed but vital question of machinery would be brought to the front, and the undoubted result would be to sweep out of the market a large quantity of useless and even dangerous machines, now palmed off upon us as effective and perfect. Printing-inks, colors, varnishes, lubricating oil, bronzes, &c., are of themselves important items of consumption, and often involves serious loss and ruinous trade competition, through our not being able to detect adulteration and the tricks of trade; for the character and permanent prosperity of the printing trade must always depend upon a strict maintenance of the standard of excellence. Fugitive ink and muzzy printing will soon drive persons of taste to other sources of advertising, as the general attention can now only be secured and arrested by placing before it a high-class artistic theme. The match-box label of the present day would have passed for a bank note 300 years ago.—*Printing Times and Lithographer*.

PRINCIPLES OF DECORATION AND DESIGN

Charles Blanc, in his last charming volume, "*L'Art dans la Parure et dans le Vêtement*," undertakes to deduce and, so to say, codify the permanently constitutional laws of art, which the silliest devotees of fashion unconsciously obey, even in the most extravagant attempts at their violation. "Indeed," says the author, "the numberless devices that have been and yet are to be invented by men for the adorning of their persons, their dwellings, or their temples, are generated by the application of one of the five following principles: Repetition, alteration, symmetry, progress, and disorder. For, as the twenty-five letters of the alphabet have been and will be sufficient to form the words needed to express all human thoughts, so a few elements susceptible of inter combination have been and will be enough for the creation of ornaments, the variety of which is capable of being multiplied indefinitely. Each of these concurrent elements is accompanied by a secondary and derivative element, which, still further multiplying the resources of the decorator, enables him to vary his combinations indefinitely. To repetition belongs consonance; to alteration, contrast; to symmetry, radiation; to progress, gradation; to a balanced irregularity (confusion), a calculated complexity. There is method in the madness." These few sentences may give a slight hint of the seriously scientific character of the book from which they are rudely wrenched and translated, but none at all of the sound sense, the light grace, the learning, acuteness, and fertility of apt illustration, with which this ingenious writer treats his theme,

KINGS OF BUSINESS.

The great masters of business have no mysteries, no cunning tricks. They simply serve the public with great skill and systematic fidelity. That is all their cunning.

Mr. A. T. Stewart once held language something like this in conversation with a friend:

"People come to me and ask me what is the secret of my success in business? Why, I have no secret. I tell them my business has been a matter of principle from the start. If the Golden Rule can be incorporated into purely commercial affairs, it has been done in this establishment, where every customer is treated precisely as the seller himself would like to be treated were he a customer. What I mean is this: first of all, nothing is misrepresented and no faults are concealed. Then the price is fixed, once for all, at the lowest possible figure.

"Finally, neither the circumstances of the buyer nor the magnitude of his purchase are suffered to influence the salesman in his conduct or demeanor. In our dealings with employes the same principle of justice is adhered to.

After a pause, Mr. Stewart added:

"Of course, I don't speak of this as deserving of praise. We find it absolutely necessary. An establishment like this could not be conducted for any length of time in any other way. The one thing which we cannot afford is a violation of principle.

"In the whole world I do not believe there can be found one business of forty years' standing which is not founded on the same principle of giving a good dollar's worth for a dollar."—*Jas. Parton*.

We have bushels of "poikry" on hand, so please don't send us any more.

A collection of Schiller's business letters, including 320 never before printed, will shortly be published in Leipzig.

M. Bertall, a French moralist, describes business as the "money of other people," and politics as the "situations of other people."

The rage at cards now is the game called "Sancho Pedro," an offspring of "old sledge," half brother to "auction pitch," and nitting the noble qualities of these classic games with some fascinating innovations. As a railroad game it is fast supplanting the fatherless, non-descript and plainly unconstitutional game of "railroad enchere." The rules of the Sancho Pedro, with suggestions to learners, are issued in a little 20 cent pamphlet by a Hartford publishing firm, and the pamphlet is made doubly valuable by the addition of General Schenk's famous rules for draw-poker.

Poets, authors and historians were liberally compensated in early days. A tradition has it that Herodotus, when an old man, read his history to an Athenian audience, and received therefor £3,500. Blackwood thinks "that was better than lecturing even in America." Isocrates received £3,825 for an oration; and Virgil for his famous lines on Marcellus £1,700. Another person for a dialogue which he wrote between a mushroom, a cabbage, an oyster and a thrush, was presented with 400,000 assteres, about £3,540.—[Pshaw! This is but a trifle in comparison to the sum which THE AMERICAN STATIONER pays to its contributors. —ED.]

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

Paper magnetic fish, made so that when they are put in the palm of the hand they will draw up and turn over as if alive, are constructed of this gelatin, called gelatin paper. Collodion films may also be used for the same purpose.

To make pocket mucilage, boil one pound of the best white glue and strain very clear; boil also four ounces of isinglass, and mix the two together; place them in a water bath (glue kettle) with half a pound of white sugar, and evaporate till the liquid is quite thick, when it is to be poured into moulds, dried and cut into pieces of convenient size. This immediately dissolves in water, and fastens paper very firmly.

To cut India rubber, dip the knife blade in a solution of caustic soda.

To make red ink for ruling, digest powdered cochineal 16 parts, oxalic acid 2 parts, dilute acetic acid 80 parts, distilled water 40 parts, for 36 hours; then add powdered alum 1 part, gum arabic 1 to 10; shake up, let stand for 12 hours, and strain. To make green ink: To powdered bichromate of potassa 3 parts, contained in a porcelain dish, add oil of turpentine 8 parts, previously diluted with 64 parts water; then heat, and, while evaporating, add gradually 24 parts of alcohol, and reduce to 56 parts, which filter, and in the clear liquor dissolve 8 parts of gum arabic.

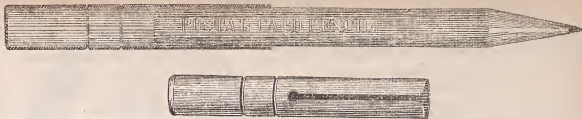
A good mucilage is the following: Dissolve clear gum arabic in hot water, and add a very small quantity of sulphate of quinine. The latter effectually prevents the mucilage from becoming mouldy, and replaces the poisonous creosote, corrosive sublimate, &c., frequently used to remedy this evil.

Mounting fluid for microscopic objects is made of gelatin 1 ounce, honey 5 ounces, distilled water 5 ounces, rectified spirit $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and creosote 6 drops. Filter through fine flannel. Heat the honey before adding to the gelatin, which last must be dissolved in the boiling water. When cool, add the creosote. Copies of signatures, which may be printed from on a copperplate press, can be made by writing the words and then sprinkling the wet ink with very finely pulverized gum arabic. Make a rim of dough, putty, or similar material, about the writing, and pour in melted fusible alloy of 5 parts bismuth, 3 lead, and 2 tin. This alloy melts at 196° Fahrenheit.

A country stationer asks us to suggest a remedy for a damp wall, which necessarily does considerable injury to his stock. We extract the following from a contemporary: "Three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap to one gallon of water. This composition to be laid over the brickwork steadily and carefully with a large flat brush, so as not to form a froth or leather on the surface. The wash to remain twenty-four hours, to become dry. Mix half a pound of alum with four gallons of water; leave it to stand for twenty-four hours, and then apply it in the same manner over the coating of soap. Let this be done in dry weather."

"Most of the failures in life," says Helps, "arise from an ignorance of how and when to leave off. When you read the life of any great man, with the exception of Augustus Caesar, you see how much greater a man he would have been if he had known how and when to leave off.

Are advertisements read? This is a question which is often and anxiously suggested by those who feel disposed to call in the assistance of the press and yet hesitate. "Are advertisements read?" "Not by everybody," it may be replied. Neither is an entire newspaper read by everybody. Between the varied elements of perusal, however, it may be safely concluded that the entire paper gets a reading. This is precisely the case with advertisements. A paragraph will catch the eye of an interested reader. If that paragraph be repeated it will create a wider interest.



(Patented October 8, 1872.)

POSTAL CARD PENCILS,

With Point Protectors.

EBERHARD FABER,

133 William St., New York,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF HIS SPECIALTIES TO BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston.

36 Dey St., New York.



LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO.,

50 & 52 Franklin Street,

NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blank Books, Memorandum and Pass Books, Butcher and Pencil Books, Scrap Books, Autograph Books and Writing Albums, Bankers' Cases, Letter and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios, Writing Desks, &c.

AND IMPORTERS OF

COPYING BOOKS,

DRAWING PAPERS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

NEWSVENDING.

A great complaint among the members of this trade at the present time is the immense variety of papers they are required to keep in stock. Newsvendors' profits have not to any appreciable extent, in London at least, been influenced by the recent great increase on the cost of the materials of which newspapers are composed. On the other hand, they stand in a rather better position than formerly, as those who live some distance away from the publishing office now enjoy greater facilities for getting their supplies quickly and economically. Besides this, the number of wholesale agents who collect the miscellanies required by the retail sellers has greatly increased, and competition has brought down the amount of their commission. But the quantity of new publications started every month, almost every week, forms the chief drawback to the agent's profits. He is compelled to keep at least a few of each of them on hand, and it necessarily follows that he is left with some of them as bad stock, and as three copies of a penny paper thus remaining unsold absorb the profit of a dozen copies sold, the newsvendor has to draw the line very fine, and make use of all he knows about his business, to carry on with any degree of profit.

Dispersed throughout London there must be tons upon tons of this old stock, and if it were all put together many thousand "sets" of saleable publications might be made up. Bookbinders are constantly baffled in their attempts to get back numbers by their ignorance of where they may be found, and would even give an enhanced price for them. The very numbers required may perchance be lying in a shop in the next street, and waiting to be cleared off at the rate of a penny a pound for waste paper. It has therefore been suggested that a sort of Periodical Clearing House should be established where back numbers could be warehoused and vended as required. The idea is a very good one, and only seems to need the coöperation of the trade to make it successful. Every one knows the great disparity there is in the value of a few odd numbers of any paper and a complete set; and the disparity between the value of a number, as a number, and its value as a sheet of waste paper. The sale of only a fraction of back stock at current rates—and increased prices might be got occasionally—would more than repay the expenses of such an establishment, while the convenience it would afford to the vendors and their customers would be infinite.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence, which has been in the Patent Office at Washington for years, has faded so that the signatures are scarcely visible, and a skilled penman is to go over the document with the aid of a strong microscope and retrace all the signatures so as to make them distinct and legible.

FANCY GOODS STORES IN NAPLES.—There are many jewelry stores, and very beautiful ornaments of coral, most beautifully tinted with pink, and of lava from Vesuvius, and of tortoise-shell. These things are very cheap, for the coral and tortoise-shell and lava are obtained close to Naples, and the workmen receive small wages, and the merchants are anxious to get your money. Then there are handsome boxes, fans, &c., made from wood beautifully carved, and brought from Sorrento, a city near by. Beautiful silk goods are made

here; all know of the *Gros de Naples*. Violins, too, are among the things which these people can make better than almost any others, and we need not wonder how so many little Italian boys about our streets, as ragged as they are little, yet play so easily on this instrument. They come from the land of violins.

SISSON'S BINDERS.

The Very Best.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.

The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,
44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.

HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonell, deceased.

WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.

JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

Judson's Double Gum. Judson's Double Gum.

"A GUM THAT WILL STICK."

RETAIL.	(REGISTERED.)	PER DOZ.
1s. { 1 doz. in box, & 1 doz. brushes & caps { 1 show card, registered.....		8s.
6d. { 1 doz. in box, & 1 doz. brushes & caps { 1 show card, registered.....		4s.
4d. { 1 dozen in box.....		2s. 4d.
1d. { 1 gross or $\frac{1}{2}$ gross in box, per gross.....		8s.
1s. { Pints, 1 dozen in box, per dozen....		8s.
6d. { Half pints, 1 dozen in box, per doz.....		4s.

"A Gum that will stick" has been a long-sought-for requisite. DANIEL JUDSON & SON'S Double Gum effects this desideratum, in addition to which it is got up in a most attractive style. The show-card upon which the bottles are exhibited being indeed unique, has been protected by registration, and is a very ingenious arrangement, admirably answering its purpose for displaying the Gums, either in the window or on the counter, being adapted to stand firm or hang on a nail. The Gums are supplied in boxes of one dozen bottles, with one dozen brushes. Each bottle is securely corked, a movable polished wood cap and brush surrounding the same. The shilling bottle is a suitable ornament for any lady's dressing-table, or for first-class office use, and will not easily topple over. *Vide Monthly Circular.*

SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS SUPPLIED.

Daniel Judson & Son,

SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views, Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalectoscopes and Suitable Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

NOW IN PRESS!

THE

STATIONERS'

PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

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FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Government has paid a great compliment to the French printing trade, in creating *Chevaliers de la Légion d'Honneur* from among its adherents. The new chevaliers are M. Oberthur, the founder of the large and well-conducted office at Rennes, and M. Marinoni, who has distinguished himself in the perfecting and popularising of printing machinery.

In Dresden seven firms, hitherto manufacturing photographic paper independently, were formed last year into a single company, the first report of which (May to December, 1874) shows that profits equal to eight and three-quarters per cent. have been made. The large number of 2,334,000 eggs were used in the production of 7,770 reams of albumenized paper. The capital of the company is £69,000.

The English and American systems of publishing books are very different in one particular. In England not one book in ten, if one in a hundred, is stereotyped. Here a book printed directly from the type is the exception. This difference is brought about by three causes: the younger country has not so much capital in type; the higher price of labor makes it more costly to reset if further editions are called for. The English publisher rarely permits a new edition to go out of his store without the most thorough revision, not only for errors, but that the book may be kept in line with the advance in scholarship since its previous publication.

The anniversary festival in aid of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society, which has existed for thirty years in the city of London, was held at the London Tavern. Mr. R. K. Causton, of the firm of Sir Joseph Causton & Son, presided. The guests, 140 in number, comprised many of the principal members of the trade. The society, which at the close of last year, under the head of capital account, had a sick fund amounting to upwards of £3,354, a death fund of £1,769 odd, a management fund of about £120, a benevolent fund of £163 and upwards, a pension fund of £2,508 odd, and a reserve of £1,188, making together about £9,100. By these means the society manages from time to time to contribute to the support of the decayed and aged members of the trade and the widows and orphans of deceased members, and the generally healthy state of its funds proves the care and economy with which its affairs have been conducted. At the close of the evening's entertainment the contributions of the guests toward the funds amounted to upwards of £200—*London Stationer*.

Dr. Mair, the able and scholarly editor of our contemporary, *The Stationer and Fancy Trades Review*, issues, with the current number, his valedictory. Dr. Mair's resignation, after so many years at the reins, is regretted by all who have enjoyed the advantage of his friendship, and by those who have been brought into business relations with him. Dr. Mair's successor is currently reported to be a whilom pedagogue; he has our best wishes for success in his new vocation, but unless he possesses a thorough knowledge of the trade, as well as the Latin grammar, we are afraid he will soon come to grief; then, alas! the school-master will be "aboard" indeed. The new editor may, perhaps, obtain a little credit by in future eschewing puffs of sixpenny pen-

wipers, twopenny penholders, and other small fry (all to be obtained of Messrs. Dean & Son) that the *Stationer* is so fond of serving up to its readers as delectable reading-matter—but possibly the powers that be might not be satisfied.—*Paper and Printing Trades Journal*.

The following patent case has just been decided by the Master of Rolls: In June, 1868, one Marcus Bebro obtained a patent for a machine for numbering and printing railway tickets, checks, &c., the novelty of the invention consisting in the combination of the compound printing and cutting machine, previously known, with a variable number-printing cylinder. In 1873 Bebro obtained another patent for further improvements of his machine, consisting of a modification of the variable number-printing cylinder. In August of this year the plaintiffs purchased these patents of the defendant and the other persons in whom they were then vested, with the object of manufacturing railway and other tickets on an extensive scale. It was provided by the contract of purchase, to which the defendant was a party, that the vendors should enter into a covenant with the company to assign, as and when required by the company or their directors, all future patent rights, or in the nature of patent rights, which they or any of them might thereafter acquire with respect to the aforesaid inventions, or any of them, or any of a like nature, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. In March, 1873, the defendant took out a patent for a machine which was described as being a combination of the compound printing and cutting machine with the old paging machine. The plaintiffs considered this to be of like nature with Bebro's machine, and filed their bill, praying that the defendant might be decreed to perform the covenant. The most noticeable defences raised were that the covenant to assign future patents was against public policy, and that the respective inventions were not of a like nature within the meaning of the covenant above referred to. A decision was rendered for the plaintiffs, with costs.

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

From the Paper and Printing Trades Journal.

Messrs. Millington & Hutton have forwarded us some packets of thin paper, cut down to a convenient size and eyeletted in the corner, which, for want of more precise information, we presume are intended for curl papers. They retail for sixpence per packet, and are certainly cheap, and will be useful and necessary where a miscellaneous stock is kept.

We have received from Mr. John Heath, of Birmingham, various specimens of his sixpenny boxes of pens, amongst others Ye Knight's, Ye Herald's College, Ye Abbot's, and Ye Crusaders. We have tried some of them, and find them write freely and smoothly. The show cards which accompany these goods are quaint and taking.

Calendar Note Paper is the last novelty, and is introduced by Messrs. Terry, Stoneman & Co., Hatton Garden, London, who are well known as energetic and successful caterers to the trade. The Calendar paper, as its name implies, bears a printed calendar of pretty design at the top of each sheet as a heading, with a clock face in the center, the hands being omitted, the intention being that the writer should fill in the hour of inditing his letter,

and if he is uncertain as to the day of the month, the calendar is before him to refer to. The Calendar note is done up in shilling packets, and will doubtless command a large sale.

ENGLISH GAMES FOR THE SEASON.

We confidently prophesy that tennis is the coming game, the only "lion" of the season; for lords have met and the flat has gone forth from their fashion-dictating lips, and what can the multitude do but follow? Next to this will stand badminton and baseball; but, whatever our subscribers do, let them order tennis early, or assuredly they will be left out in the cold. Of toys and such "small gear," the cry has been for novelties, real and simple, and the only answer has been old friends in very slightly altered garments. We have received educational playthings, in the shape of ornamental alphabets, to be worn around children's necks, and heard rumors of an intelligent toy in formation, to be spun over wooden charts of the rivers and towns of the world. Against laying in any such stock we strongly caution our friends! Toys and games to sell must be free from any all appearance of work. A little attention devoted to the introduction of really new toys would be alike more to the benefit of the public, and pay all parties concerned better, than the existing practice of one manufacturer adding to, or improving on, another's invention; for, while it may be true that anything which is at all liked in the market is sufficient for shoppers, the home trade suffers by the novelties that are new only to the inexperienced.—*London Stationer*.

When Bismarck rises to speak in the German Parliament, the greatest silence must pervade the chamber in order to hear him, and no orator presents in speaking a more curious spectacle. He seizes the nearest object with his right hand, passes it over to his left one, manipulates in a nervous manner, a huge pencil or swan's quill from which his pens are made. Formerly Bismarck had a new pen for each day, but the porters of the Reichstag sold them to English souvenir hunters, and when the prince found it out he put an end to that species of traffic. If he fails to find his pen when he begins his discourse, he seizes upon his scissors or those of his secretary, or he grasps a report or amendment, making it in a roll, which he brandishes like a baton.

The candidacy of every male infant of the United States for the presidency, when he grows up, is one of the most charming characteristics of our national existence. It is like the ambition of the Frenchman to achieve glory on the field of battle, of the Roman to be consul, or of the ancient Egyptian to be a mummy. As a general rule, we say to those applying to us for advice on the subject, Do not try to be president, young man. We know of 35 people that could fill the office better than you. And there are a great many better things you can do. Invent something useful, an anti-consumption corset, for example, or a device for preventing the women from scolding, when the dogs get into the pantry, or some contrivance for keeping cheese from getting maggoty. Thus better you can serve your country.—*Springfield Republican*.

Is lack of brain a loss? asks Dr. Hammond. There are certain stupid stationers who might appropriately answer this query.



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EA-IRIS

HOW FRENCH STEEL PENS ARE MADE.

You see this little piece of steel with which I trace these lines. Nothing could be more simple in appearance, nothing easier to make, and at first sight it would seem that you could do it. On the contrary, nothing is more complicated, and ingenuity has resorted to a thousand means to perfect this delicate work. It requires twenty-one days to make a steel pen, and when it is enclosed within the little box that we are acquainted with—for all have bought them—it has passed through thirty different hands.

Finding myself at Boulogne-sur-Mer, I had a curiosity to visit the steel pen manufactory formerly owned by Monsieur Blanzay, and now the property of Monsieur Pouré. It is to-day the most important manufactory in France, and is able to compete with any in England. I calculated upon having a quarter of an hour there. I remained two, thanks to the politeness of the overseer, who showed me the works to the minutest detail. "Let us take it from the beginning," said he, leading the way to a workshop where the different machines were in operation. "This is what we make our pens of," showing me a sheet of steel of the size and thickness of a large sheet of pasteboard, such as is found at the stationers. "However, the pen is not yet made," he added with a good-natured smile. This metal sheet was placed under a heavy steel knife, with which a kind of guillotine was furnished, and was cut into strips as easily as if it had been paper. These bands, from twenty-five to thirty-five centimeters in length, were successively passed under three different rollers. When they entered the rollers they were fifty centimeters long, they came out measuring a metre more. "This," said my guide, "will make a box of pens," taking up one of the bands, thin and flexible, which writhed in a thousand undulations.

Then I was conducted to a work room occupied by a hundred women, who were actively working small hand machines. He gave the strip of metal to one of them, who placed it upon her bench, slid it evenly under the press which was before her, and with her right hand worked it with a rapidity which made one dizzy. At the end of two minutes she returned it to us, cut with marvelous uniformity. All the metal beyond the form of the pen was removed from the punch by a steel knife set in motion by the workman and operated by the hand machine.

"This is what the springs in crenoline are made of," said my guide, showing me a strip of metal cut with astonishing regularity, the hand of the young girl having no other guide in pushing the band forward than skill and instinct. Then picking up one of these pieces of steel, which had been cut off by the machine, said, "this is the pen," presenting it to me. Imagine a steel pen with neither slit or perforation. This silhouette, or rather skeleton, is the beginning of the pen, and one can see there is much to be done to transform that little piece of insignificant metal, which bends under the slightest touch and has the softness of wax, into a good, serviceable pen. One of the first processes is to give it its shape. In order to do this, the embryo pen is placed under two machines successively, which turn up its edges and give it the form indicated by the model. The piece of metal is placed over a mold shaped like the pattern; a hammer having the same form descends with sufficient force to give to

the piece of metal this shape. Afterward the opening which is seen in the center of the pen, the form of which varies, must be pierced. Again it is the hand machine which is used to do this. The pen is placed upon a piece of metal having the exact form of the opening desired, a mallet falls, and the opening is made. The skill of the workman consists in placing the pen upon the precise point where the opening must be made. A trifle to the right or to the left, and the pen is good for nothing.

"This is not all," said my guide, presenting me one of the pens made from the sheet of metal, and which began to assume the shape of one. "You would be very expert if you could write with such a pen. It must have a slit, and this is the most delicate process of its manufacture. If the cut is not precisely in the middle, if the two nibs are not mathematically of the same length, the pen is worthless, and must be thrown away.

I was taken to the bench of another workman who took the pens, placed them under her hand machine, let the lever fall, slitting them with accuracy and precision unequalled. She did it with such rapidity that one could scarcely follow her hand taking the pens and placing them under the machine. This extraordinary dexterity was explained when I saw that there was a little joint of metal in relief which passed through the opening made in the pen by the preceding machine, and served as a guide. Then a knife descended and made the slit, without which the pen would be worthless. It must require no less practice and much skill to do this work with so great rapidity.

After having shown me a machine which, once the pen finished, gives to it a final polish and stamps the manufacturer's mark, he took me to another part of the work. "This varied process," said he, "is interrupted by two others that I have not been able to show you in logical order, because it would require too long a time to see the conclusion. The pens need to pass through the fire twice, and it is only after the second roasting that they are definitely tempered."

ENGLISH BALLAD LITERATURE.

Seven-Dials has a literature of its own, and for many years the large supply of ballads and dying speeches hawked about the streets has issued from this spot. James Catnach, who lived in Monmouth-court, was the great producer of this literature. He was the first to use a better paper, and to print large editions of trials; and in consequence he managed to amass a considerable sum of money, a large portion of which was said to have been made during the trial of Queen Caroline. He made over £500 by Weare's murder and Thurtell's execution, and, not liking to lose so profitable a subject, he brought out a broad sheet, headed, "We are alive again," which sold largely, but many did not like the trick put upon them, and called it a "catchpenny," a term which has stuck to the issues of the Seven-Dials Press. The sale of execution ballads and last dying speeches and confessions was formerly very large, but the penny newspapers have now reduced the circulation of these broad-sides. Of the execution ballad of Rush's murder, and of that of the Mannings, two-and-a-half million copies were sold respectively. Of Courvoisier and Greenacre, sixteen hundred thousand each, and of Müller's only one hundred thousand copies were sold, other sources of information being open to the

people in the latter case. Catnach had a great dislike to buying new type, and he was up to all manner of expedients to save himself, such as turning letters upside down, and making p, d, b, q, stand the one for the other. He made his own woodcuts, or bought such old ones as he could obtain. Most of Catnach's customers, who were cadgers and hawkers, paid him pennies, and he made the journeymen and boys in his employ take their wages in copper, so that on Saturday night they had to get their wives and mothers to help them home with the load. His neighbors, however, would not give him silver for his copper, as they feared contagion in his money, on account of the filthy sources from which it had to come to him. In consequence, he was obliged for a time to take his pennies in large bags to the Bank of England; but subsequently he washed and boiled them in a strong decoction of potash and vinegar, which caused them to look as bright as when they came from the Mint. Catnach retired from business in 1839, with a fortune of between three and four thousand pounds. The business of the Catnach Press has been carried on by first, Paul & Ryle; secondly, A. Ryle & Co.; and, thirdly, W. S. Forsey, who has on stock now half a million of ballads, or more than nine hundred reams. The authors of these edifying productions obtain but poor pay, for the uniform sum received is but one shilling. If the ballad have a great sale, the "poet" may be rewarded with a trifle additional, but he has no claim to such liberality.

FINE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In the case of the Union Paper Bag Machine Company against George L. Newell and George H. Mallary, Judge Blatchford of the United States Circuit Court granted, some months ago, an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing the plaintiff's patent for a machine for making paper bags. The defendants, as was claimed, refusing to obey the injunction, continued the alleged infringement, and, for contempt of Court in doing so, were fined \$3,000, to which was added \$902.90, the actual costs of the contempt proceedings against them. The entire sum, \$3,902.90, was ordered to be paid to the plaintiff in the nature of a judgment in his favor. Before the defendants could be served with writs of attachment they moved to Jersey City, and have not yet paid the fine.

Delpino says "stationer" is the old name for a bookseller. Skinner thinks stationers are so called because they had their shops in one station or place; and cites St. Paul's Churchyard as an instance confirming his conjecture. It is not improbable that the name may have been given to the sellers of books, paper, &c., from the stalls or stations kept by them, especially at fairs. Sheldon speaks of standing stationers and assistants at miracle fairs.

"Tofore the creation

Of any world's station

Of heaven, or earth, or sea or hell,

So as these old boxes tell,

As some to fore the song is set,

And yet the ben to gather knit."—Gower.

When a banker's daughter of San Francisco marries, the fond parents rent a wholesale and retail jeweler's store, buy the stock, and exhibit the whole establishment as presents.

Most of the Attleboro jewelry shops are running but 45 hours a week.

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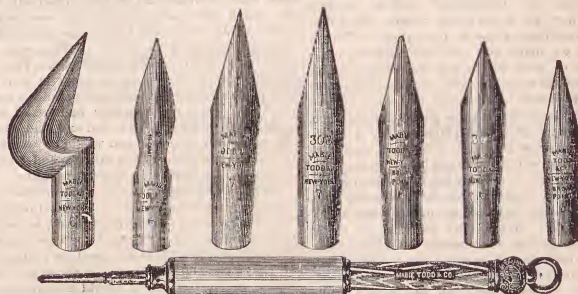
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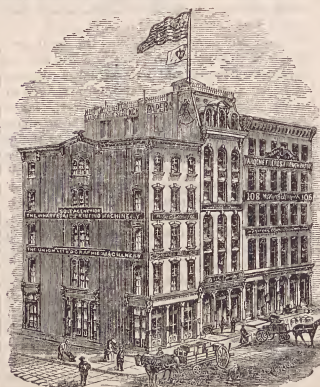


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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: MAY 22, 1875.

NO. 47.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

The wholesale houses in this business at St. Paul, Minn., are three in number, one of whom deals also in books. In all there are twelve dealers in books and stationery, besides two who do a wholesale business in paper and stationery exclusively. One of the largest paper warehouses in the Northwest is that of

AVERRILL, RUSSELL & CARPENTER.

It is not many years since the paper supply of this region was brought up on stages from Galeana, and stationers carried their entire stock of paper in an ordinary dry goods box. The nearest paper mill was at Beloit, Wisconsin, and such an institution as is now conducted by the firm of Averill, Russell & Carpenter was beyond the imagination of the early pioneer of Minnesota. The firm commenced doing business in this city in the year 1866, occupying quarters on Bridge square, 25x100 feet in dimensions. Their business was at first confined to the sale of their own manufactured goods and wrapping paper, and supplying a few printing offices in the near vicinity. But this kind of experience did not continue for any great length of time, as trade was soon magnified to such proportions that the firm was compelled to institute a search for more commodious quarters. But, notwithstanding the heavy pressure upon them, they remained in the locality indicated until July, 1873, when they removed to Sherwood & Hall's block, near the corner of Third and Sibley streets, and adjoining that erected by W. S. Wright for Messrs. Beupre & Kelly—one of the most elegant business edifices in the city. There are no less than ten large rooms in this block, all occupied by Averill, Russell & Carpenter, now classed as paper manufacturers and wholesale jobbers in bank books, stationery and notions. The building is 50 feet wide and 125 feet deep, containing four stories and basement in each division, and all connected by convenient passage-ways leading from one to the other. The block is also provided with rear and front entrances, nearly identical with those provided for Beupre & Kelly.

The entire building is used for the purposes of the firm, and the several branches of business managed therein may be classified as follows:

The basement rooms are used for the storage and handling of manufactured goods of various kinds, such as building paper, plain sheathing and tarred felting, ornamental, straw, and binder's boards. They are also used for the temporary storage of raw material purchased with a view of being converted into paper at the mill of the company, located at the Falls of St. Anthony.

The first floors are occupied by the offices,

and the big supplies of print paper, manilla, and all varieties of the finer grades of paper, ranging from the most delicate French note to the largest sheets of flat papers. We may make special mention of their brands of North Star Mills, Dakota Mills and Como Mills, of each grade of which they carry a full line.

On the second floors are found all varieties of blank books, stationery of all kinds, both domestic and imported. Here is also perceived a mass of envelopes perfectly astonishing to the uninitiated, and numbering no less than two and a half millions constantly in stock. This equals the stock of the largest Chicago houses, and is required here because the house affords the main source of supply for all the region round about. There are also stored in this division endless varieties of twines, slates delivered by the car load, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The third and fourth stories are used for the storage of goods in bulk or original packages, from which the several stocks in the lower apartments are replenished as necessity demands. Every conceivable article entering into the immense trade of the firm can be found in abundance in this division.

The house carries a large stock of notions, considered staple articles by druggists and stationers, such as combs, brushes, perfumery, soaps, extracts, &c., &c., all admirably and tastefully displayed on the second floors.

The heavier grades of paper are received in car loads for redistribution in the stock of the house, and shipments of large stocks to purchasers are made direct from the mills to all points in this and adjacent States.

People who have never inspected the house of Averill, Russell & Carpenter will be surprised at the extent and character of its contents, and it has fairly earned its honorable position as one of the very foremost business establishments of St. Paul. There is nothing like it north of Chicago, and none surpassing it even in that ambitious and stirring city.—*Ex.*

A GEORGIA STATIONER.

H. M. Clayton, of Cartersville, Ga., is successfully carrying forward a business house of far greater proportions than most people would believe could be made self-sustaining in a town the size of this. Quite a variety of articles, however, enter into the composition of his stock, and, although the business is properly a book and stationery trade, newspapers and magazines are kept; pictures and picture frames are in abundance; wall paper and window shades also form an item of stock, and so do toys, paper and envelopes, games, confectionery, segars and tobacco. In brief, if one wishes to purchase anything that doesn't prop-

erly belong to the dry goods, hardware or clothing trade, it comes as natural as can be to step into Clayton is, as he's reasonably sure to have the precise article needed.

Mr. Clayton has been the recipient of a good trade, and the business has increased very greatly during the past few years. The enterprise is the outgrowth of the old house of S. Clayton & Son, then dealing in dry goods, groceries, &c., who were succeeded by R. A. & H. M. Clayton in November, 1870. Since August, 1873, the present proprietor has conducted the business without partners. In '73 also the business was changed to its present character.

Mr. Clayton deserves no little credit for building up the trade he has, as the success achieved has only been allowed by application. He is fully prepared to fill orders for anything in his line, and especially of school and miscellaneous books, and the community should continue extending him a liberal patronage.—*Cartersville Standard.*

BLOOMFIELD & CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The great house of Bloomfield & Co., general stationers and blank book manufacturers, at No. 47 Chartres street, has achieved a lasting reputation in the field of energetic, liberal enterprise, and the success which has attended its career is an earnest indorsement that popular support and encouragement is always freely extended where it is generously invited. At this establishment will be found one of the amplest and most varied stocks of blank books, stationery, and every article incidental to the trade, while in the law book department especial attention has been given to the meeting of every requirement that may be made by the profession. In this instance prosperity waits on enterprise, and it will continue to do so while thus aided by efforts which necessarily promote its interests.—*New Orleans Times.*

HONESTY AMONG EMPLOYEES.

We are, on the whole, amazed at the honesty of clerks, bookkeepers, and cashiers. For the last twenty years they have been exposed to the strongest temptations to which human nature can be subjected. In handling money they have been continually allured by the deceptive opportunities to make money. As far as they have been corrupted, many of their employers have been their corruptors. But how few have been corrupted! They have seen all the values of the country in a constant state of fluctuation, and they have seen their employers dipping into speculations in order to avail themselves of the advantages which this fluctuation presented, and it turns out that only one in a thousand, or we might say

one in a hundred thousand, has shown himself false to his trust. Honesty is supposed—is understood—in every person who applies for a clerkship or a cashiership. Honesty is not paid for; it is considered so common an article as to be worth nothing in dollars and cents; and in the competition for places the qualification of honesty is notoriously subsidiary to that of experience and intelligence. In fact, it would be impossible to transact business unless honesty was a drug in the market. The exchange of productions is nicely calculated. A twentieth of one per cent. may decide between one competitor and another. But if clerks and cashiers were untrustworthy, how could this exchange be conducted without an enormous increase of expense? And this expense would fall on the consumer. The loss occasioned by an exceptional scamp or defaulter is as nothing compared to the loss which would result from a revision of salaries, based on the idea that everybody would cheat who thought he might better his condition by cheating.—*Boston Globe.*

A PIONEER PEN-MAKER.

Sir Josiah Mason, the eminent Birmingham manufacturer, who has devoted so much of his wealth to charitable purposes, in laying the foundation stone of a new scientific college at Birmingham, endowed by himself at a cost of above £100,000, gives the following interesting particulars about his early life. He says: "At Kidderminster, as a youth, I worked at a variety of trades—baking, shopkeeping, carpet weaving, and others. When I came to Birmingham, in my twentieth year, I was first connected with one of the then staple trades of the town, the gilt toy making, and it was not until after ten years of hard work and heavy disappointment that I found the position to which Providence had destined me. At thirty years of age, with twenty pounds of savings as my whole fortune, I was brought into association with one of the most honorable, industrious, and ingenious of men, Mr. Samuel Harrison, the inventor of split rings, whom I served for a time, and to whose business, on his retirement, I succeeded. Mr. Harrison was no common man; he was a friend of Dr. Priestley, whom he assisted in many of his philosophical experiments, and for whom I may mention, as a matter of interesting local history, he made the first steel pen that ever was made in Birmingham. To the business I received from him I afterwards added the trade of steel pen making, which I have now followed for more than forty-seven years, first as the maker of the well-known Perryian pens, and later in my own name, until I have developed the works into the largest pen factory in the world—though I ought to say that the building in which they are now conducted no longer belongs to me, but has been conveyed to the trustees of this college, as part of their endowment, so that I am now the tenant of my own foundation. This business and that of the split-ring making were my sole occupations until 1840, when accident brought me into close relations with my late valued friend and partner, Mr. G. R. Elkington, who was then applying the great discovery of electro-deposition, and through my association with him in this undertaking I may claim a share in the creation of a form of scientific industry which has so largely enriched the town of Birmingham and increased its fame throughout the world. To this we afterwards added the establishment of copper works in South Wales,

Since the death of my friend Mr. Elkington I have restricted myself to my original work as a pen-maker and split-ring maker, with an occasional deviation into other employments in which science has been brought to the aid of industry. I mention these facts to show you how the means with which I have been blessed were acquired, and to show also how natural it is that I should wish to devote some portion of those means to assist in promoting scientific teaching and to advance the varied forms of scientific industry with which, throughout my Birmingham life, I have been so closely connected."

USE OF THE SAND BLAST IN CUTTING CLASS.

A peculiar advantage of the sand blast is that its action takes place with equal effect upon irregular surfaces, and therefore recesses hardly accessible to ordinary methods of working can be cut. Steam is generally found most convenient for the impelling blast, particularly for high velocities, as when operating on stone or marble, but in some cases air is preferable. Steam of all pressures has been used, up to 400 pounds per square inch, and its efficiency has been found to increase with the pressure. The sand is fed into a funnel, which is connected by a flexible pipe with an iron or steel tube of any convenient length, and of about one-sixth inch bore. This sand tube is secured exactly in the center of a brass casing, which forms the steam chamber. The annular space between the two tubes is closed steam tight at the back end; and at the front end or orifice the casing is shaped with a tubular neck, and brought to the same length as the sand tube. The neck of the casing is bored out to a diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for a length of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from its end. For about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length from the end the sand tube is reduced to 0.23 inch external diameter, so as to leave a uniform annular opening of 0.015 inch in width, extending backwards for a length of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and then enlarging gradually to the full diameter of the casing. This annular passage forms the opening through which the steam blast issues. The casing or steam chamber is connected with the boiler by a flexible pipe, so as to allow of the jet apparatus being turned and moved in any direction. A tube, called the nozzle-tube or gun, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bore and 6 inches long, is fastened on the neck of the casing by means of a set screw. The end of the sand tube is accurately adjusted and fixed in the center of the steam aperture, so that the annular opening is every where of the same width all round.

For cutting a design upon glass, the covering stencil plate must be of a strength and durability proportioned to the thickness to be cut away. Toughness and elasticity, and the absence of brittleness appear to be the qualities needed for resisting the cutting action of the sand. India rubber (particularly when vulcanized) possesses the desired properties in an eminent degree; parchment and parchment paper also possess considerable durability. Stencil plates made of paper or thread are rendered more durable by covering them with a tough or elastic varnish. A design can either be drawn on the glass with a composition applied by a brush, or the glass can be covered all over with a preparation of gelatine or glue, and the design cut through the protecting coat when dry, so as to expose certain parts to the

action of the sand blast. A layer of wax resists a sand blast having a pressure of up to 5 inches or 6 inches of water. A film of bichromatised gelatine produced by photographic processes is capable of resisting the action of a blast of the same fine sand during a sufficient time to allow of the exposed portions of the glass being cut or engraved by the sand blast; and photographic pictures have been engraved by this means. The finer the sand used and the lower the pressure of the blast, the finer is the grain of the depolished surface, and the weaker and more delicate may be the texture of the covering substance used to produce the design. Any of the processes by which a design can be produced or transferred in a sufficiently tough medium may be used to prepare a surface for being engraved by the sand blast. Many natural objects, such as plants, leaves, &c., which can be fastened flat upon a surface, offer sufficient resistance to a blast of fine sand to admit of their outline being thus engraved.

The collectors of customs on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers have been detected recently by special agents in selling blanks at more than the lawful price, and pocketing the proceeds, instead of turning them over to the Government.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

Improved Book of Letter Sheets. Henry S. Jackson, New York city.—The object of this invention is to provide convenient means for leaving memorandum in the absence of persons called upon, and for preventing trouble and delay in writing notes on various occasions; and it consists in a book having the leaves gummed for sealing, with perforations across the leaves to allow each leaf to be easily torn off.

Improved Bill File.—Richard H. Hoffman, Keyser, W. Va.—The bottom has three cups, in which are placed conical spiral springs, which bear upward against the table with a constant pressure. The bed is bent upward at right angles with the cups, and then is bent forward and forms the top plate of the file, against which the table bears when the file is empty. Ordinarily the file will rest upon the desk or writing table, standing on the cups. A piece corresponding in form with the lower portion of the bed is attached to the under side of the table, having shallow cups for confining the upper ends of the springs. This plate carries on its back a cross, which works in a slot and holds the table in position.

No. 162,183. Metallic Paper Fasteners.—G. W. McGill, New York, N. Y.—The metallic fastener formed of two blanks and a cap or shell, bent and connected together, the ends of the shanks of the blanks being in close parallel contact, and pointed so as to make only a single hole in the articles it is designed to connect.

No. 162,383. Pen Holders.—Julien Larrin, New York, N. Y.—The inner tube is rigidly attached to the pen handle, while the outer one slides freely over it, to eject the pen, the heel of which abuts against the projection. The tubes are united by a stud rigidly attached to the outer one, and working in slots in the inner one.

No. 162,182. Paper Fasteners.—G. W. McGill, New York, N. Y.—The fastener, made of a single strip of metal bent into a T shape, with its shanks at obtuse angles from its head, so that they will bridge the center hole and meet above at their points.

No. 162,141. Game Boards.—George Cayles, New York, N. Y.—The game consists in the success or failure of erecting a structure upon the sensitive platform.

No. 162,258. Toy Pistols.—Augustus E. Taylor, New Britain, Conn.

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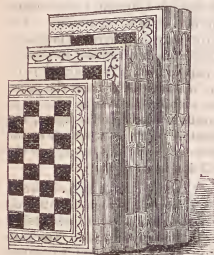


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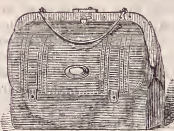
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AMERICAN WRITING PAPER.

Where and How it is Made.—Fine Paper Mills at Holyoke.

The following accurate and interesting sketches of the fine writing paper mills at Holyoke, Mass., are taken from a pamphlet published by Clark W. Bryon & Co., of Springfield, entitled "Paper-making in Western Massachusetts," a volume of great value, which they have for sale.

First on the list are the mills at Holyoke, the paper city, which makes about 40 tons of fine writing paper per day, more than any other city in the world. The first mill was built in 1853, only a few years after the village was started, but mills have since sprung up as by magic, till now there are no less than 14, some of which have a capacity of six tons per day. Lee, once the largest paper-making town in the country, yielded the plant to her younger and more ambitious rival many years ago, and the smaller towns are nowhere in the race.

The oldest paper manufactory at Holyoke and one of the oldest in the valley, is that of the Parsons Paper Company, so named for its treasurer and agent, J. C. Parsons. Mr. Parsons is one of the few veteran paper-makers now living in the valley, having begun business as manager of the Ames Paper Mill at Northampton, 34 years ago. After that mill was sold he was connected with the Ames manufactory at South Hadley Falls, and later was for six years manager of their Sufield mill. Returning to South Hadley Falls, he was there at the time of the great fire, and soon after became instrumental in getting up the Parsons Paper Company, of which he has been treasurer and agent from the start. Col. Aaron Bagg is president and J. S. McElwain, secretary. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$60,000 and the mill, the first of the kind at Holyoke, was built in 1853. Like all the paper mills at Holyoke, except the Albion and National, it is built of brick trimmed with red sandstone. It is located at the head of the upper level canal, and now contains three machines and 30 engines, with a capacity of six tons per day; 250 hands are employed and the pay roll foots up \$9,000 per month. The product of the mill when first built was only one and a half tons a day, and only eight engines were then needed to prepare the pulp, while one machine made all the paper. The increase in production has necessarily caused repeated additions to the mill, but the original structure remains unaltered. The capital stock has never been increased, although not less than ten or twelve times the nominal sum is now needed to carry on the manufacturing business alone. Unlike most companies, the Parsons has dealt heavily in real estate and thus far with uniform success. They now own the Holyoke House block, Parsons Hall opposite, and several other desirable buildings, together with a new block to cost \$63,000, being built at the junction of Race and Crescent streets. The Parsons Company never gives a note for anything, but always pays the cash. This rule has never been deviated from. If goods are bought on time the company always discounts the bills. Formerly all kinds of writing papers were manufactured by this company, but since obtaining the Government contract to furnish paper for all the stamped envelopes used in the United States, they have made little except envelopes and tinted papers. Uncle Sam alone has required

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600 tons of colored papers per annum for the past four years. No travelling agent is employed by the company, all sales being made at the mill, principally to envelope makers.

Closely connected with the Parsons Company and under the same management, is the Valley Paper Company, whose mill is located on the lower level canal, near the iron bridge. The mill was built about eight years ago by the old Valley Paper Company, then under the management of David M. Butterfield, who also got up the original Holyoke Paper Company. Mr. Butler was previously a finisher in the Parsons Mill. The Parsons Company obtained a controlling interest in the Valley mill about three years since, and the directors and managing officers are now the same in both companies. The Valley mill has six engines and one machine, employs 150 hands, and turns off two tons of fine writing paper per day. The total product of both mills operated by the Parsons Company is about 2,500 tons per annum, with a market value of fully \$1,000,000. Nearly all the 400 hands employed are tenants of the company.

The Holyoke Paper Company, O. H. Greenleaf, agent, and C. H. Heywood, treasurer, is devoted entirely to the manufacture of animal sized left-dried papers, including every variety of flat and folded ledger, tinted, white, envelope and linear paper, besides card and Bristol board. The original mill, the second built at Holyoke, was erected by David M. Butterfield, and was soon after sold to the Holyoke Paper Company, of which Stephen Holman was then manager. O. H. Greenleaf and J. Q. Preble of New York bought a controlling interest in the stock in 1865, and, by additions and improvements about the mill, have run the daily product up to six tons, six times what it was in 1865; Mr. Greenleaf was well known to the public before he bought at Holyoke as a member of the firm of Greenleaf & Taylor, originally dealers in paper stock and paper in this city. Greenleaf & Taylor purchased the old mill at Huntington, now run by the Massasoit Company, in 1854, and for three years made only book and news paper. In 1857 they began manufacturing fine writing paper, and the same year purchased the old Ames mill at the south end of Springfield, which they ran till 1860, when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Greenleaf sold his interest in the Huntington mill in 1868, and has since given all his attention to Holyoke. The mill is very pleasantly located on Main street, South Holyoke, is 250 feet long, and three stories high above the basement. An L 232 feet long is used as a finishing and rag room, and a smaller wing 20 by 72, contains the machines, of which there are three, one 72 and two 62 inches gauge. Not a mill in the world has better facilities for doing business, as a railroad track runs along the back side of the mill, giving opportunity for trucking rags and paper directly from the cars to the storehouses, while the coal is dumped from the cars immediately in front of the boiler room door. There are five of these boilers, each of 50 horse power, used only for heating and boiling and drying. This, his, like all the other Holyoke mills, is run entirely by water power. The washing and beating is done by 20 engines, each of 500 pounds capacity, and 300 hands, including 300 girls in the rag-room, are employed in and about the mill. The value of the annual product is fully \$800,000. The paper is sold mainly at the mill, the principal customers being from New England and New York, including many Spring

field dealers, although considerable goes West and South. The nominal capital of the company is \$300,000.

The largest paper-making concern in the country, and with one exception, the largest in the world, is the Whiting Paper Company, of which William Whiting is agent and treasurer, and L. L. Brown, of South Adams, president. This company was organized in 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$300,000, the extra stock being taken entirely from the accumulated surplus. The actual capital now in the business can not fall short of \$1,300,000. The company owns two mills, one of which, called the "old mill," was built in 1865 on the upper level canal on Prospect street, and is capable of making four tons of fine writing paper per day. It is 280 feet long by 45 wide, with three Ls, all three stories high, and is fitted with two washing and four beating engines, four of which have a capacity of 900 pounds, and two of 1,400 pounds each. The two Fourdrinier machines are each of the 62 inch gauge. This mill failed to meet the wants of the company, and accordingly in 1871 a new mill of six tons capacity was erected on Dwight street. The new mill is 300 feet in length, 60 feet wide, five stories high, with a French roof and a tower 85 feet high. In addition there are two large wings, besides a boiler room containing four 60 horse power boilers. The mill has 10 engines, capable of beating 800 pounds apiece and two machines, 62 and 72 inch respectively. About 500 hands are employed at both mills, and the pay-rolls amount to \$19,000 per month, while nine tons of coal are used daily for heating and washing. The average annual value of the manufactured product is fully one and quarter millions, while it has reached \$1,500,000. Every kind of fine writing and envelope paper is manufactured, besides Bristol and card board, and the company claims to make at least as good an article as anybody. The company owns 18 tenements for the help. The old mill, which is located beside the Connecticut River Railroad, receives and delivers freight direct from the cars, but freight from the new and larger mill has to be hauled a short distance. Mr. Whiting, who may be called the largest paper-maker in the country, is still a young man, having made his first acquaintance with the manufacturing process 16 years ago as clerk for the old Holyoke Paper Company. While in their employ he started the Hampden Paper Company. When the Holyoke Company was sold to its present managers, Mr. Whiting left, and, disposing of his interest in the Hampden Company, he organized the corporation that bears his name, in connection with L. L. Brown and E. F. Jenks, of South Adams.

The company which claims the leadership of the paper-making world is located at Aberdeen, Scotland, and produces 12 tons daily. The capacity of the Aberdeen mills is really less than that of the Whiting, but the pulp is beaten only half as long. Of course the manufactured product is far inferior to American paper. It seems that the Yankee nation will not be satisfied unless it can write on better paper than its European neighbors use. The only thing in which foreign paper-makers excel is in a fancy-plated article, such as is often used for wedding invitations; and even this excellence is passing away, for the Whiting Company, as well as some others, now make a plated paper which is claimed to be every way equal to imported goods.

The Massasoit Paper Company is the owner of two mills, one of which is located at Holyoke, on Bigelow street, and takes water from the upper level canal, and one at Huntington. The Huntington mill, the oldest of the two, is a wooden structure, built by the Greenleaf & Taylor Paper Company in 1852, and run by them till the old company was changed to the Massasoit. O. H. Greenleaf was agent and manager till 1868, when he resigned to give all his attention to the Holyoke mill. E. C. Rogers, formerly treasurer of the Holyoke Paper Company, was then elected agent and treasurer of the Greenleaf & Taylor Company, the name of which was changed to the Massasoit Paper Manufacturing Company by a special act of the Legislature in 1870. The management, however, remained unchanged. The new company immediately contracted for the erection of the Holyoke mill, which was built by D. H. & J. C. Newton, in 1872, when the capital was increased to \$300,000. The mill, which is first-class in every respect, is furnished with eight engines, and one 70 inch machine, and runs entirely on extra nice first-class papers. The Huntington mills produce only flat, writing paper. Over 300 hands are employed at both mills, and the daily product of both is about four tons, while the sales amount to something over half a million dollars per annum. The mills intend to run only on orders. They have now a large Government contract to furnish flat and folded papers for the Treasury Department. Sales are made entirely from the mills, and mainly to jobbing houses in the large cities. As the mills are some miles apart, the general headquarters of the company is at the Springfield office in Goodrich's block, but the office work is all done now at Holyoke.

One of the best located mills at Holyoke is that of Beebe & Holbrook, which is situated on Dwight street, near both depots, and takes water from the upper level canal. The mill was completed in March, 1873, and has since run wholly on fine writing papers. It contains six engines, four 500 pound washers, and two 650 pound beaters, and a 76 inch machine. Its full capacity is two tons of fine paper per day, or \$300,000 worth annually. To make this requires the labor of 130 hands. The paper is sold largely to Eastern customers, Springfield, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia being the principal markets. The senior member of the firm is Jared Beebe, the well known woolen manufacturer, but the business is managed entirely by G. B. Holbrook, who was formerly with Chapin & Gould at Huntington.

One of the youngest in the family of paper-makers is the Union Paper Manufacturing Company of this city and Holyoke, which was organized in 1871 with a capital of \$200,000. The mill now run by the company at Holyoke was built, in 1863, for the manufacture of manillas, and for eight years was operated by the Bemis Paper Company, of which D. D. Warren was president, and R. P. Crafts treasurer and agent. After a few years the company began making collar paper, and finally, dropping the manufacture of manillas entirely, devoted their energies to making collar and writing paper. Three years ago Messrs. Henry and Edward Dickinson and J. E. Taylor, who had for several years finished and wholesaled paper in this city under the name of the Union Paper Company, bought the Bemis mill and organized as the Union Paper Manufacturing Company, with D. D. Warren as president; J. E. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; Henry Dickinson, manufacturing agent; and Edward Dickinson,

selling agent. A flourishing ink trade, which Mr. Taylor had built up entirely by his own efforts, and which now amounts to \$40,000 annual sales, was merged in the general business of the company. The concern manufactures four tons of paper per day, one-half of which is fine writing and the remainder collar paper. The value of the annual product is about \$450,000. The company's sales are made all over the West, St. Paul, Omaha, and St. Joseph being on the books of the traveling agent. Ledger, flat, and folded papers constitute the general run of the trade. Some of the collar paper is used by the Springfield collar companies, though the larger part finds market in New York and Boston. The company has twice suffered by fire, once in May, 1873, when the mill at Holyoke was seriously damaged, and again the past winter, when the office and warehouse in this city were burned. The office has since been removed to the mill at Holyoke, and Henry Dickinson chosen treasurer, in place of J. B. Taylor, resigned. This company has gone heavily into importing rags from the Mediterranean ports, and supplies many other manufactories. The mill is three stories high, besides the attic and basement. The stock house and repair shop form a separate building, easy of access from a side track of the Connecticut River Railroad. Just opposite the mill is a fine three-story block containing a large boarding-house and other tenements. The company also owns several tenements just across the railroad bridge at Willimansett.

Just across the railroad bridge over the Connecticut at South Holyoke, and but five minutes' walk from Willimansett, is the Riverside Mill, appropriately named for its pleasant situation. This mill is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of fine writing papers, especial attention being given to tinted and the now popular lineal paper. The first Riverside Company was organized in 1866, with Charles O. Chapin, of this city, as president, and James Kirkham treasurer, and the mill was built during the following year. The property has changed hands several times, William Whiting having been at one time agent and manager, and William K. Baker treasurer. The present company purchased the mill about three years ago, and are operating it with a capital of \$150,000. L. J. Powers is president, and J. H. Appleton, formerly cashier of the First National Bank in this city, treasurer and agent. The mill has a daily capacity of $\frac{3}{4}$ tons, and employs 140 hands. There are two 700 pound washers, and four 600 pound heaters, while a 72 inch Fourdrinier makes the paper. Three hundred thousand dollars worth of paper is made annually, and sold direct from the mill.

London Engineering, a high authority, thinks the Centennial, as an exhibition of American industry, will probably realize the most sanguine expectations now entertained. The work of building has made such progress during the past year as to give assurance that the work of the contractors will be completed within the time specified, and the contract prices are more favorable than was expected, owing to the general business depression and the decline in wages. Nothing is needed now except the additional three and a half millions, and we have no doubt that this sum will be collected as rapidly as it may be needed to carry on the work.

Urn a penny, and you have a penny safe.

678 BROADWAY,

New York, April 15, 1875.

Having removed to the new and commodious building No. 678 Broadway, opposite the Grand Central Hotel, we would call attention of our customers to our increased facilities for attending to miscellaneous orders.

We carry a very large and complete line of the publications of all the leading houses, which we will supply at the lowest market rates.

All orders answered on day of receipt.

No extra charge for Enclosures.

LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM.

THE

JAS. ST. JOHN STATIONERY COMPANY

Have Removed to

No. 308 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1872, 1873 & 1874,
For Excellence and Utility.



Amberg's



Self-Indexing File and Binder.

THE MOST COMPLETE FILE EVER INVENTED,
PERPETUAL, THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST.

Supersedes All Others wherever Introduced.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Send for Price List and Circular to

W. F. ADAMS, General Agent,
59 Murray Street, N. Y.



C. M. FISHER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,

139 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

Our Specialty the Paragon Gold Quill-Pen, a perfect Substitute for the Quill.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

BOYCE'S EXCELSIOR BOOK CLAMP.

The annexed cuts represent this Clamp and the method of its application:



Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 shows a package of books clamped in a neat and convenient manner.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the manner of fastening.

The adjustment for the thickness of package is effected by lengthening or shortening the straps by means of the peculiar buckle C, after which the lower bar D is placed flat on the desk, the books placed on it, the upper bar brought over on the top, and held as in Fig. 2, the end of strap A is passed through the loop-buckle B, and by lifting and drawing it with the right hand upwards and towards the left, the loop slides along the strap until it enters the V. The end of strap A is then doubled under the roller of loop B (as shown in Fig. 1), leaving it in position to release the package, yet fastening it securely. To release the package throw the loop B off the end of upper bar, by giving the end of strap A a quick upward and outward pull.

The advantages claimed for this Clamp are the ready and quick manner of adjusting it, and of fastening or releasing the books. Its positive fastening, not being liable to accidental detachment, and the convenience of the strap handle by which it may be carried on the arm, leaving the hands free.

Messrs. Levison & Blythe, manufacturing stationers, 217 & 219 Olive street, St. Louis, manufacture the Champion Violet Copying and Record Fluid, which will copy perfectly

months after it is written. It flows freely, is permanent in color, will not corrode pens, and duplicate copies can be made at any time. In using it, wet the copying paper well, do not take off the surplus moisture with blotting board, as this ink will not spread, no matter how wet the paper may be. Price by the case: One dozen quarts, \$13.50; one dozen pints, \$9.

George A. Olney, No. 74 Duane street, is agent for the new style of packages of white pointed soapstone slate pencils, from Castleton quarry. They are contained in a round pasteboard cylinder, and make a neat and durable package.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

Next to the Patent-Office there is no department in Washington so interesting to the general visitor as the Government Printing-Office. It is located only a short distance from the capitol on the southwest corner of North Capitol and H streets, the main entrance being on the former street. Outside, the building is exceedingly plain, and inside it is still more so. The press-room is 270 feet in length, and contains a Bullock press, capable of running off 250 impressions a minute, twenty-six Adams presses, sixteen Hoe cylinders, and thirteen Gordon presses. Beside these, there are in the press-room four hydraulic presses for finishing the sheets, and two cutting machines. Nearly all the presses are run by girls, only men enough being employed to keep the presses in order, inking and setting them, and trucking the paper.

The Bullock press used to be devoted nearly six months in the year to working off the edition of the Agricultural Report, which in 1873 reached the enormous figure of 235,000 copies. From the press-room a covered passage-way leads to the paper warehouse, where from 60,000 to 80,000 reams of paper are kept on hand. Another door—of iron, and carefully guarded—leads into the stock-room, where the material used in the bindery is kept. This is especially valuable, the gold leaf in stock sometimes exceeding \$30,000 in value.

The second floor is occupied as the composing-room. A "sit" here by a good type is looked upon as a "soft thing." Government pays sixty cents a thousand, or four dollars a day for eight hours' work. There are several women in this room, and the number is being added to every year. Some of the workers by the piece have made from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per year, but the average is about \$1,000. Positions here go by favor, as in all other departments, and probably there is not an employee in the building but owes this place to some political friend or patron. This will apply even to the girls who run the presses.

The bindery is on the next flight, and is the largest room in the building. It occupies the entire space over the composing and stereotyping rooms, foundry and offices. Here are to be seen twenty-nine finishing-presses, eighteen cutting and trimming-machines, twenty ruling-machines, and nine paying-machines. As in the press-room, three-fourths of the employees are girls, who make from \$10 to \$12 a week, on an average. Here is done some of the finest work in the country, unsurpassed by that of the best private establishments in America or Europe. All Congressional binding is by no means of that shabby black cloth style which characterizes the general outside of our "Pub. Docs."

The folding-room occupies the top floor, and

the workers are still women. It is wonderful to watch them at work. Such quickness is achieved by long practice that it is difficult to follow their motions. Cords upon cords are folded each day, taken away at night, and each day renewed again.

Every book and document, ledger, map, chart, schedule, time-table, and blank, used in the departments are not only printed, but made here, with the exception of the manufacture of the paper, and sent out by the hundreds of tons for distribution. The documents on Foreign Relations are bound in red, the Navy Department in blue, with an anchor on the cover, and the War, Interior, and Agricultural Departments, in the black covers so familiar to us all. The average annual cost of the Government printing is not less than \$2,000,000. Year by year the work has increased, and especially since the war.

In 1794 the public printing, executed by the lowest bidder, cost less than \$1,000. Twenty-five years after that Congress passed a resolution that each branch should select its own printer, prescribing the manner in which the work should be done, the prices to be charged, &c. Under this regulation the public printer was balloted for at the beginning of each session, the organ of the party in power always getting the work. In 1844 Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, secured the passage of a resolution providing that the public printing in future should be done by contract with the lowest bidder. It did not take effect, however, until 1847. In 1852 an act was passed abolishing the contract system, and authorizing the President to appoint a Superintendent of Public Printing who should be charged to see that the work was properly performed, the two bodies to have the selection of their respective printers, as before.

In 1866 President Johnson removed the then Superintendent and appointed Cornelius Wendell, in defiance of the wishes of Congress. That body immediately passed a law abolishing the office, creating, in its stead, that of Congressional Printer, and reinstating Mr. DeForest, the incumbent appointed by President Lincoln. In 1869 he resigned, and the Hon. A. M. Clapp, of Buffalo, was appointed, who still holds the place.—*Commercial Bulletin*.

PAPIER-MACHE.

The papier-mâché trade is one which Birmingham may be said to have made its own. It has been attempted in France and Germany, but without success. The origin of the trade is said to have been due to the genius of Mr. H. Clay, about the year 1772, who patented in that year the making in paper of panels for coaches, carriages, chimney-pieces, and many other useful articles. The best goods are made by attaching together sheets of a soft paper, resembling blotting paper, by a paste of flour and glue, on a metal body of some kind made so as to give the shape to the article required. Between every sheet laid on this "core," which is the technical phrase for the metal foundation; it is then covered over, and exposed for some hours in a stove heated to 100 degrees to dry. It is then subjected to a rasping process, and sheet after sheet of paper is thus added, until the required thickness has been attained. The articles are then immersed in linseed oil and spirit of tar, to make them resist moisture, and placed in another hot drying stove, of not less than 200 degrees, and not above 300. Again the inequalities are carefully removed by plane

and rasp, and the article is formed as required, when it is transformed to the varnishing shop, where coat after coat of tar, varnish, and lamp black is repeated until the surfaces of the goods are as level as possible, when they are stored again for twelve hours, any inequality being again removed. Then the articles are introduced to the artist, who begins his more dignified operations upon them. The final finishing course is that of coating the work with transparent copal varnish, and then with the human hand, and a little rotten-stone applied with water, the last polish is given to the article. Pearl shell and gem inlaying on papier-mâché goods is said to be a patented invention of the late firm of Jennings & Bettridge, and a very interesting and ingenious process it is. The pearl is introduced in the stage when the lamp black and tar varnish are used; the pieces, cut into form, are arranged on the surface, and made to adhere by a little varnish; these pieces are then coated over indiscriminately with the pigment named; in the grinding down, to secure regularity of surface, the pearl is again revealed. We think the term inlaying would be more correct than inlaying. The artists engaged are many of them very clever in painting, and there are some of the works of the artists of a generation gone by, whose pictures, painted on tea trays and other goods of the period, would be bought up now, and are, when it is possible, in Birmingham at fabulous prices.—*Journal of Applied Science.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.—The change of proprietorship of the *Evening Star* and the issue of the paper from the office of the *Glasgow News* were announced by 1,025,000 little hand-bills, which were printed in the small space of half an hour. Such a feat of rapid printing, we believe, says the *Glasgow News*, has never before been performed, and it would have been impossible to perform it but for the Walter Press. The process was interesting. The small handbill, measuring three inches by two, was reproduced by stereotyping to the extent of 336 times, and by 4,000 revolutions of the Walter Press the million bills were printed. It occupied ten hours to cut them up with a steam guillotine machine, and they were distributed throughout the town from the windows of two carriages.

A FINANCIAL FABLE.—Once upon a time (after the passage of the legal-tender act), as I was walking in a friend's garden, I came upon a summer-house where two little children were playing at keeping shop. Their merchandise was of little intrinsic value, but their currency was still more worthless, for it consisted of pieces of old newspaper. Having some confidence in my own knowledge of finance, I said, with a smile, "Children, you cannot play that game long, for one of you has only to tear up a few more old newspapers and he can buy the other out in no time." "Oh!" said the children, both together, "we ain't so silly as you think; before we began to play we agreed just how much newspaper we would have." Now, those little children played that game out honestly, and they didn't water their currency a bit.—*Correspondence of the Nation.*

CORRECTION.—In last issue of *STATIONER* regarding prices of the Eagle Ink and Copying Crayon Pencil, the quotation was intended exclusively for not less quantities than gross lots; smaller quantities being at the rate of \$18 and \$15 per gross, gold, net, respectively.

DOTY & McFARLAN,

30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.

Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.

SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.

Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

H. K. W. HALL,

Paper and Twine Dealer.

7 WILLIAMS COURT, BOSTON.

Sole Agent for Pequot Mills Closet Paper.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

DENNISON & Co

No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.

5 Suffolk Place, Boston.

632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

169 Vine St., Cincinnati.

150 S. Clark St., Chicago.

110 Pine St., St. Louis.

Send

FOR

Price Lists.

DENNISON & Co.

MANUFACTURE

Shipping and Merchandise

TAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Gum Labels, Seals, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.

D. C. PRATT,

16 New Church St., NEW YORK

Cor. Dey Street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D" WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.

ALSO FOR

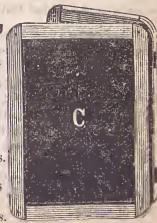
COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES, With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

SLATE PENCILS, CHALK CRAYONS

And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



"LEAD PENCILS."

(Respectfully dedicated to the Eagle Pencil Company—By "Phoenix.")

The spring-like rain was falling fast,
As through a Western town there passed
A youth who bore 'mid morning light
A "sample case" packed close and tight—
"Lead Pencils."

His hat was wet; his sgar beneath
Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,
While at his side a sample case hung,
Contents labeled in well-known tongue—
"Lead Pencils."

"Tenap not the storm," the clerk had said;
"Don't go unless with umbrell o'er head;
Remember 'Old Prob' has prophesied—"
Just here that self-same voice replied—
"Lead Pencils."

"Beware the rain and water-spouts;
Beware getting wet inside as out."
This from a policeman on his beat.
A voice replied far up the street—
"Lead Pencils."

A sudden turn round corner he made;
The wind at this moment began a raid;
Then up went his heels, in a puddle sprawled out,
And from his lungs there arose a shout—
"Lead Pencils."

At afternoon, the rain still pouring down.
This drummer was seen away up-town,
Dripping with moisture, and feeling quite blue,
He concluded his shout again to renew—
"Lead Pencils."

Hotel-ward he hurried at last that night
In profound meditation regarding his plight;
But, remembering the adage, "Well that ends well,"
He shouted still, with denonstic yell—
"Lead Pencils."

There, in the twilight gloomy and gray,
Flat on the bed this drummer lay,
While in his dream soft voices heard
Whispers sweet as the song of a bird—
"Lead Pencils."

[To Ye Editor.]

Though many the orders on this eventful day,
Of this your correspondent has little to say;
Yet he hopes to be remembered at Stationers' Hall,
Even if he should occasionally hawl—
"Lead Pencils."

The most remarkable pipe at the Vienna Exhibition was contributed by Josef Hollander, of Pesth (who presented it to the Magyar Spar Museum of his country), formed of an enormous piece of meerschaum, carved to represent a group of eight wild horses and two herdsmen; the amber mouth-piece was of great length and beauty as a specimen piece, and amber was extensively let in with cameos, intaglios and carvings in relief, into the body of the pipe. The carving of the group was most artistic, and as a specimen, both of meerschaum and amber alone, this pipe was unique even in this display, while its merits deserved a piece in the Kunst Halle.

A lady once consulted Dr. Johnson on the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard. "Madam," said Johnson, "it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my school-fellow, David Garrick, who was always a little fellow, robbing a dozen of orchards with impunity; but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree—for I was always a heavy boy—the bough broke with me, and it was called judgment. I suppose that is why justice is represented with a pair of scales!"

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

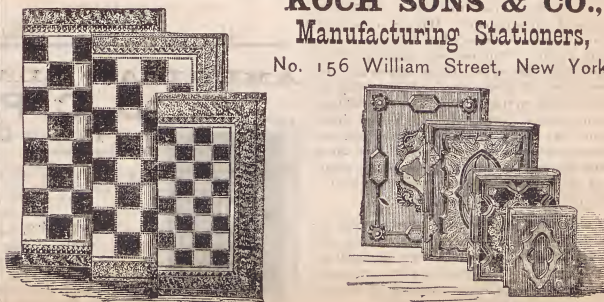
A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



FREDERICK UHLMANN.

A Victim of the "Schiller" Disaster.

Among the many victims of the recent terrible disaster—the loss of the "Schiller"—the stationery trade and commercial travelers engaged in it in this and adjacent cities will have noticed with regret the name of Frederick Uhlmann, Columbus, Ohio.

Few stationers in the West were better known, and none more universally respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, than this estimable gentleman. Thoroughly honorable and upright in his business relations, prompt in all his pecuniary engagements, he had won the esteem and confidence of the entire trade, and many sincere regrets have been expressed at the sad tidings of his sudden and untimely end. Frederick Uhlmann was thirty-nine years of age, and a native of Switzerland, having been born on the 23d of March, 1836, at Wynigen, near the town of Berne, in the canton of that name. He came to this country and settled in Columbus, Ohio, in 1852, where he learned the trade of book-binding with Mr. M. O. Lilley. In 1860 he married a stepdaughter of Mr. G. F. Glock, of Columbus, and in the following year began business as a stationer and bookseller in a small store near the United States Hotel. His business increasing, he afterwards removed to the store in High street which he has occupied for several years past.

He left his home in Columbus on the 22d of April, and sailed on the steamship "Schiller" on the 27th of the same month. The rest is known to all. How true it is that "man proposes but God disposes." In the fall of 1872, when the writer who had spent the summer in Europe) was describing to his friend Uhlmann some of the grand mountain scenery he had witnessed in the Highlands of Scotland, it brought to mind similar views in his dear old Switzerland, and he then spoke of the great pleasure with which he anticipated a visit to his native land. On every subsequent conversation with him he spoke of his proposed visit, and last fall said that he had made up his mind to go this summer, and inquired regarding the comparative safety of the various lines of transatlantic steamers. The writer urged him to try the Cunard Line, but he preferred the German steamers, and when he saw him about two months ago Mr. Uhlmann informed him that he had engaged passage on the "Schiller." We learned to-day that Mr. W. Horn (of Koch, Son & Co.) and several friends who went to see him off endeavored to persuade him to exchange his ticket and take the steamer "Lessing" on the 4th of May, so as to accompany Mr. Horn, but he was determined to go by the "Schiller," and went to his fate.

Mr. Uhlmann leaves a wife and two children to mourn the sad loss they have sustained, and in view of their great bereavement we offer them, on behalf of his numerous friends in the trade here, our heartfelt regret and sympathy.

There is in New York, to-day, a gentleman who sat beside the present Prime Minister of England on that memorable night when he was hooted down as an impertinent absurdity, and in rage and chagrin at the laughter and hooting with which he was greeted, made that prophecy, "The day will come when you shall leave me," which he has so amply fulfilled.—*New York Times.*

GEORGE H. REAY,

STATIONERY

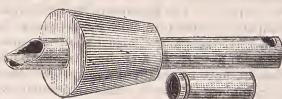
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

77 John, & 161-169 Pearl St.,

NEW YORK.



USE THE

COOT VENT

or Patent Ink Cork.

MARTIN'S EQUATION or AVERAGE TABLES.

WILBUR & HASTINGS,

No. 40 Fulton Street, N. Y.

BLOEDE'S

INK & STAIN EXTRACTING PENCILS,

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1869.

(An injunction has been obtained against all other pencils of the kind.)

For Instantaneously removing Ink, Iron Rust, and all similar stains from the Fingers or Skin in general, White Cotton, Linen or Woolen Stuffs, etc.

\$1.75 per Dozen.

FOR WHOLESALE RATES APPLY TO

McKESSON & ROBBINS, N. Y.



McKESSON & ROBBINS

NEW YORK

Full stock of Stationers' Drugs always on hand.

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ARNO LEONHARDT.

THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S

Commercial Lithography.

324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates. We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.

The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,

44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S

Celebrated American STEEL PENS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN



The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of our signature:

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

CORPORATE MARK,



To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their Corporate Mark

Joseph Rodgers & Sons'

(LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their Corporate Mark

A LEADING STATIONER OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

JOHN W. MADDEN.

The success which has marked the business career of this gentleman, who is not only at the head of his branch of trade in the great metropolis of the South, but is also recognized as one of its leaders in all commercial affairs, is a proof that energy, industry, and close application, when aided by the possession of business capacity and talents, will surely lead to an enviable position.

The house was established in August, 1865, under the style of Paul J. Christian & Co., the partners being P. J. Christian and John W. Madden, and at once took a leading position in the then active and prosperous trade of that city.

In 1867, Mr. Madden purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the business at the old stand, No. 73 Camp street, in his own name and for his own account.

Those who are acquainted with the history of New Orleans during the past five or six years, and familiar with the disasters which have weighed like a millstone around the neck of the "Queen of the South," chilling the energy, retarding the industry, and almost breaking the hopes of her best merchants. Yet through all these trying times, Mr. Madden has labored with a tenacity and determination which only a clear head, strong heart, and unswerving integrity of purpose can give, and his success has been to a great degree commensurate with his high merits and indomitable energy. His salesroom and office are located on the ground floor, and are furnished with much taste and with a well-directed view to the conveniences of business.

An immense two-story warehouse in the rear gives ample space for storage, while the upper portion of the main building is devoted to printing and book-binding, in both of which Mr. Madden stands preëminent for elegant style and superior workmanship. He is especially noted for the unique designs, beauty and appropriateness of the wedding and reception cards, ball tickets and programmes, badges and other fine printing furnished by him. He has a large and well-selected stock of staple and fancy stationery, blank books, steel and gold pens, pocket cutlery, &c., and does a large business with Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi, throughout which territory his honorable dealing, promptness and courtesy have made him hosts of friends.

In social circles Mr. Madden is always welcome, pleasing in manner, liberal and generous; he is as popular a man as he is successful as a merchant. He is still a very young man, having been born in 1842, and in the great and prosperous future which now awaits the Crescent City we predict that one of the brightest and most honored names will be that of John W. Madden.

WORDS OF CHEER.

A Philadelphia stationer writes: "Your paper is not only glanced at by stationers in the Centennial city, but many a spare moment is spent in its study by all hands, and it may be set down as an almost invariable rule that the man in our line of trade who does not read and profit by information therein contained is the one who is most likely to lose his position when slackness of trade compels a reduction of em-

ployers. If all wholesale dealers, jobbers, and dealers in specialties knew how your advertising columns were studied, THE STATIONER would be forced to increase its size very soon. Your department devoted to trade novelties is appreciated highly.

A SWINDLER SCOTCHED.

In our last issue we had occasion to show up a fraud, and now the same disagreeable but righteous duty devolves upon us. A short time since we received from a prominent New England stationer a card to this effect: "If Albert F. Skinner, Jr., who was formerly in the employ of the Plympton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, now purporting to be from J. G. Shaw & Co., blank book manufacturers, New York, is in your city, or should make his appearance there, at any time, please telegraph us at once." This individual, we have since learned, presented fraudulent drafts on various parties in this city, and thereby mulcted several persons of a considerable amount. A later communication from our correspondent says: "We have captured Skinner in Boston; our police have gone for him; expect him here this noon. Skinner has paid." If every member of the trade who has been victimized by persons acting under false pretences would act like our correspondent, a beneficial influence would follow. This is the season for showing up corruption, and we will gladly aid to further the good work.

We copy the following particulars of his arrest from the Providence Journal of May 18:

The firm who cashed a draft on the house of J. G. Shaw & Co., New York, presented by Albert Skinner, Jr., said Skinner claiming to be an agent of the said New York firm, which draft came back protested, have kept closely on the track of Skinner since they discovered the fraud, and yesterday had the satisfaction of seeing him brought here in charge of the police and of getting back the money paid him, as well as remuneration for their expenses in the matter. Skinner has been in various places since he was here, and moved with celerity. Last Saturday he was heard from in Hartford, and on Sunday he was arrested in Boston by Detectives Drew and Skilton, of the Boston police, on information and a description forwarded there by the Chief of Police of this city. Yesterday Detective Waldron went to Boston and brought him here. He was greatly surprised at being arrested on such a charge, as witness the following dispatch sent by him:

Boston, May 16.
To the Chief of Police, Providence:

One misunderstanding. If draft is protested, telegraph amount with protest. Will pay whom you may direct. Please save me further inconvenience and expense. Am surprised.

ALBERT SKINNER, JR.

Upon arriving here he claimed that he did represent the house of J. G. Shaw & Co., and supposed he was doing right; that he had got cash on drafts of that firm at the places named in the article published yesterday, and also at Great Falls, N. H., Portland, Me., and other places, facts which up to that time were not known here, but that, as he was under a cloud, he didn't suppose the officers would believe him. They didn't, and for good reason, as Messrs. Shaw & Co. have issued the following printed circular:

NEW YORK, May 7, 1875.
DEAR SIR—Albert Skinner, Jr., has been making slight drafts on us from various Eastern cities. We think he is representing himself as our agent, and obtaining money on the drafts. Thinking he may visit your place, we write to warn you against him. He is not in our employ, and we have nothing to do with him. Yours respectfully,

J. G. SHAW & CO.
Skinner made much talk, but failed to produce any sympathy, as he brought a bad record with him, and sufficient money with him to satisfy the claims of the Providence firm, so they have no prosecution to make, supposing they could do so; but it

seems that, under the statutes, he is safe from Rhode Island justice, in that he did not make his false representations in writing. The Chief of Police, however, did not see fit to let him go until he had notified the several parties who had been swindled by him, in the hope that he may be wanted in some State where the law can reach him, and he is now waiting as patiently as may be at the Central Station for a claimant. In the meantime he has been photographed, so the officers will know him the next time they see him.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Business at Baltimore is fair, and is aided by the pleasant weather.

Germany is cultivating the Florida cedar to obtain wood for lead pencils.

Geo. E. Lane has got nicely settled at Shipman's old stand on Chambers street.

W. W. Geer, stationer, of Liberty street, was cleared out at Sheriff's sale last week.

F. G. Devoe will start on a short trip next week for the Eagle Lead Pencil Company.

What is the American stationery trade going to do about the Centennial? Don't all speak at once.

H. D. Dumont, in the Bennett Building, has settled with his creditors for twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Frank W. Baynum, who has returned from his Western tour, reports a prevalent dullness in that direction.

Late advices from abroad report that German slate pencils have been advanced 15 per cent. on the other side.

W. H. Kelley, formerly with D. Appleton & Co., has located himself with the James St. John Stay Company, 308 Broadway.

J. W. Helm, of Morrill, Hubbard & Co., of Indianapolis, has been looking around among the New York stationers on a visit of late.

Lithographic trade in general throughout the country is fair, and some houses claim to have two or three months work ahead to execute.

Trade at Louisville, Ky., is quiet. The loss of the first crop is to be regretted, but the other crops are promising, and people do not feel at all panicky.

A copy of THE AMERICAN STATIONER addressed to Mr. B. Hilderfeld went down on the Schiller. He immediately sent a cable dispatch for another copy.

The great musical festival at Cincinnati, which is just ended, has attracted a number of visitors to that city, and this has rather brightened up the stationery trade.

The Post-office Department issued more postage stamps last month than were ever issued in a single month before, the total amount being a little in excess of \$3,000,000.

Aikin, Lambert & Co. have just moved into their new store at No. 12 Maiden lane, ground floor. This is a come down for them, as they have always been on the second floor.

Giggins, Tooker, & Co. have largely added to their working force, and now have some fifty girls on their diaries. They are one of the most enterprising houses in the trade.

Mr. Burdett, of Leonard & Burdett, Boston, is in town trying to effect a settlement with

the creditors of the firm. He is being assisted in this work by Mr. Knight, of Knight, Adams & Co.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. Cowan, of Geo. H. Reay, who has been out through the South looking after trade. Mr. Cowan has been out 101 days, and reports a very nice business.

Mr. Knight, manager of the stationery department of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., dropped in at our office, and we are sorry to say, just missed us. Try once more, good Knight; better luck next time.

A fire at Norwich, lately, destroyed about \$9,000 worth of pictures and fancy goods owned by John C. Ripley; insured for \$8,000 in the Hartford, \$3,000 in the Connecticut, and \$1,000 in another company.

The paper box manufactory of Mr. George Stemmer, at Paterson, was burned down on Monday night, May 9, causing a loss in machinery of about \$2,000, and damage to the building about \$800; partly insured.

The Collins Paper Company of Wilbraham has recently achieved quite a triumph in the paper-making art, by the reproduction of a fine quality of chrome paper, which is not excelled by the imported chrome paper.

An Eastern firm makes a specialty of manufacturing trunks for commercial travelers, one of these being a new bass-wood trunk, light and strong. This is the only thing of the kind in the market, and is having a great run.

The largest trade in lithographic work in Chicago is done by the Western Bank Note and Engraving Company. Edward Mendel, and Charles Shoobar & Co. rank next to them in the extent and character of their business.

The imports of playing cards into Great Britain in 1873 amounted to 53,825 dozen packs, valued at \$51,025, while toys to the value of \$1,525,280 were also imported. This shows how much is spent for little things in these days.

A mill situated in Heald Village, Hubbardston, and occupied by Mr. Rockwell Waite for the manufacture of card boards, was entirely destroyed by fire, lately, with all the machinery, stock, &c. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Messrs. Ives & Alfred have purchased the business of Edward E. Brown & Co., agents at 29 Beekman street, and will continue with increased facilities the manufacturing of envelopes and fine stationery in all its various branches.

At Richmond, Va., Simonds & Keeningham are printers, binders, and lithographers, and execute the State binding. They have recently bought out the Southern Lithographic Company, and also Chas. L. Ludwig's lithographic establishment.

The Louisville Lithographic Company are the only steam press establishment in that city, and they do all kinds of work, especially colored labels on tobacco. Mr. Whitman is secretary of the company, and is an enterprising, active young man.

A commercial traveler in a Western city handed a merchant upon whom he had called a portrait of his betrothed, instead of his business card, saying that he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine estab-

lishment, and returned it to the blushing traveler with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership.

The new firm of Hamilton & Adams have enlarged their store at No. 95 William street, and have increased capital and facilities for a general stationery business. Their specialties are silk and linen copying books and paper and pocket check books.

We have received Mr. George H. Reay's new price list of stationery and envelopes, dated May 1, a handsome pamphlet on chocolate-tinted paper with red line border and lavender cover, which will be of material assistance to parties wishing to order goods from him.

The partnership existing under the firm name of Maxwell, Batchelder & Co., at Bloomington, Ill., was dissolved by mutual consent May 1. J. W. and S. A. Maxwell will carry on the wholesale and retail book and stationery business, under the firm name of Maxwell & Co.

The leading lithographic house in Cincinnati is Stowbridge & Co., who do a large trade in chromos and other colored work. The Krebs Lithographing Company in the same city do very nice work. Mr. Henderson is an active member of this concern, and is one of the five men of the trade.

The following are the prices of Porter & Bainbridge's new University Plaid Papers. They are in four shades of granite and four styles of ruling. Commercial note per ream, \$4.25; Octavo, \$3.75; 5 1/2 E, or Alexandra, \$4.00; Envelopes per 1,000,—5 1/2 E, \$6.50; 3 N. S., \$5.00; 4 1/2 N. S., \$5.00; 3 1/2 N. S., \$6.00; 2 1/2 N. S., \$4.50; 3 1/2 Lg., \$6.50. Also in boxes of one quire and one pack, \$40.00 per hundred.

A recent mechanical novelty is the invention by a Mr. Miner, of an ingenious machine for paper hanging. When at work the machine is raised to near the ceiling by means of a handle and pressed against the wall. The machine is used for papering overhead and putting on bordering in a similar manner. By this invention the tedious operations of unrolling, cutting up the paper, and spreading the paste are obviated.

The Western Bank Note Engraving Company have bought out the lithographic department of the Missouri Democrat Company at St. Louis, and have established a branch to be known as the Western Engraving Company. James Lawton and C. C. Cheney will pay weekly visits to St. Louis till Major Meredith is posted in the business. This concern have a large trade, and will help put St. Louis on a par with other American cities as regards fine work in their special line.

He applied for a situation in a jobbing stationery house, after stating himself competent to do any kind of work. Upon being given a case of goods to nail up, he flourished the hammer with an artistic swing, to show him competent he was, and with what precision he could drive a nail. The first blow missed the nail, but the second hit one—it was his thumb nail; and the howl of anguish that was heard would have put a Modoc savage to blush and silenced him forever.

We have received from Robert Burnet, 45 Beekman street, a sample book for the showing of fancy paper and envelopes. The book is made without guards and of tinted paper, and so constructed that if any part of the book is spoiled that section can be renewed. They

are made in a variety of sizes and styles of binding, running from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each, and are well worth the price, as no stationer can afford to be without one at twice the cost. Samples may be seen at the Stationers' Exchange.

Noise is not advertising, and lies come home to roost. If you exhibit wax figures or stuffed birds, don't presume upon the credulity of the audience by saying the shams are real. Don't say "it's all wool and a yard wide," when it's part cotton and only thirty-four inches wide. Simple declarations, wanting truth, will not pay; nor can a lie, with ever so much emphasis in the telling of it, pass current as the word of honor.

The Powers Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., announce, under date of May 10, that they have issued a revised price list of their envelopes. They state that the changes in their prices are only made for the purpose of getting a slight advance above the cost of producing their goods, which the extreme low prices of the past has not covered. They propose to guarantee prices and to meet any legitimate competition, unless said competition should run the price of goods down to bare cost or less than cost of manufacturing them.

Messrs. B. & P. Lawrence, in announcing their change of address from 75 John street, in which place they pursued the stationery and fancy goods business for more than twenty years, state that they will continue as heretofore to carry a stock of all the leading staple and fancy articles. With a view to transacting a general commission business in imported articles, they have arranged a department specially for that purpose, and are confident that the samples selected this spring by one of the firm in Europe offer, in point of variety and price, an inducement to all desiring a handsome line of novelties.

The beautiful city of Hartford, Conn., is as famous for its publishing enterprises and printing establishments as for its insurance companies, and among the largest and best known printers and publishers are the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company of that city. They were established in 1836, under the style of Case, Tiffany & Co., and now employ from 225 to 250 hands, keeping 40 presses in almost constant operation. They occupy a four-story building with basement and attic. In the basement is the machine and joiner repair-shop, and the stock of paper and card-board. On the first floor is the book-printing department, office, &c. The second floor is occupied by the job department, all kinds being there done. Here are 30 job and book presses, cutting machines, and all other necessary appliances. The binding is done on the third floor, where is also a ruling department for fine job blank-book work. The fourth floor is the folding room, in which work is done by hand and machine. The attic rooms are devoted to dry-pressing and the storage of stock. The floors are all 40x140 feet. Still another building is used for book-composing. It is gratifying to learn that business in this fine establishment has largely increased since last year. They do a large quantity of illustrated catalogue work; since January about 50,000 have been issued, and they now have orders from various parties all over the country. Beside book and job work of all kinds, they deal in paper, card stock, and such like material, making this establishment one of the most complete in New England.—Commercial Bulletin.

IMPERTINENT PERSONALITIES.

[Contributed—by a Drummer, of course.]

When is the grass in the morning like a bookseller in Rochester?—When it's Dew-ey.

Why is Delmonico's head caterer like a popular firm in Chicago?—Because he's a Keene, Cooke, &c.

Why is a Dutchman's lunch like a leading toy house in Chicago?—Because it's Schweitzer & Beer.

Who is a biter and a hummer?—Bug-bee.

Who is the hardest stationer in the State?—Steele.

Who in Connecticut?—Stone.

Who is the tallest?—Tower.

Who is the meanest?—Give it up.

BALL AND BAT.

And now the season of base ball matches has come again, bringing with it a brisk demand for bats and balls. Although this kind of business is the first to suffer from hard times, and the last to feel the effect of returning prosperity, yet we are informed that the demand for bats and balls is quite satisfactory, all things considered, and manufacturers and dealers are doing a fair average trade. It is a business that is of comparatively recent origin, but has now attained vast proportions, and is still increasing.

There is a wonderful difference between the soft puff-balls of former days and the formidable missiles that now whiz over the field, sometimes with fatal effect. The regulation ball of the present day is no mere plaything; it is cruelly hard, and covered with horse-hide, or some other stout leather. There are two kinds of balls, the "dead" and the "lively," which are divided into many varieties, such as the "international," and used by all "professionals," which is nine inches in circumference, five ounces in weight, and costs about thirteen dollars a dozen. Then, there are the "defiance," "dead white," "dead red," "cock of the walk," "young America," "boy's dead," "shoo fly," &c., &c., ranging in price from \$1 up to \$15 a dozen.

The bats are as diverse as the balls, being made of several kinds of woods, principally ash, bass, willow, cherry, and lately Norway pine. Pops' bats range from 28 to 34 inches in length, and cost about \$1.50 a dozen. Bats for men's use are from 36 to 40 inches, and range from \$2 to \$2.25 a dozen. Fancy bats, made of willow, with wound handles and polished, cost anywhere from \$4 to \$8 a dozen.

There is no knowing how long this business will thrive, but at present there are no indications of abatement, and the preparations for the summer campaign are on an extensive scale.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

He was raised in the Y-East.

The wine and bar-rooms of San Francisco are fitted up with magnificence, and so are the first-class billiard rooms. There are bar-rooms there that are carpeted and frescoed like aristocratic drawing rooms. In one the artistically carved laurel-wind counter cost \$5,000, and chandeliers of the most expensive kind are suspended from the ceiling. In these places you can get any drink from a glass of ale to a glass of imported champagne. The price of

every drink is the same—twenty-five cents. On the other hand, you have an excellent free lunch spread on a table—salads, roast meats, and the best vegetables and relishes. A drink at twenty-five cents with such a lunch at your service is not a costly luxury.

ENVELOPES At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope manufacturing business—having machinery for making one million per day—and of every variety and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued, and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,
115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

PERRY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PENS,
Rubber Bands & Rings,
Everpointed Pocket Pencils,
Stationers' Sundries,

CORK PENHOLDERS.

112 & 114 WILLIAM STREET, N. Y.

FONT PEN

With Capillary Feeder.

Patented, Feb. 10th, 1874.
The Handle contains the ink. Ordinary gold or steel pens used, ink entirely under the writer's control; writes 20 hours and easily filled.
Just the thing for continuous writers of every class, and has no equal as a pocket pen, always ready for use. Prepaid to any address on receipt of price, \$3. Discount to dealers. H. B. LATOURETTE & Co., 7 Murray St., New York.

SISSON'S BINDERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

Bugbee & Hall,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Horace Holt,

NO. 7 PARK PLACE, N. Y.



Has succeeded to the business of the

SECOMBEE MFG. CO.,
and is prepared to furnish to the trade every variety of

NUMBERING MACHINES,
HAND STAMPS,
SEAL PRESSES,
RIBBONS, &c.

BRANCH:

31 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ANDREW EXER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.

ALFRED MARSH,
DETROIT, MICH. Manufacturer of
Fine Moist Water Colors,
FOR ARTISTS' USE.
These Colors, for fineness and depth of tone, have no equal. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

W. C. WIGG,

MANUFACTURER OF

Work Boxes, Writing Desks
DRESSING CASES,

And all kinds of

FANCY CABINET GOODS.

10A Bartholomew Square,
OLD STREET, ST. LUKE'S,
London, E. C.,
ENGLAND.

Importers of the above goods liberally dealt with. Wholesale and Export only. Lists on application.

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

A. M. LeVINO & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pocket-Books, Belts, &c.,

292 BROADWAY, COR. READE ST., N. Y.

We call the attention of the public to our newly-invented

"Non Plus Ultra" Pocket-Books,

(PATENTED JUNE 30, 1874.)

the lining of which is made of a single piece, covering the entire inside, the ends overlapping each other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably the DURABILITY and NEATNESS of our Pocket, Bill and Collection Books.

S. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned against infringing on our patent rights.

**THE****Stationers' Price Book.**

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Albums—Autograph, Herbarium, Photograph.

Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Agate Styles.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.

Bankers' Cases, Shears.

Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.

Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.

Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlan's, Swift's.

Blotting Paper.

Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.

Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.

Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Eversen.

Book Rests.

Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.

Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.

Card Cases.

Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.

Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.

Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.

Card Board in Sheets.

Cash Boxes.

Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.

Chess Boards.

Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.

Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.

Check Cancellors.

Check Cutters—Tin, Nickle, Steel.

Clips—Board.

Clips—Letter.

Compasses.

Copying Books.

Copying Brushes.

Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.

Copying Press Stands.

Cork Screws.

Crayon Holders.

Crayon Pastell.

Cribbage Boards.

Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.

Desks.

Desk Pads.

Diaries.

Dice, square corners; round.

Dice Cups.

Dictionary Blotters.

Dividers.

Document Boxes.

Dominos.

Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.

Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.

Envelope Cases.

Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.

Eyeglets.

Eyeglets—Machine.

F

Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.

Flour Triers.

G

Games.

Glass Pens.

Gold Paper.

Gold Pens.

Gum Labels.

Guyot's Carmines.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.

Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.

Ink and Pencil Erasers.

India Ink.

Indexes.

Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Enroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, glass tops; Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.

Imperial Tracing Cloth.

Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohern's.

Letter Balances.

Letter Clips.

Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.

Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.

Marking Pots.

Manifold Paper.

McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.

Memorandum Blocks.

Merchandise Tags.

Moore's Blotters.

Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.

Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.

Office Scratch Books.

Oil Boards.

Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.

Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.

Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.

Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.

Paper—Envelope.

Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.

Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.

Paper Cutters.

Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartout's.

Paper-Folders.

Paper-Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickle.

Pens—Gold, Glass.

Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blanche, Pouré & Co.

Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil-Cases.

Pencils, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—Faber's.

Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.

Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Slate.

Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.

Portfolio.

Porcelain Slates.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Point Protectors.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Paints.

Pastel Crayons.

Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.

Quill Pens.

Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber Bands.

Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Tips.

Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

School Satchels.

Seals, Notarial.

Seals, Lawyer's.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Waterson's.

Sponge Cups.

Slates—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School.

Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

Stereoscopes.

Styles.

Suspension Rings.

T

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink.

Taste.

Tablets—Ivory

Tin Goods.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper.

Tracing Wheels.

Twine.

Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.

Washing Lists.

Water Colors—Osborn's, German.

Water Bowls.

Waste Paper Baskets.

Whist-Markers.

A SAMPLE SUCCESSFUL MAN.

Thaddeus Fairbanks was born with a faculty for weighing loads. The tale runs in this valley that some fifty years ago, when he was a small farmer, he sent a load of hay to market which could not be sold because the public scale was out of order, and this man had no certificate of the weight. Pricked by his need, Thaddeus hit on a rough way of guessing, and sold his load on the strength of guess, which proved to be extremely near the truth. Some time afterwards he entered into the hemp trade, in connection with a company, of which he was the manager. A first necessity of his firm was a plan for weighing rapidly and accurately the loads dispatched to market. No such plan was in existence. A platform scale for weighing bulky articles had been contrived, but the system of levers employed was too costly, and the record obtained too inaccurate for use in ordinary trade. Thaddeus set himself to the task of rendering that platform scale cheap, simple and accurate. The principle he thought was sound; the means of carrying out that principle he had still so seek. For months he looked this difficulty in the face; he tried this plan and that plan; he thought of it by day and night. The story runs that one night as he lay in bed, he started to his feet, and, to the terror of his wife, cried out, "I have it now! I have it now!" It was the case of Archimedes occurring once again in a Vermont valley. Yes, he had it now, Eureka, Eureka! In his mind that night the platform scale was born.

From that hour Thaddeus Fairbanks was a scale-maker. He made the scales, and then the scales made him.

The scales produced are of many sizes and many kinds. Here is a scale to weigh a letter, yonder a scale to weigh a railway train. Some business men require extraordinary things, but Fairbanks Mill seems equal to every call. The coalmasters of Pittsburg and the Pan Handle district wish to have a scale strong enough to hold and long enough to weigh a train of trucks in motion. Yes, replied the scale-maker; and in time the thing is done. The scales are made for people of various races, speaking different tongues, and using separate systems of notation. Scales prepared for China and Turkey are stamped with Chinese and Turkish letters and figures. One specimen brings to our eyes a pleasant evidence of the progress of our language in a far off corner of the earth—a Japanese lever marked with English numerals, instead of the old mystic symbols of the East. More than a thousand pairs of scales are turned out every week—some sixty thousand, I am told, in every year.

HOW STATIONERS BRAINS GROW.

That special cultivation develops and enlarges special parts of the brain, scientists are beginning generally to admit. In the *Revue Scientifique* was printed a very interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Broca, at a late sitting of the Anthropological Society of Paris. The learned physiologist stated that in 1861 he had his attention called to the subject of the influence of education on the development of the human head, and that, being surgeon at Bicetre at the time, he had measured the heads of the servants and medical students at the establishment. About 1836 Parchappe had effected the measurement of the heads of ten workmen, and as many men of distinguished learning,

and found those of the latter to be much more voluminous than the others, and especially distinguishable by a great development of the frontal region. These results were the more remarkable because of the author's known antipathy to Gall's system of Phrenology; but Dr. Broca thought them insufficient, inasmuch as they did not exactly show whether the difference was owing to education or merely to natural intellectual superiority. His measures being especially taken with this view, his ultimate conclusion is that the cultivation of the mind exercises a special influence on the development of the brain, and that this action particularly tends to increase the volume of the frontal lobes, which are considered to be the seat of the higher intellectual faculties.

It was a small banana skin which has induced him to take his meals from the marble nantepleine for the past few days.

It was ascertained that the young man who sang to his lady love beneath her window, "Come rest in this bosom," had none, nor shirt neither.

Business men or others who have literary work of any kind to execute, as circulars, pamphlets, or other like matter, should apply to the editorial rooms of this paper.

General Hawley, Mark Twain, and Rev. Dr. Burton lately took part in a spelling match at Hartford. "Trisyllable" floored Hawley, Mark took his seat on "chaldron," while Dr. Burton retired on "calicoes."

There are three pair of long stairs from the editors "sanctum sanctorum" to the street, and he has just had an extra sole put on a No. 13 shoe. Poets beware! There is an open hatchway handy also for those who get elevated to go down easy.

To a business man, nothing is more important, more absolutely necessary, in fact, than a clear comprehension at all times of the financial situation. It is not figures and quotations and amounts of sales alone that he wants, but a properly and truthfully prepared statement of the condition of the financial world, and the tendency and drift of money matters. To present, such a review, accompanied by reliable quotations, and based upon constant contact with the active business men here and in New York, the money center of the country, is one of THE AMERICAN STATIONER'S special missions.

The Spanish postal system is a source of constant annoyance to the traveler. Government spies are always on the alert. If any secret were intrusted to the mail, the letter would never reach its address. In the post office at Madrid the letters are held four hours after the arrival of the mail. Then a list of all letters not specially directed is posted up in the hall of the office. You look over the list, and if you find a letter for yourself, you ask for it at the proper window. If you are a stranger your passport is demanded, although you have been assured before coming to Spain that no passport was necessary. In default of a passport, you must prove your identity in some other way. Dr. Prime was unlucky in the resemblance of his name to that of General Prim, the noted rebel, and did not receive a letter from the post office addressed to him while he was in Spain. They were all sent to the Government, and no efforts to recover them were successful.

MORGAN ENVELOPE CO.,

(New York Office, 52 Howard Street)

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

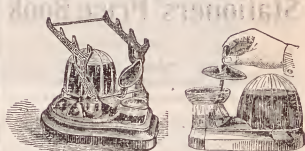
ENVELOPES,
WRITING PAPERS,
MORGAN'S PATENT
Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,
TWENTY NEW STYLES OF

PAPETERIES,

In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
French Plated Linear, &c.

SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE
SALE STATIONERS.



SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,

Warehouse of

Plymouth Rock Mills Papers
Bay State " "
Silver Spring " "
Harvard " "

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MAY 7, 1875.
[Quantity given in parentheses when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	283	\$35,317
Newspapers.....	91	6,357
Engravings.....	50	15,580
Ink.....	146	1,905
Lead Pencils.....	21	5,422
Paper.....	206	23,406
Steel Pens.....	4	4,880
Stationery.....	91	3,307
Total.....		\$97,334

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MAY 11, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	20,050	\$4,980
Paper, pkgs.....	136	2,859
Paper, cases.....	126	2,970
Books, cases.....	86	8,498
Stationery, cases.....	83	5,143
Total.....		\$24,411

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

APRIL 29 TO MAY 12, 1875.

Baldwin Bros., Bothnia, Liverpool, 1 pkg.
Thorst Bro, Schiller, Hamburg, 1 cs.
E & I T Anthony, State of Nevada, Glasgow, 20 cs.
John & Hugh Anclines, Victoria, Glasgow 2 cs
C Moller, Cuba, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Brown Bros & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Speeney & Bauser, Malta, Bremen, 3 cs.
A Rolker & Sons, by same, 1 cs.
G J Kraft, by same, 1 cs.
Barnitt Bros, by same, 2 cs.
Hecht Bros, by same, 1 cs.
E & H T Anthony, by same, 7 cs.
Cary & Co, Caroline, Hongkong, 1 cs hangings.
B Hleider & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 2 cs.
Hleider, Von Auv & Co, by same, 20 cs.
B & F Lawrence, by same, 11 cs.
B Hleider & Co, Steinhmann, Antwerp, 3 cs.
H A Ganser & Co, by same, 2 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, Erin, Liverpool, 11 cs.
F H Dickinson, by same, 5 cs.
H Burke, Amerique, Havre, 1 cs.
B & F Lawrence, by same, 2 cs.
G Gemert, Cimbra, Hamburg, 5 cs.
A & O Kaufmann, Scotia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Geo H Reay, Utopia, Glasgow, 5 cs.
F Schultheis & Co, Lesing, Hamburg, 1 pkg.
Seovill Miz Co, Holsatia, Hamburg, 4 pkgs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs. hangings.
Smith & Layton, France, Liverpool, 5 cs.
H F Dickinson & Co, Denmark, London, 3 cs.
Chas Cooper & Co, Westphalia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs hangings.
J Snider, Holland, London, 1 cs.
A Haug & Co, Bothnia, Liverpool, 5 cs.
E Kington, Utopia, Glasgow, 4 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 8 cs.
Clark Thread Co, by same, 2 cs.
A Reulker & Sons, Rhein, Bremen, 2 cs.
Regenhardt, Shevill & Co, by same, 1 cs.
E Ester, Celtic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
C K Wilker, by same, 2 cs.
Lieberath, Von Auv & Co, by same, 3 cs.
P Farrelly, by same, 1 cs.
Keuffel & Esser, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 8 cs.
Wm. Lucy, England, Liverpool, 5 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Denmark, London, 2 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM MAY 5 TO MAY 18, 1875.

Cronstadt, 5 cs books.
Hamburg, 13 cs paper, 15 pgs perf.
Antwerp, 1 cs books.
London, 111 cs paper.
Liverpool, 34 cs books, 2 cs paper, 3 cs st'y.
British West India, 155 pgs perf, 706 rms paper.
British Honduras, 2 cs books, 200 rms paper, 45 pgs perf.
British Australia, 104 pgs perf, 50 cs st'y.
Cuba, 13,150 rms paper, 1,400 pgs paper, 5 cs st'y, 128 pgs perf.
Porto Rico, 9,100 rms paper, 5 cs st'y, 29 pgs perf, 75 pgs paper.

Mexico, 67 pgs paper, 70 pgs perf, 12 cs st'y, 1 cs ink, 2,000 rms paper.
Bremen, 1 cs books.
Glasgow, 1 cs books.
Gibraltar, 350 pgs perf.
Havre, 15 cs paper, 2 cs books.
Genoa, 27 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 3,200 rms paper, 201 pgs perf.
New Granada, 18 cs perf, 15 pgs paper.
Brazil, 4,000 rms paper, 800 pgs paper, 86 pgs perf.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A situation for a young man of good family, about 19 years of age; can furnish high references as to character and ability, and is ready to work at a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCKWOOD, Publisher, 74 Duane st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man who has had experience in the Stationery business; can refer to one or two of the best houses in New York. Would like a connection with some good house where there would be an opportunity for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Address M. H. care AMERICAN STATIONER.

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST MANUFACTORIES OF
STATIONERS' GOODS IN THE COUNTRY.

Parties meaning business may address

ANDREW GEVER,

may 23-4f

74 Duane street, N. Y.

SISSON'S BINDERS. The Very Best.

MADE BY ALL STATIONERS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,
NEW YORK.



ANDERSON & STANTON INSURANCE BROKERS, No. 81 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

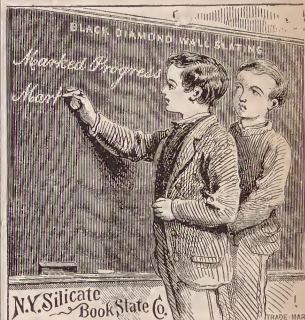
INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN
SOUND COMPANIES, ON ALL CLASSES OF
BUILDINGS.

Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT QUART \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - 3.25
- 1.75 GALLON - - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.

Jocelyn's Patent

SILICATE SLATED BLACKBOARD

3 or 4 feet Sample and
Any length. Circular mailed free.

N. Y. SILICATE BOOK SLATE CO.,
191 Fulton Street.

SILICATE

BOOK SLATES.

LEAD OR SLATE PENCIL.
Sold at all School Book and Stationery
Stores. N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.
191 Fulton St., Cor. Church.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

CHAS. F. WINGATE,
ANDREW GEYER, Editors.

NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
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" " " " eight " "	12 00
" " " " twelve " "	15 00
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" " " " twenty-four " "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationary Association,
74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

It is difficult to write anything very original or startling regarding the state of trade. It is the one problem which everybody is trying to find out, and we may say that, as far as coming to a true solution of the question, one man's opinions are quite as good as another's, and perhaps a little better, too, as the Irishman remarked. We shall endeavor to deal only with facts, though the state of any trade is largely a matter of feeling. We are all affected by vague and indefinite considerations in forming our judgments on most matters, and the financial barometer fluctuates as rapidly as the atmospherical barometer. It may be remarked, however, that the weather is fine—rather say at the present, hot. We write in a linen duster with the thermometer among the eighties, and we dare venture to say that there will be no more frost nor snow. So far so good. Bright skies and warm weather bring cheerfulness and sanguine hopes, and these promote activity of trade. It is beginning to be suitable weather for traveling, and travel usually stimulates sales. Soon people will begin to lay in a stock of stationery for vacation time. Amanda will want note paper to indite neat and scented epistles from Long

Branch, Newport, or the White Mountains, to tell Fred and Louise about the hops, picnics, and boating parties which will be the marked events of the season. During the month of June these will make a lively trade. While on this topic we may mention incidentally the very odd circumstance that there is almost no stationery sold during the height of the fashionable season at Newport, despite the throng of visitors there, but the latter obtain their supply of paper, &c., before coming to that place, or while *en route*. Yet in England the watering-place trade in stationery is quite large, and is a marked feature of the summer at such places as Brighton and the like.

The notes from various points "on the road," supplied by different commercial travelers, show what is the state of sentiment in various parts of the country. It is nowhere very depressed, neither is it exceedingly sanguine; still stationers find something to do most of the time, and are not altogether idle. It is complained that customers are prudent, and will only order necessities such as pens, ink, and paper. The many ingenious inventions and contrivances for the merchant's desk or the lady's escritoire, fancy inkstands, clamps, paper weights, bill files, &c., are viewed with interest, but laid aside with the remark, "Can't afford it." This fairly presents the situation; it is a season of inaction and anticipation. The members of the trade are in a condition similar to the patriots of colonial times, ready to spring to arms and welcome the invading purchaser whenever he appears. That he is coming we feel assured. In the language of the poet, "I hear his footstep's music." He wears No. 13 brogans, and when he does appear he will be indeed a welcome guest.

We copy from the Springfield *Republican* a late report of the condition of the fine writing paper market: "Probably no branch of manufacture is at present so discouraging as the fine writing paper business, and an unfortunate fact is that there is no sign of improvement. The demand and prices were for a time somewhat improved by the result of the arrangement of the various manufacturers to run their mills on the short product system, but the market seems to be again, to a considerable extent, glutted, and the Holyoke manufacturers are talking up the matter of again running on short time, and fine paper manufacturers generally will probably be asked to join in the agreement. Of course there are exceptions to this state of things, but it is a conceded fact that the majority of the fine writing paper men are at present making but little, if any, money." Some are quite full of orders, but the prices are very low, and a bad feature of the case is that many of the manufacturers are cultivating the habit of "cutting under" in prices. It is not just clear how the business is to be permanently improved, as the general complaint is of too many paper mills."

Two singular instances have lately come to our knowledge which illustrate the obstacles which the members of our trade have to contend against, and which hinder the successful

prosecution of their business. One of these is the case of a Western city—Louisville—where the sale of playing cards has been seriously crippled, if not checked, in consequence of, an act passed by the Legislature of Kentucky levying a tax of twenty-five cents upon all playing cards sold in that vicinity. Such an attempt to interdict the sale of certain articles of merchandise, on the ground of their possible evil influences, savors more of Puritan prudery or the bigotry of the Middle Ages than of the nineteenth century, and it seems hardly possible that the enactment can be long enforced or remain unrepaled. Again, in another Southern city—Richmond, Va.—it is forbidden for any one to dispose of goods unless a license is first taken out, or to sell anything except in his own name under penalty of a severe fine—\$300. This strange and stringent statute puts a stop to the operations of every commercial traveler, and is much complained of by the latter. Its enforcement is credited to jealousy of the rival city of Baltimore, and the disposition to prevent drummers from that place from under-bidding home dealers. It seems to us an instance of biting off one's nose to spite one's face.

A FLAGRANT instance of bad faith in business has lately come to our attention, and as the parties concerned are all connected with the stationery trade we deem it proper to publish particulars of the occurrence without mentioning names. A certain firm in this city had an employé who had been taken into their establishment when decidedly "hard up" and trained to the business so as to become a useful assistant. A short time since the head of a rival firm in the same line of occupation entered the store and negotiated upon the very premises with the said employé to quit his place and take a position in the other establishment. No objection was made to his entering the part of the building where the man was at work, as he was on friendly terms with the head of the house. As a result, the workman at once announced his intention of leaving, and upon doing so commenced working in the rival establishment. Such are the bare facts as related to us by trustworthy authorities. Comment is unnecessary.

We are glad to notice that some members of our trade at least are alive to the duty and desirability of being represented at the Centennial Exhibition next year. Messrs. Kiggins, Tooker & Co., the well known blank book manufacturers, have applied for space to display a handsome case of goods, to cost one thousand dollars, principally diaries and fine leather goods, all made specially for this purpose. Messrs. Porter & Bainbridge and Messrs. Brower Brothers have also applied for space at the Exhibition, and Leroy W. Fairchild & Co. will also show a case of their gold pens, pencils, and cases. Nelson Gavitt, one of the largest paper machinery makers of this country, proposes constructing a paper mill, to be in full operation on exhibition at the Centennial. The example of these firms should be followed by others, and we trust to see a full representation of our industry at Philadelphia.

IN TOWN.

...H. B. Nims, Troy, N. Y.
 ...Mr. Foster, Pittsburg, Pa.
 ...Mr. Knight, Boston, Mass.
 ...Mr. Bartlett, Boston, Mass.
 ...Mr. Hall, Providence, R. I.
 ...Mr. Whitney, Burlington, Vt.
 ...L. S. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Soper, of Kiggins, Tooker & Co., has just returned from his usual spring trip.

—Mr. Hollowell, formerly of Smith & Hollowell, South Bend, Ind., is in town and in search of a berth.

—Jesse Hipple, formerly clerk of the Tremont House at Chicago, is now at the Little House, St. Louis.

—Mr. Hall, of Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I., has been in town with his wife, en route to Washington.

—Alexander Agar is rejuvenating his whole store at the old stand, and it will soon look A.A.I., like a first-class clipper.

—Charles Liebenroth has returned home with lots of orders, as was natural when a man has so popular a father, to say nothing of his own merits.

—Mrs. Chas. D. Pratt, who has been confined to her room for a long time, has recovered sufficiently to accompany her husband on a short Southern health tour.

—Wm. H. Young, bookseller, Troy, N. Y., who deals in Bibles, prayer books, and other religious works, will sail for Europe on the 26th inst. in the steamer Russia.

—Mr. Knight, of H. B. Nims & Co., of Troy, has been in town during the week, attending a church convention. All his friends are glad to see him, whether on business or pleasure.

—Albert B. Auer, foreman of Calver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s pressroom, has been elected delegate to the International Typographical Union, by the Pressmen's Union No. 3, of Chicago.

—Fred Gilbert has just returned from a literal swinging round the circle, having visited all the principal cities along the great lakes, together with those of the West and Southwest. He reports an improved feeling at all points, and has done a good trade.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEW YORK CITY.—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., photographic materials, dissolved; now new firm, old firm style.

S. Benedicks & Co., stationery; new—S. Benedicks and Lewis Salzbacher.

WORCESTER, MASS.—III & Devoe, envelope manufacturers, dissolved; now W. H. Hill.

BOSTON, MASS.—Noyes, Holmes & Co., books and stationery, dissolved; John B. Holmes and H. D. Noyes retire; admit Phineas S. Tobey, style Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

GENERAL NOTES.

So much poetry has been sent to this office lately that an extra post-office carrier has been added to the route.

A great many Northern visitors have lately passed through Richmond, and this has kept the hotels full and caused a fair business.

Who cares to read the "History of the Law of Real Property," a work just announced, when most people are in doubt if they possess any "real property."

The base ball players in the paper trade are beginning to bestir themselves, and the sta-

tioners' clerks who enjoy the manly game of ball should not be backward in coming forward also.

A manufacturing stationer, having a good run of trade, and whose business has doubled in two years, is obliged to sell out for want of time to devote to it. See advertisement elsewhere.

An enterprising lead pencil manufacturer might make a hit by using some of the red cedar foundations of the Old Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, to manufacture some Centennial goods.

Young men on salaries should be content when they learn the small pay that others receive. From a statement just made up in the Post-office Department, it appears that the total number of postal-route agents, mail-route messengers, railway postal clerks, and local agents is 1,382, with an average compensation of hardly \$1,000.

A pleasant calm now pervades our sanctum. The wretched washerwoman and her pail have taken to themselves wings and fled hence. The odor of paint no longer offends our olfactory, and the only sounds which strike the ear are the wild whistle of the omnipresent office boy and the persuasive pleadings of the occasional fruit pedlar or untiring book canvasser, whom not even three large flights of stairs can daunt. Scratch, scratch, goes the editorial pen, and snap, snap, our 22-inch shears, and thus, though printers may growl at the beautiful chirography, knowledge is increased and civilization rolls onward.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
 SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET—There has been but little change to note during the past two weeks. There has been some speculative demand for stocks, but prices have not materially changed. Money has been in good supply, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. on call. Commercial paper is in sharp demand, and as the supply is very limited the rates are forced downward by the competition. Good paper single name sells for 7 for first-class and 9 for that not quite so good, while 6 is a fair quotation for double-named paper of good grade.

There is a good inquiry for governments for investment. There is no change in exchange. We quote rates at for cable transfers, \$1.91 to \$1.92. Commercial sterling is strong at \$4.85 1/2 to \$4.86 1/2. Paris, 5.15 to 5.11 1/2. Reichmark, 93 to 95 1/2 for 60 day, and 95 for sight. Amsterdam, 41 1/2 to 42 1/2.

The gold market has ruled steady, with a slight upward tendency, ranging from 115 1/2 to 115 3/4.

THE PAPER TRADE.—The demand for most grades continues fair, though some dealers complain of dullness. Prices remain about the same.

GENERAL TRADE.—Country orders are very light, and the buyers in town are only picking up enough to keep them in stock, and mostly of the latest new goods. Travelers who are out are hardly paying expenses.

CITY TRADE.—Business is very dull in New York in all branches of the stationery trade, and clerks are already planning vacations for the summer. New goods are scarce. S. A. Tower & Co. have placed on the market a very handsome Library Ink, consisting of a base finished in gold and silver plait, suitable for one or two of their bankers' fountain stands. The retail price seems high, being \$12 for the double and \$6 for the single stand complete. But the cost is all there, and parties wishing a first-class article for a present

should look at these before purchasing. They are also putting up their Dove Pencils with the nickel point protectors, and in the popular shape adopted by the Dixon Pencil Company. Price for hexagon style (the only one ready) \$7 per gross. The Copying Pencils which have been put upon the market seem to have met with great success. The only drawback we have seen so far has been that the paper has to be so very wet in order to copy. Willy Wallach has not been able to supply the demand for the Copying Pencil made by Rehbach, and has been obliged to cable orders. The Eagle Pencil Company are pushing their Copying Pencil with happy results, and though they have not stopped experimenting with the lead they use, they have the best pencil on the market. These are all made in the artist style of pencil, in three sizes, at \$12, \$18 and \$21 gold per gross. They have also a new idea in their Telescope Penholder and Pencil, which consists of a regular tip in all the regular styles and sizes on a straight japanned handle which is hollowed out and finished with a nice ferrule. Into this is fitted a small tablet pencil with a rubber head, thus combining a rubber head pencil and pen holder in very light, compact and convenient shape. B. Hildgerd & Co. have received a complete line of Double Bankers' Cut Glass Imported Inks in four sizes. German Station Pencils have advanced very rapidly, and are now 15c. gold per thousand higher than at our last issue, and are still going up. There is a vast quantity of Arnold's in stock, and parties are very willing to sell at present on 30 days at \$1.50 gold for quarts.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.
WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$2 00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2 25
Square French Envelopes, 7 1/2 M.....	3 00

No. 6 size, 10. ko.....	\$2 70
No. 5 size, 10. ko.....	2 93
Envelopes.....	4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c.	\$35c.
Second Class.....	27 1/2	30c.
Third Class.....	17c.	20c.

A. PIRE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, VOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5 75	\$6 00
Commercial Note.....	2 75	3 00
Octavo Note.....	2 15	2 40
Billet.....	1 85	2 00

24-LB. FOLIO, VOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$6 95	\$7 20
Commercial Note.....	3 35	3 60
Octavo Note.....	2 75	3 00
Billet.....	2 00	2 15

28-LB. FOLIO, VOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8 15	\$8 40
Royal.....	3 95	4 20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 35	3 60
Billet.....	2 75	3 00

32-LB. FOLIO, VOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9 25	\$9 60
Commercial Note.....	4 55	4 80
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3 95	4 20
Billet.....	3 00	3 25

VOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Square Flap.....	\$5 00	\$4 50	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$3 00
Baronial Style.....	9 00	8 00	7 00	6 00	5 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER & RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	P.	M.
Flat Cap.....	14 x 17	30c.	25c.	28c.
Folio.....	17 x 22	30c.	25c.	28c.

	Price 1/2 Ream
Demy.....	16 x 21 28 32 36 40
Medium.....	18 x 23 36 40 44 48
Medium.....	18 x 23 40 44 48 52
Royal.....	15 x 24 40 44 48 52
Super Royal.....	20 x 28 52 56 60 64
Elephant.....	23 x 28 68 72 76 80
Imperial.....	23 x 31 68 72 76 80
Columbian.....	23 x 34 80 84 88 92
Atlas.....	28 x 33 100 104 108 112
Double Elephant.....	27 x 40 128 132 136 140

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20x24	
500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	9.00
Royal Note.....	5.50
Commercial Note.....	5.00
Octavo.....	4.50
Envelopes to match \$8, \$8.50, \$9.50.	

DRAWING PAPERS.

Cap, 14x17.....	30c.
Demy, 15x20.....	40c.
Royal, 17x24.....	50c.
Royal, 19x24.....	60c.
Imperial, in rolls, 1/2 lb., gold.....	25c.

WHATMAN'S.

Cap, 14x17.....	30c.
Demy, 15x20.....	40c.
Royal, 17x24.....	50c.
Super-royal, 19x17.....	1.75
Imperial, 23x36.....	2.25
D. Elephant, 37x49.....	2.25
Elephant, 23x36.....	2.25
Manilla, in rolls, 1/2 lb.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, 1/2 ream.....	\$1.60 @ 2 doz.
American Colored, 1/2 ream.....	2.30
English White, 1/2 ream.....	2.15
English Col. red, 1/2 ream.....	4.70
German Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4.00
German White and Blue-White.....	3.00
Demy, 1/2 quire.....	\$1.25
Medium, 1/2 quire.....	.75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, 1/2 yard, gold.....	\$7.40
36 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8.10
42 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.....	
30 inch wide, 1/2 yards, currency.....	\$7.40
36 inch ditto.....	8.10
42 inch ditto.....	11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	\$0.50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	.75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1.00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	.85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1.25
Medium, 4 sheets.....	1.50
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1.15
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1.75
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2.25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, 1/2 doz.....	\$2.25
Gold and Silver, 1/2 doz.....	8.50

TREASURY BLOTTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to	
the ream, 1/2 lb.....	25c.
Rag Blotting, 1/2 lb.....	15c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 15x18.....	30c.
Plain, 16x19.....	18.00
Figured, 16x19.....	22.00
Burnished, 17x22.....	3.00

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Opal Marble Paper, German.....	11.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.....	18.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8x10, 1/2 ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9x12, 1/2 ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10x15, 1/2 ream.....	7.50

SUNSHINE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.....	2.25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1.25
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.25
Reporter's and Student's Manuscript.....	1.00
Sermon Note.....	2.50
Sermon Bath.....	2.80
Sermon Octavo.....	2.80
Sermon Letter.....	3.30

PLAIN WHITE.

Clarin White.....	12c.
Platin Lake.....	15c.
Wilson.....	1.20
Declaration.....	18c.
Cleopatra.....	20c.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes range in price from \$1 00 per 1,000 for	
manilla, to \$3.75 per 1,000 for the best 70-b. White.	

SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.	
In neat box of 100 each, \$1.000.	
Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Price.....	\$1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25 3.50
LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDYKE EDGES.	
1/2 doz. metal topped.....	1.00
Lawyer's Seals, plain edge, in boxes of 100.....	\$1.25

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per medal, in sticks of 4s, 8s, 10s, 16s, 20s, 40s.	
LETTER WAX.	
Exhibit's Prize Red.....	\$2.50
Royal Sealant.....	2.00
No. 1 Red.....	1.50
No. 3 Red.....	1.25
No. 5 Red.....	1.00
No. 8 Red.....	.60
Exhibition Blue.....	.75
No. 3 Black.....	.75
India Letter Wax.....	2.50
Finest Favos.....	2.75
sorted colors.....	2.75
Perfume white wad.....	3.75
EXPRESS.	
No. 1, Green Drug.....	75
20s and 40s.....	75
Best Red 4s and 8s.....	1.25
Best Blue 4s.....	.85
Unpolished Red 4s.....	90
Brown 8s.....	90
Amer. Engine 4s.....	80

INKS, INKSTANDS, ETC.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.....	3.00
Copying Ink, 4 oz. stone bottles.....	3.00
Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles.....	9.00
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, 1/2 pints, gold.....	1.40
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Stands, gold, 1/2 gross.....	6.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.....	6.50
Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold.....	6.50
DAVID'S WRITING INK.	
Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.....	75
Do do do do, 4 oz. Oct. Stands.....	1.25
Do do do do, 6 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 8 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 10 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 12 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 14 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 16 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 18 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Do do do do, 20 oz. bottles.....	1.50

DAVID'S CARBINE.

Carbine Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.....	2.00
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	2.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	3.50
No. 3, 3 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	4.50
No. 4, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 5, 5 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 6, 6 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 7, 7 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 8, 8 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 9, 9 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 10, 10 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 11, 11 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 12, 12 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 13, 13 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 14, 14 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 15, 15 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 16, 16 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 17, 17 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 18, 18 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 19, 19 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 20, 20 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 21, 21 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 22, 22 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 23, 23 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 24, 24 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 25, 25 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 26, 26 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 27, 27 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 28, 28 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 29, 29 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 30, 30 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 31, 31 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 32, 32 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 33, 33 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 34, 34 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 35, 35 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 36, 36 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 37, 37 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 38, 38 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 39, 39 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 40, 40 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 41, 41 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 42, 42 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 43, 43 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 44, 44 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 45, 45 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 46, 46 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 47, 47 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 48, 48 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 49, 49 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 50, 50 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 51, 51 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 52, 52 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 53, 53 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 54, 54 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 55, 55 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 56, 56 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 57, 57 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 58, 58 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 59, 59 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 60, 60 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 61, 61 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 62, 62 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 63, 63 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 64, 64 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 65, 65 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 66, 66 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 67, 67 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 68, 68 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 69, 69 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 70, 70 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 71, 71 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 72, 72 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 73, 73 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 74, 74 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 75, 75 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 76, 76 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 77, 77 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 78, 78 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 79, 79 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 80, 80 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 81, 81 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 82, 82 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 83, 83 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 84, 84 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 85, 85 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 86, 86 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 87, 87 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 88, 88 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 89, 89 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 90, 90 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 91, 91 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 92, 92 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 93, 93 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 94, 94 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 95, 95 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 96, 96 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 97, 97 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 98, 98 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 99, 99 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00
No. 100, 100 oz. Rich Flint Glass.....	5.00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.....	75
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz. Oct. Stands.....	1.25
Violet Writing Ink, 6 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 10 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 12 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 14 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 16 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 18 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 20 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 22 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 24 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 26 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 28 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 30 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 32 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 34 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 36 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 38 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 40 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 42 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 44 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 46 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 48 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 50 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 52 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 54 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 56 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 58 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 60 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 62 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 64 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 66 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 68 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 70 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 72 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 74 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 76 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 78 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 80 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 82 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 84 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 86 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 88 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 90 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 92 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 94 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 96 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 98 oz. bottles.....	1.50
Violet Writing Ink, 100 oz. bottles.....	1.50

DAVID'S CARBINE.

Imperial, quarts.....	\$8
Imperial, pints.....	5
Imperial, half-pints.....	2
Imperial, 4 oz.....	1

CONGRESS FOLDERS.

6 inches, \mathfrak{P} doz....	\$4 25	10 inches, \mathfrak{P} doz....	\$7 00
7 inches,	4 85	10 inches, heavy....	10 00
8 inches,	5 55	10 inches, extra h'y....	14 00
9 inches,	6 25		

PAPER KNIVES.

IVORY HANDLES.

No. 1, \mathfrak{P} doz.....	\$4 50	No. 3, \mathfrak{P} doz.....	\$6 50
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PAPER KNIVES

No. 2, 5 50	No. 4, 8 00
IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.			
No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2	..... 5 00	No. 4	..... 6 75

IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
No. 0, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1,	4 00	No. 4,	6 25

No. 2,	..... 4 50		
SNAKEWOOD HANDLES.			
5 1/4 inches, 32 doz...	\$4 00	7 inches, 32 doz.....	5 00

6 inches,	... 4 59		
ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
5½ inches, 72 doz...	\$3 75	7 inches, 72 doz.....	\$4 50

6 inches ... 4 00 |
IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.
 Per dozen.....\$4 00

Discount, 20 per cent.

GAMES.

CLOTH, 2 in nest, 3 nest.....		\$3 00@ \$6 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 3 nest.....		2 25
Leather, 3 in nest, 3 nest.....		3 00
Leather, 2 in extra nest.....		4 50@ 9 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....		87@ 1 25

CHECKER-MEN.

Box-wood, 78	dozen set.....	\$1 75
Turned wood, 30	dozen set.....	1 25

Chess-Men.

Bone, German, 30 dozen set.....	\$6@	\$15
Wood, German, 30 dozen set.....	9@	30

Stanton, German, 1/2 dozen set.....	18@	36
Best English Bone.....	10@	60
Best English Carved.....	36@	120

DOMINOES.

Bone, ordinary quality, ebony back, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz...	\$3@55
Bone, good quality, ebony back, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	6@12
Bone, mahogany boxes, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	6@18

PLAYING CARDS.
GOODALL'S CARDS.
BEST QUALITY (Imported)

	Per Doz.		Per Doz.
American Arms ...	\$15 00	Moguls, series 316,	
Japanica.....	15 00	315, 314.....	\$14 00

Moguls, series 404,	City of London	11 00
405.....	Shakespeare	11 00
Canadian Arms....	Fern.....	11 00
15 00		

Moguls, series 402, 403.....	15 00	Moguls, series 211, 212, 209, 124, 122, 120, 119, 51, 52....	11 00
National	15 00		

Palace	15 00	Florigated, Light..	9 75
Moguls, series 319,		Florigated, Dark..	9 75
320	14 00	Floral	9 75
Mistletoe	14 00	Gold Beaks	9 75

Gold Backs.....	14 00	9 75
Tinted Enamel blue,		
buff, green, pink,		
violet and white.		9 75

SECOND QUALITY (Imported).	
Moguls, series A,	Florigated, Dark.. \$9 00
Dark and Light \$8 75	Gold Florigated 9 00

Moguls, series B,	8 75	Gold Floriated...	9 00
Dark and Light..	9 00	Gold Floral.....	9 00
Floriated, Light..		Floral	9 00

DOMESTICS.	
7 Gross.	7 Gross
Mount Vernons....\$72 00	Virginias..... 36 00

Golden Gates.....	54 00	Broadways.....	28 00
Columbias (Enchre Packs)	48 00	Regattas, Blechro- matics.....	24 00

Gen. Jacksons, No. 1	40 00	Steamships, Bichro-	
General Jacksons,		matics.....	22 00
Sporting	42 00		

WOOLLEY & CO.'S ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS
Gold Moguls, series 105-106 107 108 109-110-111-
112, 32 doz.....\$11 00

Gold Harrys, series 105-106-107-107-109-110-111-112, 2 doz.....	10 00
Figured Moguls, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-	

308, 3 doz.....	9 00
Figured Harrys, series 302 303-304-305-306-307-308, 3 doz.....	8 00

Trade discount.

Nos. MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.

0. Propeller.....\$2

1. Steamboats, assorted star and calico backs...	2
3. No. 2 Highlanders, assorted star and calico backs.....	2

4. Eureka, assorted star and calico backs.....	3
9. Decatur, assorted star and calico backs.....	4
12. Star Eagle, half linen, assorted star and cali-	

6.	Great Mogul, fancy backs.....	4
33.	Eagle, American flag back, enameled.....	5
33.	Decorative fancy backs, enameled.....	5

16.	Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	5
35.	Great Mogul, (Euchre), fancy backs, enameled	5
36.	Great Mogul- Solo, fancy backs, enameled.....	5

17. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, super-enam'd, in gold.... 7
30. Eagle, fancy backs, extra enam'd, in gold.... 9
31. Great Mogul, illuminated backs, extra super-

enamel.....	8
40. Convex Corners.....	9
32. Great Mogul, illuminated, gold backs.....	10

15. Enameled Moguls, Convex Corners.....	7
Discount, 10 per cent,	

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. from 22 to 50	\$5.45
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed	\$3.00
3½ Inch Bronzed	3.25
4 Inch Bronzed	3.50
4½ Inch Bronzed	3.75
Single Rack	2.75
Double Rack	3.75
Single Stand	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks	5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks	6.25
No. 23 Double new	3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Half File	1.75
No. 9 Bill File, Single Wire	2.50
No. 10 Bill File, Brass Tube, Slide	3.50
Check Cancellers	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

Bill Holder, 7 x 9	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. \$7.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11	30.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 11	33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Exp. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 11, per doz., \$6.00.	
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EXTRAS—Awls made expressly for this purpose, \$5.00 per doz.
Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights	5.00
No. 12 Steel Check Cutters	3.50
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters	3.50
Tin Paper Cutters	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round	1.50	1.00
No. 2 Round	1.75	1.50
No. 3 Round	2.50	2.25
No. 4 Oval	1.50	1.25
No. 5 Oval	2.50	2.25
No. 6 Oval	3.25	3.00
No. 7 Oval	2.40	
No. 8 Oval	3.20	
No. 9 Oval	3.50	
Dampening Boxes	5.50	
Dampening Bowls	5.00	
Enamelled Boxes	10.00	
Enamelled Tubs	6.75	
Dampening Tubs	3.00	
Check Canceller	4.50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ Inch Flat Inks	1.50
For 5½ Inch Flat Inks	2.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 8 Circular	3.00
No. 14 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 17 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern	4.50
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks	1.50

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.25
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes	1.25
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube	1.38
No. 4 Harp	87½
No. 5 Harp Small	87½
No. 6 Harp	87½
No. 10 Inkstands, new	1.50
No. 50 Weights	4.00
No. 10 Wells	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japaned Tin, assorted sizes	1.30
Japaned Iron, assorted sizes	1.85
Japaned Steel, assorted sizes	4.00
No. 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ only	1.50
B B Check Cutter	10.00
Iron Japaned	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side	Gilt. Nickel.
Cap	\$7.00 \$7.50
Letter	6.00 6.50
Note	5.00 5.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 19 ounces, each	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japaned	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. \$3.00
10 x 12 Black Japaned	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japaned	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japaned	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japaned	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japaned	12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose per dozen	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted	7.50
Water Wells	6.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves	13.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves	17.00
6 x 11, 500 leaves	21.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves	10.50
6 x 12, 500 leaves	15.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves	19.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves	3.05
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves	3.75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves	4.45
Mann's, 10 x 12, 900 leaves	5.15
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves	5.85
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves	6.55
Trade discount	

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Hard bound, cloth sides	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 300 pages	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages	2.10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 700 pages	2.80
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 300 pages	1.65
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 500 pages	2.35
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 700 pages	3.05
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 1,000 pages	3.75
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages	1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages	2.60
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages	3.30
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages	3.15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages	4.95

COPY DRUGS.

2½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
3½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Trade discount	

TO TAKE 9 x 11 BOOK WHEEL.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel	\$7.00 \pm 8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel	9.00 \pm 10.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel	9.00 \pm 10.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$1.00
Medium	1.75
Large	2.00
Trade discount	

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	For	Clot sides
9 x 11	250	For Letters	\$12.00
9 x 11	500	Letters	19.00
10 x 12	250	Letters	12.00
10 x 12	500	Letters	19.00
8½ x 9	250	Letters	14.00
9 x 13	500	Invoices	15.00
9 x 13	250	Invoices	15.00
7 x 11	250	Invoices	22.00
7 x 11	500	Bill Oblong	14.00
13½ x 17½	250	Manifests	23.00
11 x 15	250	Manifests	23.00
11 x 15	500	Prices Current	24.00
9 x 9	250	Note Letters	10.30

PAPER SIDES, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

9 x 11	250	For Letters	\$11.50
9 x 11	500	Letters	19.00
10 x 12	250	Letters	11.50
10 x 12	500	Letters	19.00
9 x 13	250	Invoices	11.50
9 x 13	500	Invoices	19.00
Trade discount			

TAGS AND LABELS.

With strings, according to size and quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$1.00 \pm 60¢ 75¢
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	30¢ \pm 50¢
Trade discount	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pkts.	\$2.75 \pm 30¢ 10¢
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1.90
Wedding Envelopes, round, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1.90
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	1.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram	\$3.00 \pm 10¢ 10¢
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each	15.00
Reception Plate	7.00 \pm 50¢
Church Plate	8.50 \pm 12.00
Printing Bills, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10.00
Illuminated Stamping on Bills and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	
(Wholesale Prices)	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

¾ in.	\$275.00
¾ in.	6.50
¾ in.	7.00
¾ in.	3.00
1½ in.	10.00
1½ in.	12.00
1½ in.	15.00
1½ in.	12.00
1½ in.	15.00
1½ in.	12.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

	Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only	\$275.00
16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame	62.50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame	50.00
16 in. Low wood frame	45.00
12 in. Bronze rotary frame	37.50
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame	25.00
12 in. Low wood frame	20.00
12 in. Semi frame	17.00
10 in. Low bronze frame	20.00
10 in. Low wood frame	15.00
9½ in. Low wood frame	17.00
9½ in. Semi frame	12.00
10 in. Wood frame	10.00
6 in. Semi frame	5.00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and globes	

STEREOSCOPIES.

Rosewood, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$24.00 \pm 35¢
Black Walnut, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	9.00
Mahogany, 12 inch	24.00

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.25
Ruby Tubes 50c. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen each	

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

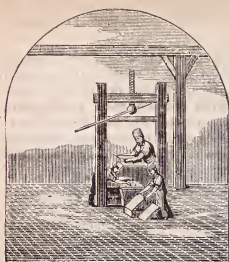
Flat, 8 to 14 inches	\$0.25 \pm 50¢
¾ inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.06 \pm 50¢
1½ inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.06 \pm 50¢

ROGERS' ERASERS.

11697	\$1.00 gold
11698	3.75 18149
11699	3.75 18150
11698	\$1.00 gold

MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

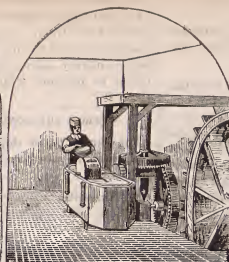
FLAT HEADS. Price ₧ 1,000, boxed.	
No. 1, ¼ inch shank.....	\$2 50
No. 2, ½ inch shank.....	2 50
No. 3, ¾ inch shank.....	2 75



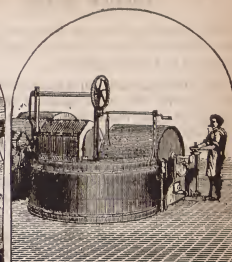
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

WILLY WALLACH,

No. 4 Beekman Street,

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES:

Owen's Patent Ruled Papers. India Rubber Copying Sheets.

Rehbach's Lead Pencils. Non-Spilling Inkstands. French Block Calendars.

The Pocket Book Makers' Association Pocket Books, Wallets, &c., &c.

Ink Cartons for the instantaneous production of ink. Letter Clip. "Stick it under my nose."

Adrien Maurin's Celebrated French Inks, (The "Syrienne" for Copying; the "Persane" for general use.)

The STANDARD Papeterie, the newest and most desirable in the market.

A FULL VARIETY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEADING LINES AS FOLLOWS:

PENCILS---Faber's, Eagle, American, & Dixon's.

STEEL PENS---"W. W.," Gillott's, Esterbrooks, & Spencerian.

INKS---Arnold's, French, Knapp's, David's, & Stafford's.

&c., &c., &c.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE COMBINED
MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
WHOLESALE

Commission Paper Dealers.

25 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

Send for Samples.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
COPYING BOOKS.**

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used
extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil
Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

**TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING
TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.**

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at
111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macosnell, deceased.
Wm. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHEA, Superintendent of Factory.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. John Cameron, of Glasgow, publisher and wholesale manufacturing stationer, has removed to 47 York street.

The Austrian post office has issued a regulation against the employment of envelopes on which advertisements are printed, either on the back or front side. Advertising envelopes of this sort, largely used in America, were coming into use in Austria, but the regulation prohibits their use on the ground that such envelopes are really criminals in their nature and therefore taxable as extra matter.

Mr. R. M. Cameron, Edinburgh, has opened an establishment in St. Gile's street, for the exhibition and sale of school desks, forms, and fittings of every description. Having turned his attention exclusively to the supply of schools, he has prepared printed forms and books, and a variety of stationery and paper suited to the requirements of school boards and schools, from the high school or college down to that of the meanest parish.

Among the advertisements in our London cotemporary we note the following:

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WELL EDUCATED, a good Arithmetician, and capable of speaking and writing French and German with perfect ease, is desirous of an Appointment suitable to her acquirements, in a House of Business.

We should call this truly elegant, but slightly uncertain language. Another one reads:

GENTLEMAN (AGED 30, WHO HAS SERVED SIX YEARS in a General and Mercantile Stationery House from whom first-class credentials can be obtained), will be at liberty in the early part of March, and is desirous of meeting with a Situation in the above business.

This must be a youthful prodigy to have had such marvelous experience, and to be a man, though under age.

UNGRACIOUS.—Some one has remarked that a Frenchman could, by his polite manner, make the denial of a favor more agreeable than a German could by his granting one. Some Germans certainly have an ungracious way of doing things, as may be seen by the following advertisement which appeared in the *Times* of the 29th ult.:

NUMEROUS LITERARY PUBLICATIONS having been lately presented by foreign authors directly to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria, King and Queen of Hungary, or to the Chief Officers of the Imperial and Royal Household in Vienna, contrary to the existing regulations, the Austro-Hungarian Embassy is desired to state publicly that no work of science or art can be presented by British subjects to their Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesties without a previous permission being obtained.

All objects transmitted to Vienna in contravention of the above regulations will be returned at the expense of the sender.

The *Independence Belge* gives some curious statistics relative to the consumption of wood in France. A large quantity of soft wood is used for making toys, and to give an idea of the magnitude of this trade it will be sufficient to take one article alone, children's drums, of which in Paris alone 200,000 are sold every month. The total number made annually in France is estimated at 30,000,000, while a considerable quantity of wood must be consumed to supply 60,000,000 of drum sticks.

An English country bookseller sends a strongly-worded protest against wholesale houses sending invoices and other documents open, so that they may be read by, perhaps,

opponents in business, or by the very persons who may have ordered the paper of other articles from them. A still stronger protest is made respecting the use of postal cards, which, being entirely open, exposes the whole transaction to persons who should know nothing about it.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

The fancy paper department has held its own, and business has been very brisk in this line.

The inventor of copyable printing ink, Mr. Melchoir, has opened a printing office in Vienna.

Bookbinders have been generally well employed, and the look-out in this direction is encouraging.

The toy trade, save a few shipping orders, has been, and will necessarily be, dull for some months.

The handsome edition of Poe's works, issued by Messrs. Black, has been printed from types set up by young women.

In the printing trade there has been a little lull in "case" work, which has been well made up by the machines in most offices having been kept well running.

The Government has granted a sum of 200,000 yen for the purpose of collecting and forwarding to the Philadelphia Exhibition specimens of Japanese productions and manufactures.

The past few weeks have been fairly good with regard to the engraving trade, and matters look equally well for this art in the distance, as, indeed, they should, when one firm is stated to have given an eminent artist £10,000 for illustrating a single work.

First-class hand-made and other superior writing papers keep up their prices; and as, indeed, the case has been for the past twelve or thirteen months, the demand is so far in advance of the supply that the best mills decline to take orders to deliver at any stipulated time.

In each and every branch of the fancy jewelry trade, business has been most encouraging, and bids fair to hold its present favorable position, the "lines" done in magic bouquet holders and "such small gear" having been remarkably good, particularly in Abyssinian gold articles.

In Melbourne, vellum and bookbinders receive 60s. a week, rulers at the same rate; lithographic printers, 50s. a week; machine printers, 70s.; machine and letter-press printers from 60s. to 70s. a week. Jewelers in manufacturing receive from £2 15s. to £3 15s.; for finer work from £5 to £6.

In the Vienna lithographic offices printers are mostly employed by the day, and a fixed task is generally set. Wages are from about four to eight shillings per diem; the machines are chiefly of German manufacture. Stone is commonly used throughout Germany for engraving upon, and so well that the proofs appear as if pulled from copper.

Of the many things that they are supposed to "manage better in France," printing is not one of them. The "takes"—emptied from sticks about four pica deep—are tied up in "packets," proofs of these are got by beating with a brush, and the page is made up by un-

papery and untieing these "packets"—five or six to the column—in their place on the stone.

In the stationery and fancy trades generally those "transatlantic" dealers who prepared for the season by laying in extensive stocks have somewhat realized their expectations, but, as with us, the late bad weather had a very depressing effect upon them. Prices declined, and dealers determined to let their stock "stand over."

CUTTING.—When will some wholesale people learn that not only is "honesty the best policy," but that firms may be dishonest without stealing? We are led to these remarks by many complaints which have reached us of late respecting several houses not only going to the customers of others, but also trying to force such questionable trade by proffering goods at ruinous prices. It is said of eminent lawyers, that, when they have made their fortunes, they try to kick down the ladders by which they rose; but, surely, when wholesale dealers have made theirs, they might be content to quietly retire and not ruin the trade by made them. What is the process, and what is bound to be the ultimate consequence? B, having ascertained A's price list, traces his customers, goes to them, and says, "I serve 'so and so,' and my price is —, i. e., 5 per cent. under A's." A finds it out, and retaliates upon B, in nine cases out of ten, to their mutual bitter loss, if not ruin. Fair profits and prices are better for all of us. Such a man as B should keep in mind that even London is large enough for a dozen in his line, and that he could employ his time and energy to better advantage than by ruthlessly and dishonestly "pushing" and "cutting" the trade to which he belongs away to nothing.

[FROM THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER.]

Mr. H. J. Fitch, wholesale stationer, has erected some handsome premises in St. Mary Axe. The block has been designed by Messrs. Hovenden, Heath & Berridge. It consists of six floors, with broad open windows, affording plenty of light to each floor, communication throughout being established by means of lifts and speaking-tubes. The basement will be occupied by machinery, the principal floors being used for other departments of the business. The upper part will be used as a residence, and one of the floors has a stone balcony, for the erection of which Mr. Fitch obtained the special sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This window adds much to the external appearance, and to the internal convenience and comfort. Heads carved in stone of the celebrated printers—Gutenberg, Caxton, and Senefelder—ornament the front.

M. PIERRE LAROUSSE.—This celebrated printer, linguist, and author, died last month, at the early age of 57 years. He was born in Toucy on the 23d October, 1817. In early life he prepared himself for the duties of schoolmaster; and it was while engaged in this latter capacity that the many deficiencies of the school books of his day became apparent to him, and he resolved to produce a series of improved works. For this purpose he proceeded to Paris, where he studied for eight years to fit himself for the task. He then commenced to print school books on his own account, which proved a failure and involved their author in pecuniary difficulties, from which he was rescued by an old friend, M. Boyer, who subsequently became his partner. The new firm published a series

of elementary works by Larousse, which even to this day have not lost their popularity in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. The most important work was the "Lexicologie des Ecoles," for teachers and scholars, in twenty-four volumes. The success this work met with placed Larousse in a state of comparative affluence.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN SWITZERLAND.—For some two years past efforts have been made by the Swiss master printers to fix upon a normal scale for the sizes of printing papers. The newly formed Society of Swiss Paper Manufacturers has set itself a similar aim with regard to writing papers. A committee, consisting of five paper manufacturers, one master printer, and one lithographer, was therefore elected to consider the best means how to bring about this end, and they, at a meeting lately held at Berne, resolved as follows: 1. The sizes of writing papers to be henceforth calculated after whole centimetres, and no fractions to be allowed. 2. The 22 sizes now in use to be reduced to 14, and to be known by their respective numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c. 3. The ream to consist in future of 500 sheets, and a quire of 25 sheets. These resolutions await confirmation at a general meeting which will shortly be held.

ENGLISH NOVELTIES.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

Mr. J. Richards, Birmingham, has invented and patented a very much improved method of manufacturing for jewelry and dress. His articles this way are likely to become very popular.

The Picnic Knife and Fork is an ingenious contrivance made to fit in one, and a small compass. It answers thoroughly to its title, and will be welcomed by all save bilious folks, who have no need either for knives or forks.

Messrs. Perry & Co. have issued patent copying books for their copying with pencil, and as these articles are suitable to the pencil and the pencil to them, we hope the public will patronize both, seeing that both will be found to suit the public.

Some handy and exceedingly ornamental ladies' Drawing-room Writing Cases have been introduced by Mr. Codd, of the City Road, to sell at from 2s. to 3s., the chief feature of which is a well designed and carefully got up oleograph on the top of each.

The Registered Sliding Stamp Case is the title of a real *multum in parvo*, in the shape of a metallic case for the holding of postage and receipt stamps in a way which admits of their being easy to get at without any chance of falling out. It is issued by Messrs. Perry & Co.

Mr. Eade's (Islington) polished Ebony String, Ink, and Match Box is a new and useful article chaste designed and nicely manufactured. The studded ivory and gilt ornamentation is likely to ensure its success. It retails at 3s. New tape measures of a similar kind are also issued by the same firm.

Mr. B. Sulman, of 40 City Road, has done so much lately in connection with his cameo and relief stamping presses as to render a line or two concerning them, in the light of new goods, almost justifiable. These presses are of various sizes, and so simply constructed, like most useful inventions, that the process of using them is exceedingly easy. The press

for illuminating, with every requisite for work, colors, varnish, rollers, &c., may be had for about 28s.

S. Hildesheimer & Co. have just brought out twenty different well executed chromos, the subjects of which are winter scenes, figures, hunting, and other subjects. As shilling pictures, they are very good, and wonderfully cheap, and, therefore, generally saleable. London agents, Dean & Son.

Messrs. Selby & Co., of Fetter lane, have introduced some welcome little strangers, most suitable for the seaside trade, in the shape of a set of pretty and useful Metallic Shell Pincushions. Gold, silver, and bright colored velvet are the materials used; retail price 1s. They are of various designs, and will command a good and general sale.

Mr. Edwards, of 119 Cheapside, has the Duplex Inkstand. It is one of the best combination inkstands we have seen. There are two receptacles for ink, a convenient tray for holding small articles, &c., the rim of which forms a capital pen rack. It is manufactured by Messrs. W. L. Smith & Co., of Birmingham, who are represented by Mr. Edwards.

The old adage, that "there's nothing like leather," is pushed right out of time by Messrs. Ultee & Horn, of 31 Aldermanbury, who have brought out their improved imitation of the article, which is now dyed all through, so that there is no possibility of its cracking or rubbing white. The surface, we perceive, is fixed, and the fabric itself is made so strongly as to be available for almost any rough branch of the trade, while its appearance is all that even a fancy blader could desire it.

The Magic Blotting Paper Weight.—This new article, called also the Perpetual Absorbent Blotter, issued by Messrs. Dean & Son., of Fleet street, is a suitable companion to the Magic Ink and Magic Pen, as well as a handy adjunct to the ordinary writing table. As it is somewhat ornamental in appearance, durable to a degree sufficient to entitle it almost to the term of everlasting, and useful alike as a blotter and paper weight, and retailed at a shilling, it is just possible it may prove for a time a successful rival to, if it does not supersede, blotting paper. There is neither tearing off nor any attention whatever required on the part of the user, the invention being a chemically contrived block of ink-absorbing properties. Whatever the merits of the article, for a time at least, it is sure to sell well.

THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S HANDBOOK OF PLAN AND MAP DRAWING.

After describing the qualities and the dimensions of drawing papers, the author shows the reader how to stretch and glue them on the board. "The sheet is laid face upward on the board and a wet sponge passed rapidly along the margins, and then across the face, including the margins, until the whole surface is uniformly wetted. The sheet is now left for ten minutes until the wet gloss has disappeared. A straight edge is laid along one edge of the sheet, and three-eighths of an inch of the margin is turned up against it and glued with a brush. The margin is then turned down and rubbed quickly with a paper knife. The opposite end of the sheet is next pulled outwards and glued in the same way, and so are the top and bottom margins. The contraction

of the paper in drying leaves the face quite flat and solid. During the drying the board should be kept quite horizontal. The thinner the glue used the better."

Concerning tracing papers we are told how to make them, if it is necessary or desirable to do so. The tracing paper is the best which is toughest, most transparent, and must free from greasiness; the continuous papers are most economical, because just the quantity wanted can be cut from the roll. Concerning the actual drawing, there are some directions which may be useful to those who will peruse the treatise to which we have already referred. Our author points out that it is advisable to begin at the top and to work downwards, for vertical lines from the right to the left. Great care should be taken to correctly place the center lines of a drawing, and they should be made very fine and distinct. When a number of concentric circles have to be struck, the center one should be made first. Lines should be drawn, whenever practicable, from a given point rather than to it, and if there are several points in one of which two or more lines meet, the lines should be drawn from that point to the others. In dividing a line into a number of parts, instead of setting off the part repeatedly along the line, it is better to set off a convenient multiple of the given part and then subdivide it. To take out a line, a knife or ink eraser should not be used, but a piece of glass paper folded several times until it presents a round edge. George G. Andre, C.E., M.S.E., is the author.—*Printing Times*.

AN ENGLISH LAW CASE.

Furnival vs. Shuttleworth.—This was an action for the price of a paper-cutting machine, supplied by the plaintiff to a Mr. Appleton, while carrying on business under the control and inspection of the defendant, one of the liquidating trustees. The plaintiff agreed to deliver a machine, including the case, for £50 cash. When ready for delivery, Mr. Appleton not being prepared with the money, the plaintiff refused to deliver without some guarantee from the defendant as trustee, who accordingly gave the following note: "Please deliver the cutting-machine to Mr. Appleton by his order." The plaintiff was satisfied with this, and delivered the machine to Mr. Appleton, who forwarded it to his customer, and having received a check for £60, applied part to the payment of wages, and paid the balance to the defendant's clerk. The defence was that the note was given simply to assure the plaintiff against any seizure or claim by the trustees, and that the defendant was not personally liable. Ultimately, the defendant having admitted that the assets, when realized, would satisfy everything, a verdict was agreed to for the plaintiff, for £50 10s., the list price, with stay of execution for six months to allow the defendant time to realize.

In his epitaph Franklin took care to have it recorded that he had been a printer. In his first work, "History of Landed Property," published six-and-thirty years ago, M. Edouard Laboulaye set forth on the title page that he was a *fondeur de caractères*—that is, a type-founder. The title, however, admits in French of two interpretations, for when M. Laboulaye abandoned the apron of the mechanic he still remained a *fondeur de caractères*, in this sense, that he took to moulding the characters of the rising generation.

LITERARY NOTES.

The readers who look for a whimsical combination of frolicsome vivacity and robust sense, of cynical comment and kindly sympathy, of grave reflection and a ludicrous criticism, in the writings of Gail Hamilton, will not be disappointed.—*Geo. Ripley.*

A curious instance of the subjects on which books are written nowadays, is seen in an English publication, "How to Reply to an Advertisement for a Situation with some Chance of Success;" being plain, straightforward advice on the art of writing replies to advertisements and avoiding the disappointments constantly encountered through imperfectly written applications by those in search of employment.

Edmond About notes that it is getting very hard to recruit the French academy. The best men are not now so anxious for its distinctions. Renan, who more than once presented his name, has forsworn again doing so; Taine has declined to be a candidate. Emile Augier, one of the brightest of the academicians, says that it is easier for talent to go without the academy than for the academy to get along without talent. Mettlicrty, he says, loads us down.

Mr. Ruskin still adheres to his refusal to reprint "Modern Painters" in complete form, but since "the younger lady of Thwain," which is Ruskin's for one of the author's friends, has selected favorite passages from that work, he consents, to arrange them in proper sequence, and to present them in reasonably cheap form. The volume, called "Frondees Agrestes" ("Rustic Leaves"), is just received at Scribner, Welford & Armstrong's; price, \$2.50. It is published, of course, by Mr. Ruskin's bookseller, and is put forth as the author's ideal of book-making. The copies are bound only in a brown French Morocco, with flexible covers, with a simple line ornamenting the side, and the most modest lettering and two designs of leaves on the back. The book is really an art product.—*Tribune.*

"The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China," by J. Thompson.—The experience of ten years' travel and adventure in different parts of the great Chinese empire, and the neighboring countries, has furnished the author of this work with the materials for an interesting narrative, although it makes no very important additions to the general stock of knowledge on the subject. He is a lively, entertaining writer, with considerable power of description, a taste for resources in natural history, and a careful observer of the character and habits of the various strange specimens of humanity with which he came in contact. His impressions of China and its inhabitants are even of a more somber cast than those of most recent travelers, but he brings an ample array of facts to confirm his statements in regard to the depth of the prevailing ignorance and poverty.—*Tribune.*

The earliest dictionary of which any record remains is one in the Chinese language, compiled by Pa-out-she, about B. C. 1100.

At Pittsburg 8,000 iron puddlers who were on strike have resumed work, and an improvement in all kinds of trade, including stationery, was at once apparent.

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ITALIAN INDUSTRY.

It is hard for the Englishman who traverses the Italy of to-day, and observes her people with unprejudiced eyes, to doubt that she must at no distant period regain much of her ancient riches. The elements of wealth are there in such abundance. We speak of a source of wealth which we have often heard mentioned by shrewd Italians, and have recently closely watched for ourselves, the rare industrial faculty of the Italian people, a faculty which, once put forth as it is now being put forth, must result in great accumulations. The aristocracy was till lately indolent in the extreme, and the well-to-do middle class is so still. For the most part, the well-to-do lead those lives still, though a new craze for wealth, and, indeed, a new necessity for it, is gradually driving them out of their easy groove. Then the shop life, of which the foreigner sees so much, was, and in a less degree is, an apparently indolent one. Italians, like Turks—and, indeed, all Asiatics except the Chinese—"keeping shop" mainly with their heads, leaving work, as we regard it, to subordinates, and doing most even of their book work after hours or in the early morning. Finally, the restrictions placed upon enterprise were so severe that it languished or died—in Naples, for example, during two generations there was but one investment for capital State bonds, which rose, consequently, to 120—and work was almost unprocureable, or, when procured, was paid for at rates which made industry seem a waste of time. With food cheaper than it is anywhere in Europe—a Florentine, for example, can be well fed on fourpence a day—no Tuscan ever eats quite enough for health, and with wine almost for the asking, no Italian out of one or two occupations ever drinks.

Work came at last with the revival of enterprise, remunerative work, work with wages, and the Italian, after his siesta of centuries, took to it with his old activity and his old power of making the brain aid the hand. Everywhere the loungers without money disappeared. Milan, Florence, Ancona, Leghorn, Genoa are as busy as northern capitals, and Naples, the city of the *lazzaroni*, is a hive of workmen, who, though they sleep in the heat, work on tirelessly from 5 till noon, and from 2 till 5 at their occupations, and then again at home far into the night, work with a will and an energy equal to that of any ordinary artisans, though inferior, no doubt, to that of English navvies. Strange to say, too, the great curse of all southern people—want of fidelity to their work—is little felt in Italy. The men take a pride, as of artists, in their labor, need little superintendence, and, as a rule, always do the very best, if not the very utmost, they can, and their best is very good. As builders they are unapproachable, by the testimony even of English engineers, while they display, wherever they get the chance, the faculties wanting to English workmen of all trades, innate taste and capacity for invention. M. Haussmann has had to import Italian workmen for his opera-house, and, wherever anything beyond industry is needed, wherever the workmen are required to be originators, they are at once forthcoming. Given a trade like the silversmith's, or the pearl-caster's, or any one demanding either an artist's eye, or a special sleight-of-hand, and six weeks' instruction suffices to secure men whose touch is in its way as perfect as that of a great sculptor.—*London Spectator*.

SEAL ENGRAVING.

Seal engraving is an art akin to jewel-making, and merits a passing notice. The practice of using gummed envelopes has, by superseding wax, gone far to extinguish the occupation of the seal engraver. Not many years ago a massive seal, bearing the crest of the wearer—if he were fortunate enough to have one, or if his initials if he could not claim heraldic privileges—was invariably suspended on the watch-guards of gentlemen; and ladies carried daintily got-up seals, with which they impressed emblems of love on the gaudily colored and perfumed wax which preserved the contents of their *billets-doux* from the glance of profane eyes. Wax and seals have had their day, but signet-rings are still in fashion, and keep the lathes of the engravers from coming to a dead stand. Engraving on gems is one of the nicest artistic occupations. It is easy for workers in metals to repair flaws or imperfections, but the seal-engraver has no facilities for doing so. If he makes a blunder, the gem is ruined and his labor is lost. He begins operations by fixing the gem on a convenient handle, and then draws the design upon it with a brass needle. The engraving is done by means of the tools resembling drills, to which a rapid revolving motion is given in a small lathe. The tools are dipped from time to time into a composition of diamond dust and olive oil, and the operator holds the gem in his hand and applies it to the tools. So fine is the work generally that a powerful eyeglass has to be used; and so slow is the process of cutting that a whole day is required for the engraving of a circular ribbon and motto.

THE GROWTH OF WEALTH AND COMFORT.

The accumulation of wealth goes on slow enough at best, and anything which interferes with that accumulation, or retards it, by so much retards the rise of the whole of the people in comfort and intelligence. Such is the suggestive philosophy which Mr. David A. Wells ably and richly illustrates in his address at the opening of the Social Science Congress in Detroit this week.

The labor saved the world annually by new devices is absolutely vast, but relatively small. Steam does a prodigious amount of work, cheapens the necessities of life to the whole world, and yet there is a vastly greater proportion of work which steam leaves undone. The voyage from England to Calcutta, for instance, with all the loss of time, of interest on goods in transit, of cost of insurance, of risk, &c., is reduced seventy-five per cent. by the *Suez Canal* and enormous saving, but it still leaves enough for the world to do. It is estimated that the population of Great Britain produce now twice as much wealth per year as they did 25 years ago. Mr. Wells estimates the economy of our own work as a nation to have improved from 15 to 20 per cent. within 15 years. We suspect that he overestimates the advance in the use of agricultural machinery in that time, as it is scarcely the fact that the prairie crops were harvested "with the sickle and cradle" as late as 1860. On the other hand, counting the immense extension of our productive area by the development of California agriculture, more than offsetting the decay of some Southern interests, as Louisiana, sugar, counting also the great saving in

the economy of railroad management and transportation, and other factors, we are probably doing on the average, man for man, 15 or 20 per cent. more than we were in 1860. But even with this rapidity of development, after 280 years of continuous toil on the part of a civilized population increasing a million fold, the total accumulation of wealth in the country would not suffice to support the population in idleness more than three years and a half. Nineteenths of the whole production of every year is consumed in supporting the producers. So that even at the best we have not advanced far in producing wealth and saving or mitigating labor.

Mr. Wells therefore urges that the purely economic aspect of all stimulants to the production of wealth and of all drawbacks likewise is the most direct answer to the doctrinaires and laboring men who ask, for socialistic measures. Christianity teaches society to reverse the selfish law of nature, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," but it has also been discovered that it is very poor public economy to let the devil take the hindmost. Society has discovered that it had better provide schools, churches, sanitary and social reforms for the hindmost and foremost equally, lest some French revolution or the black plague sweep away all in one common destruction.—*Springfield Republican*.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

To polish amber tortoiseshell, use putty powder. When it is faded it cannot be restored to its natural color.

The best metals for large stencil plates are those of thin hard brass. Acids cannot be successfully used for marking these appliances.

To make water colors in small cakes, mix the colors into a thick paste with hot water containing a little gum arabic, and press into molds.

To make a paste or putty which will dry quickly, and not make the paper curl, use a solution of pure gum arabic in warm water, and mix a little sugar with it.

A few drops of any kind of perfumed oil will secure books and manuscripts from the deteriorating effects of mold and damp. The species of leather so extensively used by bookbinders owes its power of withstanding the effects of these destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree—*betula alba*.

To make plumbago or black lead into cakes, where pieces of sufficient size are obtainable, they may be sawn into the required shape. When in powder, it may be incorporated with a very small quantity of melted sulphur, or moistened with water and subjected to great pressure, when it coheres.

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It is not, either, altogether the young men who would pay admiration to Fisk and his like who have eaten of this insane root. But they have their demigods, too, to follow. They have a vague picture before them of Horace Greeley coming to New York a printer's lad poorer than themselves, and going down to his grave with a nation as his mourner; of Benjamin Franklin walking up High street, a shilling loaf under his arm, and standing in the Court of France receiving homage that was his due.

But neither Franklin, nor Greeley, nor even Jim Fisk, were so lacking in shrewdness as to attempt an utterly impracticable field of work such as New York has been this winter; so lacking in endurance as to give up the effort in two weeks' time, and so utterly deficient in common sense as to blow their brains out, when the price of the pistol would have carried them back to the country again. These men—every man who has succeeded in the hard contest of city life—had tremendous "staying power."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

may be acceptable to some of our readers.

Some too zealous searchers after sham have claimed that José Da Fonseca and Pedro Carlini wrote this book (in college slang) "for gag." But the internal evidence of its *bona fide* earnestness is very strong. Its learned authors thought they were doing great service to "studious Portuguese and Brazilian youth," in preparing "a choice of familiar dialogue clear of gallicisms and despoiled phrases. Listen to the close of the preface:

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DIALOGUE 35—WITH A BOOKSELLER.

"What is there in news literature?" "Little or almost nothing; it not appears anything of note." "And yet one imprint many deal." "That is true; but what is imprinted. Some newspapers, pamphlets and others ephemeral pieces; here is." "But why you and another bookseller, you does not to imprint some good works?" "There is a reason for that, it is that you cannot sell its. The actual living of the public is depraved they does not read who for to amuse one's self are but to instruct one's!" "But the letter's men who cultivate the arts

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S BY ALEX. PIRIE & SONS.

OODS IN THE MARKET.

Samples,

NEW YORK.

THE FIRMNESS OF PAPER.

If a piece of paper obtained by felting small fibres, is torn at any point, in the first place, the adhesion of the fibres lying on either side of and parallel to each other, and the rent must be overcome; secondly, the cohesion of the threads or fibres that are normal to the rupture must likewise be overcome; indeed, every single thread must be either broken in twain or drawn out from the remaining ones along its entire length. Of these two resisting qualities to be overcome, the latter is most decidedly the stronger. In accordance, therefore, with this, every kind of paper having the greatest number of its fibres lying, as regards their length, in one and the same direction, must possess in that direction the greatest absolute firmness. Machine paper above mentioned possesses the greatest absolute firmness in the direction of the length of the fibres, and this direction is, indeed, so apparent that, in case of any piece of paper taken up at will, a practised eye can tell at once the direction in which it passed through the machine. But, in point of fact, experiments upon different kinds of paper show the absolute firmness of a paper to be not overmuch greater in the direction of its length than in its transverse direction. Experiments made with fifteen different kinds of paper, each of which was made up of about the same number of linen and cotton fibres, and which had an average weight of five grammes per square foot, gave the following results: The average weight at which a strip one inch in width, taken in the direction of the length of its fibres, tore apart, was 18.2 lbs.; on the contrary, the weight at which an equally wide strip, taken in the transverse direction of its fibres, tore apart, was 12.04 lbs.

"THE NEW GUIDE OF THE CONVERSATION IN PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH."

Several copies of this little work have found their way to this country and have caused great amusement to those who were fortunate enough to see them. The book is quite rare, and a few selections of some of its best points may be acceptable to some of our readers.

Some too zealous searchers after sham have claimed that José Da Fonseca and Pedro Carolina wrote this book (in college slang) "for a gag." But the internal evidence of its *bona fide* earnestness is very strong. Its learned authors thought they were doing great service to "studious Portuguese and Brazilian youth" in preparing "a choice of familiar dialogues, clear of gallicisms and despotic phrases." Listen to the close of the preface:

"We expect then, who the little book (for the care that we wrote him, and for her topographical correction) that may be worth the acceptance of the studious persons, and especially of the youth, at which we dedicate him particularly."

DIALOGUE 35—WITH A BOOKSELLER.

"What is there in news literature?" "Little or almost nothing; it not appears anything of note." "And yet one imprint many deal." "That is true; but what is imprinted. Some newspapers, pamphlets and others ephemeral pieces; here is." "But why you and another bookseller, you does not to imprint some good works?" "There is a reason for that, it is that you cannot sell its. The actual liking of the public is depraved they does not read who for to amuse one's self are but to instruct one's!" "But the letter's men who cultivate the arts

and the sciences they can't to pass without the books." "A little learneds are happier enough for to may, to satisfy their fancies on the literature."

HOW TO ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS.

The best scheme we know of, whether to advertise your business outside or inside, and assure its growth and popularity, either to-day or to-morrow, is simply this:

Open business with reliable merchandise. Display it in quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the public where you are located.

Be sure your advantages are equal, if not superior, to others in the same line of trade.

Keep up with the every-day demand for "something new," and be first to offer it for sale.

Employ polite and truthful salesmen to dispose of your goods, and never permit misrepresentations in any transaction.

Consult no extravagant desire or habit, consider no luxuries that you would like to enjoy, when you are deciding upon the percentage to be added to actual cost. The selling price should be based upon small profits, and economy should be the watchword.

Treat all patrons alike, whether high or low, poor or rich.

If this plan is carried out, it will guarantee an ever-increasing and prosperous business, and it will perpetuate the well-earned reputation of an honorable tradesman.—*Baldwin's Monthly*.

BUSINESS MORALITY OF WALL STREET.

Few persons would select the "street" as the symbol of mercantile honor. Yet it would be difficult to find a spot in the land where business ability and integrity have a higher mercantile value. Millions pass daily on the click of the gold dial. That click is a fortune to some and a ruin to others. Yet in twenty-five years not five persons have repudiated their contracts. The sale of stocks is enormous. These sales are made in an undertone, perhaps to runner or clerk of a large house. There are no witnesses. Yet be the sail loss or gain, not three men in thirty years have repudiated their sales. The leading brokers who simply buy and sell have stood for a quarter to half a century. Through these houses the great dealers buy and sell. These men keep the funds of their patrons from ten thousand dollars to a million or two. Men so trusted become rich, and when they retire they sell the good will of their houses for thousands. Usually the old firms take in their sons or relatives, and keep just interest enough to hold the boys steady and keep up the old style of things. If a man wants to see the old school honor, genuine liberality, large-hearted donations, and the courtesies of business, he will have to make the acquaintance of the street.

LINCOLN AS A POSTMASTER.

Mr. Lincoln, before he moved to Springfield, Ill., was postmaster in a small Western town. The office was poor, and Lincoln was poorer than the office. It was known that he was very hard up, and it was also known that the Washington agent was in town to collect the little sum due the general post-office. A friend, thinking Lincoln might be embarrassed,

came down to his office to loan him the sum necessary to meet the demand. Mr. Lincoln thanked him, and said he did not need any loan. While the two were talking, the agent came in. The sum due was less than \$100. Lincoln went to his desk and took out an old stocking, and turned the coin on the table. It was counted out, and met the demand exactly. Well it might, for it was not only the exact amount due, but the identical money itself that Lincoln had taken in. Old-fashioned six dollars, pistareens, sixpences, old-fashioned cents and all were there. "I never use money that belongs to other people," said Lincoln, and that resolution did much toward making him President of the United States.—*"Burleigh" in Boston Journal*.

PARCHMENT PAPER.

The use of parchment paper for the preparation of deeds and other purposes is increasing very rapidly, and is replacing the genuine parchment in a great many of its applications. An improved method of preparing this substance, according to a late article, consists in using the commercial oil of vitriol in an undiluted state. The paper is first passed through a solution of alum, and thoroughly dried, previous to its immersion, thus preventing any undue action of the corrosive principle of the vitriol. After the application of the acid the paper is passed into a vat of water, and then through an alkaline bath, to be again washed. Written and printed paper may undergo this improved process without materially affecting the clearness and distinctness of the letters, and the paper retains all its qualities, even after being vetted several times in succession; while paper prepared in the usual manner loses, to a great extent, its pliancy, and becomes hard and stiff.

Great aches from little toe corns grow.

The label on the box read, "Two pills every twelve hours," but the good wife made a mistake by giving him twelve pills every two hours. His age was promptly aggravated after referring to the family Bible.

Speaking of the late John Harper's relations with others, Mr. Curtis tells a revealing story in *Harper's Weekly*, and we may guess that it is told of the young Howadjil himself, not so famous as he is now, bringing his first wares to find if the world wanted them: "A young man once brought to the office the manuscript of a book, which he offered for examination, and addressed himself to Mr. Harper, who was standing at the desk busy with accounts. As the young man told his story, Mr. Harper, with unchanging face, went on with his work. But when the case was fully stated, he turned his head to the youth, in whose tone and words the publisher recognized the vague and eager hope with which the young author regards his first book; and with a wise kindness to recall to him the fact that there are no sentimental relations in business, Mr. Harper said: 'This manuscript may be the finest book that was ever written,' and (with a sly look at the author) 'perhaps you and I think so; but you must remember that to a merchant the commodity in which he deals is always merchandise.' "Had every author been as wisely instructed," adds the now experienced editor, "the calamities of authors, so far as they spring from relations with publishers, would have been signally diminished."—*R. R. Bowker*,

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS & PENCILS

The Finest and Best.

CIRCULAR. - To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
Wm. A. Fall, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres. National Bank of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Thompson, Cashier Continental Bank.
I. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank.
Clark, Dodge & Co. George D. Arthur & Co.
White, Morris & Co. H. T. Morgan & Co.
Vermilye & Co. American Express Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. Adams Express Co.
Voss, Dennis, Vice-Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bk.
Wells, Fargo & Co. T. Ketchum & Co.
United States Ex. Co. B. Chittenden & Co.
Barclay & Livingston. Johnson & Higgins.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co.
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IMPROVED
MUSIC
&
PAPER FILE.



PATENTED JANUARY 14/87

The merits of our Binder will be appreciated by filing THE STATIONER in the same, and by doing so will have a ready sample to sell from.

Circular Retail Price Lists with imprint furnished in liberal quantities to parties willing to distribute them advantageously.

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156 William St., N. Y.

P. O. Box 4558.

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(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.)

Established 1850.

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**Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
Files, Dampening Boxes,
Bowls, Paper Weights,**

COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

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Henry Levy & Son,

FROM

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CORNER OF CHURCH.

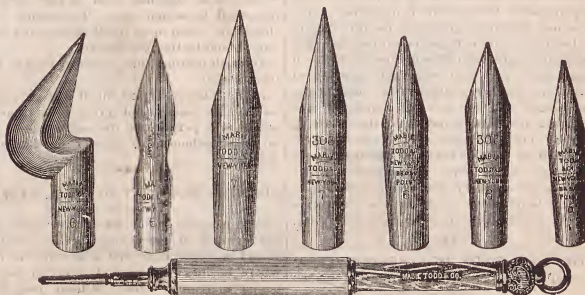
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**LAROCHE FRERES'
Favorite Line of French Papers,
ANGOULEME, FRANCE.**

Boissac's French Writing Inks.

WATERSTON'S

**PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.
106, 108, 110, 112 Reade St.,
NEW YORK**



SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADE

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JUNE 8, 1875.

NO. 48.

AN AURORA (ILL.) FIRM.

At length W. H. Watson, late of 23 Broadway, is comfortably settled at the elegant store No. 20 Broadway (lately occupied by Sencenbaugh & Dirks), in the Archadome block, his immense stock admirably arranged, and once more the "Live Book and Music Store" is in excellent running order. Mr. Watson, without any display of egotism, can boast of displaying the largest and best selected stock in his respective lines that can be found in the State outside of Chicago, while the salesroom, in size and elegance of finish, is not even excelled by any single-front store in the great metropolis itself. The dimensions of this store are 20x100 feet and 18 feet in height—the show cases are of handsomely finished black walnut, and profusely decorated with carving. We realized that Watson was very much crowded for room in his old store, but supposed that in these extensive quarters his stock would seem almost lost, and consequently are not a little surprised to find every available inch of storage room completely filled with goods. The north side of the establishment is devoted chiefly to the display of books, the shelves, show cases and counters being filled to overflowing with all the popular works of the day, school books and school apparatus, blank books and stationery. The south side is assigned to his extensive news business, and the display of the most complete assortment of toilet and fancy goods in the city. In the rear of the circular cash office an immense frame, reaching to the lofty ceiling, has been constructed for the display of wall paper; and in this line Mr. Watson claims to exhibit a larger, finer and better variety of wall paper, borders and decorations than all other houses in Aurora combined. The purchaser has the opportunity of selecting from nearly one thousand different styles, all of which are offered at the very lowest prices. Paper is trimmed and delivered free of charge, and all paper hung by Watson is warranted to give entire satisfaction. In this department he also displays an immense assortment of window shades, which visitors should not fail to examine. The wall paper sold by him is manufactured by four of the largest houses in the United States.

Opposite this grand wall paper frame—the upper portion of which is reached by a stairway and projecting deck—is arranged a large and wonderful collection of toys and nick-nacks to delight the little folks, embracing everything from a tin whistle to a costly and elegant baby carriage.

In connection with the business of this establishment, Mr. Watson is agent for the sale of several of the most popular pianos and organs, and keeps in stock a complete assortment of musical instruments, violin and guitar

strings, all the popular sheet music, musical publications, &c.

Mr. Watson assures us that he has greatly reduced the price of every article in his splendid establishment, and no person can fail to greatly enjoy a visit to his elegantly appointed new store in the Arcadome Block.—*Aurora (Ill.) Beacon.*

THE LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN IOWA.

It is entirely fitting, that Burlington, the metropolis of Iowa, should have the largest wholesale paper warehouse in the State. Everybody knows we refer to the establishment of M. S. Foote & Co., No. 115 North Third Street.

They carry a full line of all kinds of paper, and sell to printers in every section of the West. They are agents for the justly celebrated Elmwood straw paper, and the famous Moline rag paper, and the Minneapolis print paper (of the excellence of which the *Gazette* is a daily sample).

In writing papers they keep the unrivaled "Pearl Spring" brand from Carson & Brown, Dalton, Mass., one of the oldest manufacturers in the country.

Foote & Co., moreover, carry the largest assortment of envelopes of any house in the city. They make a specialty of envelopes, and also carry a very heavy line of staple stationery.

As minor items they have a heavy stock of card board, paper bags, twine, rags, Dixon's graphite pencils, &c., &c.

This is the largest house in the State. Its trade extends into the adjoining States of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

And the best part of it all is that this trade is rapidly increasing. Foote & Co. are doing a most thriving business, and deserve it all with interest.—*Gazette.*

Mr. Chas. S. Plummer, formerly agent for the Cornwal Manufacturing Company, of Newark, N. J., is now manufacturing stationery specialties on his own account, and is prepared to supply the jobbing trade at the lowest prices. Mr. Plummer is a gentleman of many accomplishments, one of which is the art of making warm friends, and his large circle of well-wishers will desire him good luck and many duets. He is also agent for Clough's Handle and Screw, a little screw to remove corks from vials and bottles. This little article, on account of its cheapness and utility, will become a necessity to every household. Price \$1 per gross. Send for circular. All orders to be addressed to the above, at No. 55 Pennsylvania avenue, Newark, N. J.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The Crescent City is no doubt the largest buyer in the New York stationery market of any city of similar size in the country, and perhaps you may consider it of interest to devote a few columns of your valuable journal to some brief sketches of the leading characteristics, dealers, &c. If so, here you are from a constant reader. This city, famous for its handsome women, fine wines, and pure Havana cigars, is the resting place for commercial tourists after a long and wearisome ride through a dreary waste of swamps and small villages. It is held up as a beacon light to mariners from afar off, and they cheer one another with assurances of what a rest and what a time they will have in Orleans next week, or next month, as the case may be. The first day here is spent in leaving cards and making appointments, usually several days off, as it is well known that dealers here will not look at samples for some days, or perhaps a week, after cards are delivered. No doubt this is caused by the feeling of their own importance on the part of dealers, who make half a dozen appointments only to break them, and expect the representative of a house where they are compelled to buy, if their own interests are consulted, to dance attendance on them for several days or a week, when they order little, if anything. In my opinion, they should be only too glad to welcome the representative (drummer) and facilitate him in his business, the dealers being benefited by having samples of new goods brought to their doors, thus avoiding the necessity of going North to find them, in place of which they seem to look upon the annual or semi-annual pilgrimage as an infliction almost too grievous to be borne with patience, and indulge in their petty tyrannies to no little extent. However, some of the drummers are not seriously disturbed about it, so why should we be? Cards having been delivered, the new drummer (in charge of an old stager who "knows the ropes," having traveled his annual rounds for many years,) of course tries the shell road and a fish or oyster fry at Lake End, with some straws thrown in, and then naturally concludes to "do the town" and "think of his head in the morning."

However, to shake the drummer now (though

not so easy when here in *propria persona*, and go his rounds for him, while endeavoring to sketch a tour of observation on the round, will now be my effort after this prolix preliminary.

We will first drop in on our jolly young friend, Jim Buckley, of Carondelet street. We find him flourishing, and evidently pleased at prospects ahead, with business paying now, though not what the future will show on his devoted head. He is as popular as they make them, has a neat store, good run of trade, with commission merchants and steamboats mainly, and attends to his business himself, which is one grand secret of his success.

On the opposite side of the same boulevard (the Wall street of New Orleans) are located Messrs. Wasson & Nelson, who, by a few years' diligent application to business, have built up a large trade with the mercantile community. They carry a varied line of commercial stationery, do a considerable amount of job printing, and furnish supplies to some of our leading banks and merchants. Notwithstanding the dull times and almost complete stagnation of business generally, they manage to hold their own. Both of these gentlemen are popular and deserve credit for having, as comparative strangers, attained a secure and profitable business where the ground seemed fully occupied before their advent.

A walk of two squares brings us to Camp street, the stationers' street of the city, and we find J. S. Rivers, who has recently succeeded to the business of W. A. Weed & Co., and is instilling renewed life into the old stand. He is a brother of the popular host of the St. Charles Hotel, of historic fame, and has a host of friends. Having the only coupon press in the city enables him to control to a great extent the railroad printing, such as tickets, circulars, posters, &c., and earned him the title of railroad printer, while his stationery stock is adapted to the wants of his numerous patrons. He has made quite a run with his banditti pen as a specialty, and the free use of printers' ink is no doubt fast assuring his success in his new undertaking. He is a live man, and will no doubt welcome all travelers and cheer them up with large orders when the tide of their next pilgrimage sets in.

Next door we find the old house of T. Fitzwilliam & Co., established long years ago by Mr. F., and having a steady and permanent trade in the city and country surrounding. Mr. F. is always at his post, with the popular Mr. Dunn, his partner, doing their utmost to please; and with good articles, well put up, and the obliging attention of men who know their business, having been brought up in it from boyhood, their abundant success is fully merited. They are too well known to need commendation, and are reliable, straightforward gentlemen who will no doubt reap their fullest reward when Captain Eads, by means of his jetties, succeeds in bringing the commerce of the great West and all Europe to our doors and business fully recuperates. More anon.

DIXIE.

BEWAILING FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 3, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Warn! warn! scorching! Cool drinks! Bandannas and palm leaf fans! Last few days hot as—the torrid zone, and only a week or so ago an overcoat comfortable. Business? Well, would like just once to see some one who de-

sires to purchase a bill—only a small one even, and I'll treat. Never experienced such a dull time during my career as traveler. Find everybody in the trade dull, and where you received your information in last number that trade was brisk in Baltimore is a mystery to me. Offered gold dollars for fifty cents, and no purchasers. Why, a man can't sell goods these times, even if he sells at a greater sacrifice than that during the days of Abraham and Isaac! The trade are very much troubled, however, with drummers, all except one, who has a card printed and tacked on the door—"Our clerk with the small-pox is better today." Rather "scabby" treatment, not to say small, and much to be "pitied."

Murphy & Co., Dulany & Co., and Cushing & Bailey all are large dealers in stationery, and in good seasons do a thriving wholesale business.

Medairy & Bowers, successors to Cushing & Medairy, have a fine large store on Howard street, which is probably the oldest establishment in the city. In 1810 Joseph Cushing opened a stationery and book store, and continued the business until 1837, when the firm was Cushing & Brother. Mr. Joseph Cushing was an old and firm friend to the Harper Brothers, of New York. Mr. Jacob H. Medairy entered the store of Mr. Cushing in 1837, as a boy, and is now the head of the present firm.

Mr. Lucus, formerly Lucus Bros., was born in the building which he now occupies. His father was one of the first to start the stationery trade in the city, and carried on the business over thirty years. In the old show cases may be seen some of the ancient styles of glass, with the center "bull's eye."

Kelly, Piet & Co., wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, carry a fine selected stock of everything appertaining to the business.

T. N. Kurtz, 151 Pratt street, is also an old established stationer, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Guggenheimer & Weil have the finest store in the city, and do an extensive trade with banks, insurance companies, and business houses generally. Their stock is always of the latest and most attractive styles, and, although both are young men, they evidently know how to keep up with the times.

Stork & Wright are always busy in their fine job printing establishment, and their work can be favorably compared with the best in the country.

John M. Miller & Co. have a fine store, and do a wholesale and retail trade. Their stock is fresh and always kept in "apple-pie order."

J. W. Bond & Co. are booksellers and stationers, and the headquarters for all school supplies.

S. E. Turner & Co. is also an old established firm, and, like most of the other houses, have occupied their present quarters for a number of years. "A rolling stone gathereth no moss," consequently it may be inferred that most of the trade have plenty of moss, namely, "spoudulecks."

D. K. Osbourn, in his little bee-hive on German street, where he has been established for over a year, has an extensive railroad trade and is doing a fine business with banks, &c.

Paul & Linley do a good old-fashioned safe business, and are a prosperous firm.

Minifie & Son deal in artist materials and some special lines of stationery, and always have in stock articles not usually kept by the

general stationers and which are only occasionally called for.

The headquarters for the boys is at Marion A. Crown's, 78 Fayette street, and although Marion's stock of stationery is small, his heart is large enough to make up for the deficiency. Those who are out of spirits and despondent from lack of orders should visit our friend and mention your correspondent. C. S. P.

A RETORT FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

THE STATIONER for May 22 is just to hand. Your correspondent's remarks in regard to selling goods in our city are neither just nor true, and the writer has only looked to one side of the question—his own. The facts are that about seven out of ten drummers do not know the first rule of fair-dealing. They start out to sell goods, and are not particular who they sell to. When they come to Richmond they call on the large dealer first, sell him all they can, then go to the small dealer and printer, our legitimate customers, and sell them \$25 worth at the same price they have charged their large customer. We mention a few instances, and hundreds can be mentioned if necessary.

A house in Baltimore sent a man to Richmond who sold a wholesale grocer twenty-five hogheads of sugar and then went to a retail firm and sold a single barrel. The whiskey men will sell a bar-room a five-gallon keg at the same price they have sold five barrels. The stationery trade is even worse. A New York house that had been selling to several of the trade here asked us if a small dealer was good. We told them we sold him only for cash and had declined to open an account. They sold him \$300 worth at the same price we had paid, and as a matter of course never saw a cent of their money and we lost a customer. Here is another instance: A drummer was in one of our stores when a clerk from the hotel at which he was stopping came in and asked the price of ten reams of letter heads. Presuming the drummer was a gentleman, he gave the price in his presence. After he had sold the stationer he went to the hotel and offered to serve them at fifty cents per ream less.

We have to pay a large tax to carry on business, and we do not propose to allow a man in New York or Baltimore more privileges than we enjoy. All we ask is fair play and equal terms, and even this we do not get. Any house can sell goods in the State of Virginia by paying \$100 (not \$300, as you have it), while we who live in the State and do a fair business have to pay from \$300 to \$700 tax yearly. As to the drummer being obliged to take out a license in his own name, that is not the case. One house can travel half a dozen drummers by simply taking out the license and giving each drummer a power of attorney to sell goods for them. We travel two men under such a license. We have been abused long enough about this business, and think it time our side had a say.

We like THE STATIONER very much, as it contains much useful information. The spring trade, which is entirely over, has been first-rate, the best since the war. We keep good stock, and offer goods at such prices as to induce many of our old customers who have strayed off to stop and buy their goods nearer

home, and in a short time we hope to have all our Southern trade back again.

The principal stationers in Richmond are Baughman Bros. and J. W. Randolph & English. Both keep good stocks, and the latter run a large blank book manufactory, with fine work a specialty.

We notice also in your issue of May 23 that "Simons & Keiningham are the binders for the State of Virginia." This is not strictly true. The facts are that Simons & Keiningham and J. W. Randolph & English are the contractors, and have been for many years.

Trusting you will pardon us for the large space we have asked for in your valuable paper, we are, respectfully,

JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY.

A TRADE DISPUTE.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

A party sends a lot of paper, folio size, to a paper ruler to be ruled in a special manner. The ruler does the work and delivers the paper, when it is discovered that the ruling is very badly done, the cross lines laying over, and falling short of the up and down ones to a very marked extent. The ruler admits the work to be poorly done, but claims that the paper was not cut square. Now the question is, does this excuse the ruler, and should not he suffer all loss in the transaction on account of his negligence in not reporting the fact that the paper was not cut in such a way as to enable him to turn out as good a job as he knew was expected? The question of liability in such a transaction is an interesting one to the trade. I have my opinion on the matter, and would like to have yours.

H.

[It seems to us that the ruler's negligence in failing to report any apparent irregularity in the stock delivered him for ruling, which would prevent him from making a first-class job, throws the liability upon him, and he should suffer the loss. We would like to hear some other opinions on a matter of such general interest to the trade.—ED.]

Edwin P. Whipple gets a fine but deserved compliment from the *London Spectator*, which severely criticises the article on American literature in the new *Encyclopedia*. It says: "We hold that Edwin Whipple is one of the most subtle, discriminating and profound of critics, and confess that a patient perusal of his collected works in six volumes, and several shorter articles in *The North American Review*, imposed upon us by this encyclopedist, has only served to deepen our conviction. Nor are we alone in this opinion. His is no provincial fame, though special circumstances confined him long to anonymous or merely periodical writing. Macaulay said that some of Whipple's essays were the subtlest and ablest and clearest in expression that he had ever read. Miss Mitford wrote that they would bear comparison with any of their class in the older country. Prescott declared that no critic had ever treated his topics with more discrimination and acuteness." We had intended to fortify our position by some extracts from his essays; but space forbids. We can only add that his essay on Wordsworth itself would have made a reputation for another man, and that delicious morsels are to be found on every page of his books, which those who read will find."

HARRISON, BRADFORD & Co.'s

Celebrated

American

Steel

Pens.

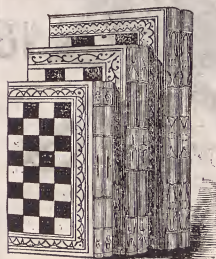
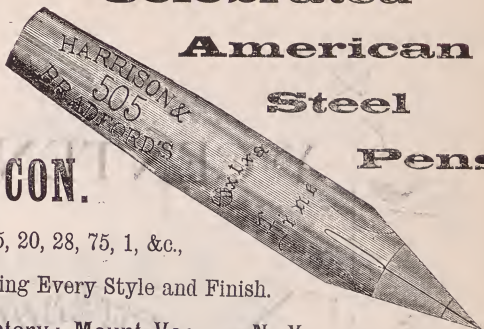
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DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRIE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY

We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

not so easy when here in *propria persona*), and go his rounds for him, while endeavoring to sketch a tour of observation on the round, will now be my effort after this prolix preliminary.

We will first drop in on our jolly young friend, Jim Buckley, of Carondelet street. We find him flourishing, and evidently pleased at prospects ahead, with business paying now, though not what the future will show on his devoted head. He is as popular as they make them, has a neat store, good run of trade, with commission merchants and steamboats mainly, and attends to his business himself, which is one grand secret of his success.

On the opposite side of the same boulevard (the Wall street of New Orleans) are located Messrs. Wasson & Nelson, who, by a few years' diligent application to business, have built up a large trade with the mercantile community. They carry a varied line of commercial stationery, do a considerable amount of job printing, and furnish supplies to some of our leading banks and merchants. Notwithstanding the dull times and almost complete stagnation of business generally, they manage to hold their own. Both of these gentlemen are popular and deserve credit for having, as comparative strangers, attained a secure and profitable business where the ground seemed fully occupied before their advent.

A walk of two squares brings us to Camp street, the stationers' street of the city, and we find J. S. Rivers, who has recently succeeded to the business of W. A. Weed & Co., and is instilling renewed life into the old stand. He is a brother of the popular host of the St. Charles Hotel, of historic fame, and has a host of friends. Having the only coupon press in the city enables him to control to a great extent the railroad printing, such as tickets, circulars, posters, &c., and earned him the title of railroad printer, while his stationery stock is adapted to the wants of his numerous patrons. He has made quite a run with his banditti pen as a specialty, and the free use of printers' ink is no doubt fast assuring his success in his new undertaking. He is a live man, and will no doubt welcome all travelers and cheer them up with large orders when the tide of their next pilgrimage sets in.

Next door we find the old house of T. Fitzwilliam & Co., established long years ago by Mr. F., and having a steady and permanent trade in the city and country surrounding. Mr. F. is always at his post, with the popular Mr. Dunn, his partner, doing their utmost to please; and with good articles, well put up, and the obliging attention of men who know their business, having been brought up in it from boyhood, their abundant success is fully merited. They are too well known to need commendation, and are reliable, straightforward gentlemen who will no doubt reap their fullest reward when Captain Eads, by means of his jetties, succeeds in bringing the commerce of the great West and all Europe to our doors and business fully recuperates. More anon.

DIXIE.

BEWAILING FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Warm! hot! scorching! Cool drinks! Bandannas and palm leaf fans! Last few days hot as—the torrid zone, and only a week or so ago an overcoat comfortable. Business? Well, would like just once to see some one who de-

sires to purchase a bill—only a small one even, and I'll treat. Never experienced such a dull time during my career as traveler. Find everybody in the trade dull, and where you received your information in last number that trade was brisk in Baltimore is a mystery to me. Offered gold dollars for fifty cents, and no purchasers. Why, a man can't sell goods these times, even if he sells at a greater sacrifice than that during the days of Abraham and Isaac! The trade are very much troubled, however, with drummers, all except one, who has a card printed and tacked on the door—"Our clerk with the small-pox is better to-day." Rather "scabby" treatment, not to say small, and much to be "pitied."

Murphy & Co., Dulany & Co., and Cushing & Bailey all are large dealers in stationery, and in good seasons do a thriving wholesale business.

Mediary & Bowers, successors to Cushing & Mediary, have a fine large store on Howard street, which is probably the oldest establishment in the city. In 1810 Joseph Cushing opened a stationery and book store, and continued the business until 1837, when the firm was Cushing & Brother. Mr. Joseph Cushing was an old and firm friend to the Harper Brothers, of New York. Mr. Jacob H. Mediary entered the store of Mr. Cushing in 1837, as a boy, and is now the head of the present firm.

Mr. Lucas, formerly Lucas Bros., was born in the building which he now occupies. His father was one of the first to start the stationery trade in the city, and carried on the business over thirty years. In the old show-cases may be seen some of the ancient styles of glass, with the center "bull's eye."

Kelly, Piet & Co., wholesale and retail book-sellers and stationers, carry a fine selected stock of everything appertaining to the business.

T. N. Kurtz, 151 Pratt street, is also an old established stationer, and is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

Guggenheimer & Weil have the finest store in the city, and do an extensive trade with banks, insurance companies, and business houses generally. Their stock is always of the latest and most attractive styles, and, although both are young men, they evidently know how to keep up with the times.

Stork & Wright are always busy in their fine job printing establishment, and their work can be favorably compared with the best in the country.

John M. Miller & Co. have a fine store, and do a wholesale and retail trade. Their stock is fresh and always kept in "apple-pie order."

J. W. Bond & Co. are booksellers and stationers, and the headquarters for all school supplies.

S. E. Turner & Co. is also an old established firm, and, like most of the other houses, have occupied their present quarters for a number of years. "A rolling stone gathereth no moss," consequently it may be inferred that most of the trade have plenty of moss, namely, "spoon-dicks."

D. K. Osbourn, in his little bee-hive on German street, where he has been established for over a year, has an extensive railroad trade and is doing a fine business with banks, &c.

Paul & Linley do a good old-fashioned safe business, and are a prosperous firm.

Minifie & Son deal in artist materials and some special lines of stationery, and always have in stock articles not usually kept by the

general stationers and which are only occasionally called for.

The headquarters for the boys is at Marion A. Crown's, 78 Fayette street, and although Marion's stock of stationery is small, his heart is large enough to make up for the deficiency. Those who are out of spirits and despondent from lack of orders should visit our friend and mention your correspondent. C. S. P.

A RETORT FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

THE STATIONER for May 22 is just to hand. Your correspondent's remarks in regard to selling goods in our city are neither just nor true, and the writer has only looked to one side of the question—his own. The facts are that about seven out of ten drummers do not know the first rule of fair-dealing. They start out to sell goods, and are not particular who they sell to. When they come to Richmond they call on the large dealer first, sell him all they can, then go to the small dealer and printer, our legitimate customers, and sell them \$25 worth at the same price they have charged their large customer. We mention a few instances, and hundreds can be mentioned if necessary.

A house in Baltimore sent a man to Richmond who sold a wholesale grocer twenty-five hogsheds of sugar and then went to a retail firm and sold a single barrel. The whiskey men will sell a bar-room a five-gallon keg at the same price they have sold fifty barrels. The stationery trade is even worse. A New York house that had been selling to several of the trade here asked us if a small dealer was good. We told them we sold him only for cash and had declined to open an account. They sold him \$300 worth at the same price we had paid, and as a matter of course never saw a cent of their money and we lost a customer. Here is another instance: A drummer was in one of our stores when a clerk from the hotel at which he was stopping came in and asked the price of ten reams of letter heads. Presuming the drummer was a gentleman, he gave the price in his presence. After he had sold the stationer he went to the hotel and offered to serve them at fifty cents per ream less.

We have to pay a large tax to carry on business, and we do not propose to allow a man in New York or Baltimore more privileges than we enjoy. All we ask is fair play and equal terms, and even this we do not get. Any house can sell goods in the State of Virginia by paying \$100 (not \$300, as you have it), while we who live in the State and do a fair business have to pay from \$300 to \$700 tax yearly. As to the drummer being obliged to take out a license in his own name, that is not the case. One house can travel half a dozen drummers by simply taking out the license and giving each drummer a power of attorney to sell goods for them. We travel two men under such a license. We have been abused long enough about this business, and think it time our side had a say.

We like THE STATIONER very much, as it contains much useful information. The spring trade, which is entirely over, has been a string, the best since the war. We keep good stock, and offer goods at such prices as to induce many of our old customers who have strayed off to stop and buy their goods nearer

home, and in a short time we hope to have all our Southern trade back again.

The principal stationers in Richmond are Baughman Bros. and J. W. Randolph & English. Both keep good stocks, and the latter run a large blank book manufactory, with fine work a specialty.

We notice also in your issue of May 22 that "Simons & Keiningham are the binders for the State of Virginia." This is not strictly true. The facts are that Simons & Keiningham and J. W. Randolph & English are the contractors, and have been for many years.

Trusting you will pardon us for the large space we have asked for in your valuable paper, we are, respectfully,

JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY.

A TRADE DISPUTE.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

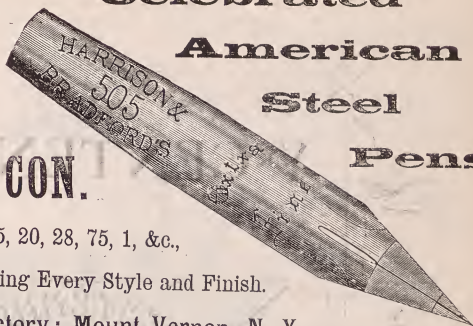
A party sends a lot of paper, folio size, to a paper ruler to be ruled in a special manner. The ruler does the work and delivers the paper, when it is discovered that the ruling is very badly done, the cross lines laying over, and falling short of the up and down ones to a very marked extent. The ruler admits the work to be poorly done, but claims that the paper was not cut square. Now the question is, does this excuse the ruler, and should not he suffer all loss in the transaction on account of his negligence in not reporting the fact that the paper was not cut in such a way as to enable him to turn out as good a job as he knew was expected? The question of liability in such a transaction is an interesting one to the trade. I have my opinion on the matter, and would like to have yours.

[It seems to us that the ruler's negligence in failing to report any apparent irregularity in the stock delivered him for ruling, which would prevent him from making a first-class job, throws the liability upon him, and he should suffer the loss. We would like to hear some other opinions on a matter of such general interest to the trade.—Ed.]

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**Celebrated
American
Steel
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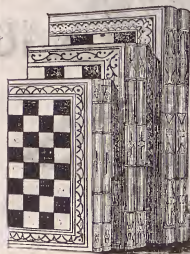
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DREKA

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PIRIE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest market rates. **SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.**

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A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly
Send for Sample and Descriptive Price List. **LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.**

Manufactured at present in two tints,

Y^E CENTENNIAL



NOTE PAPER.

Manufactured in y^e Olde Style by y^e
olde Paper Maker.

Y^e Trade Mark both for y^e Paper and y^e Wrapper Registered in
our Patent Office in y^e City of Washington.

A delicate Cream, and Light Blue.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Statement of Trade-Mark No. 2374.



Registered the 13th of April, 1875.

PORTER & BAINBRIDGE of NEW YORK, N. Y.

Trade-Mark for Paper, Envelopes and Cards.

APPLICATION FILED,

APRIL FIRST, 1875.

Specification, describing a *Trade-Mark*, used by PORTER & BAINBRIDGE, of New York, in the County and State of N.Y., for WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, and CARDS.

Our trade-mark consists of the word "CENTENNIAL" which has been used, as shown in the accompanying Fac Simile—the word "Centennial" being arranged in a curved line above the picture of a cocked hat, having a gun and sword crossed behind it, with the figures "1776" on one side, and "1876" on the other, and a monogram below the hat, and with a representation of rays of light radiating from the centre of the picture in all directions; all of which has been printed upon the wrappers or labels of the boxes containing the paper or envelopes, or upon labels attached to the same. The essential feature of the trade-mark, however, is the word "CENTENNIAL," which we propose to use in various ways; among which may be mentioned by water-marking it in the Paper.

This trade-mark we have just commenced to use upon Paper, Envelopes and Cards sold by us.

C. T. BAINBRIDGE,

a member of the firm of

PORTER & BAINBRIDGE.

Witnesses :

BENJ. W. HOFFMAN.
FRED. HAYNE.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this trade-mark either by manufacturing or selling Paper, Envelopes or Cards called "CENTENNIAL," or in the use of the word Centennial applied either to Envelopes, Paper or Cards, excepting those of our manufacture.

P. & B.

PRICE LIST.

PAPER.		ENVELOPES.	pr. 1000
8vo. long or regular fold, ruled or plain,	\$2 25	4½ N. S. for Commercial Fold, once,	\$6 25
Alexandra or 5½ E, long or regular fold, ruled or plain, 2 50		3½ N. S. for 8vo. Fold, once,	5 50
Commercial Note, long or regular fold, ruled or plain, 2 75		3 N. S. for Commercial Fold, twice,	5 50
Letter, long or regular fold, ruled or plain, 5 00		2½ N. S. for 8vo. Fold, twice,	5 00
		3½ Long, for 8vo. Fold, lengthwise,	6 25
		Alexandra for Paper 5½ Envelopes,	6 00

Send for Samples,

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

MUCILAGE OFFICE STAND.

Messrs. Carter, Dinsmore & Co. have sent us a sample of their new Mucilage Office Stand, of which the accompanying cut is a representation.

It is not only neat and attractive in appearance, but has the advantage of a broad base which makes it practically "un-tippable," and also a mouth sufficiently wide to prevent its fraying the brush or clogging up.

The brush is made of fine French bristles, and is mounted with a tasty brass cap and black japanned handle.

The contents need no mention at our hands, as they are well known "to stick everything except the buyer."

Last, but not least, the above is sold lower—see "Prices Current"—than any stands of a similar grade in the market.

SNEIDER'S NOVELTIES.

THE
ABERDEEN
MOURNING
NOTE PAPERS
AND CARDS.

The above black border is a design of a Mourning Paper and Envelope, which is at present put up in the following three sizes of one quire and one pack: Bath, Legal Octavo and Alexandra, on pure white and Scott's granite papers. The Alexandra is also in initial boxes, being stamped in relief with a plain black Egyptian letter; the Legal Octavo with an old English letter in black. The plain Mourning Papers are also put up in 4 reams and 2 M. envelope boxes; the envelopes for the same are patented.

The Cards at present come in five sizes—ladies' and gent's, long, also square—and are packed 100 in a box; then in an enclosure box of 500, five sizes in each.

John Weiss says: "Washington had a steady pressure that was ever in the same direction, like so many quiet and invisible tons' weight of atmosphere to the square inch. He did not need to grip like a terrier who could outlive like the sun. And yet he had a massive jaw that could take firm hold of a situation, wring it and shake it into docility." Therefore we say to young men, cultivate your jaw.

THE ART OF DOING BUSINESS.

[Written for "The Stationer."]

It seems strange in this age of material progress, and especially in this country, which is charged with worshipping the almighty dollar,



that there is so little information extant about the art of business.

Probably four-fifths of our town and city population are occupied with commercial pursuits, and yet, though so large a part of the thought of the community is trained in the direction of making money by trade, there is no literature on the subject, and there seem to be but few established principles about how to get on in business.

If a young man enters into any of the liberal professions, or even if he becomes a mechanic, he has no difficulty in getting information that will help him to learn his life work. The lawyer, doctor, clergyman and man of science have their text books by the score. In nearly every trade there are similar works under the name of guides or books of information or reference, such as the "Engineer's Companion."

There is even a talk of publishing text books for journalists, though the editorial profession is one of the newest; yet for a young man who is going to learn business there is scarcely anything. Trades and traders have flourished since the times of Joseph and Hiram of Tyre, but all the rich store of experience gained by merchants and dealers in the past is lost to the present generation. The literature of business is confined to a few biographies of famous men like Amos Lawrence, Astor, Vanderbilt, and the like, with a few catch-penny and insignificant publications having titles such as "How to get Rich," but which are of little practical value to any one. That such books have not been written seems incredible. That they could be made none can deny. The rich experience of a Claffin or Stewart or Vanderbilt or Peter Cooper, if properly put in words, would not fail to be full of wisdom, and it only needs the right person to collect the facts in order to make a book of

the most instructive and fascinating character. But some people will say: "You cannot make any systematic theory of business, because in practice it is not systematic." They will talk about success in commerce depending on luck or circumstances, and that no rules can be laid down for guidance in trade. This view is very shallow reasoning, for wherever any profession is practiced it must at the same time have an art, and that art can be acquired if one only goes about it in the right way. As to the idle talk about luck, it is disproved by one simple fact. If the bulk of the honest, industrious, persevering and energetic persons in the community succeed on an average in what they undertake, which as a general principle nobody can deny, then the whole theory of luck is thrown overboard, and the fact that the great majority of people expect to get the results that they are working for proves that they don't really believe in luck.

So much for a general introduction. Now to the practical question.

Let us suppose a young man of sixteen or eighteen to have passed through a public school or academy, or, still better, to have graduated at college, and to be received into the counting house of some established firm. Everything at first strikes him by its novelty. He has entered into a new field, where even the language is strange and incomprehensible to him. What does he do? If he is ambitious and energetic he strives to learn the details of everything about him. He learns the mode in which the affairs of the firm are conducted, the origin of the business, the method of keeping accounts, the relations of his superiors with other merchants, their rivals in trade or customers, as it may be. He sees how goods are received and delivered, and if he is wise he will make himself acquainted with all the sources of supply from which the goods are obtained. This, however, is but the beginning, and will serve as a foundation for something better. He must now learn the principles upon which his employers conduct their affairs. He should know all about the market price of everything they deal in, which in itself is a study for a lifetime. He must be able to tell what things effect prices, and what, under any possible circumstances the tendencies of trade will be. Still more important is it to know how to read men to find out who can be trusted in giving credit, which in itself is an art that but few excel in, and then only after long and varied experience. Lastly comes the still broader study of political economy and the relations of production and demand, with all the endless and complicated questions connected with local, domestic and international trade.

When a young man has mastered, or even superficially learned, these things, then, and not till then, he may be said to be qualified for carrying on business, and such is the beginning of the education of a business man.

A writer on this subject well remarks: "If a boy is taken when young into a mercantile house, and employed in real transactions involving real responsibility, and familiarized day by day with the spectacle of men whom he looks up to, and who are masters of their work, engaged in the solution of the various problems of trade, his whole moral and mental constitution is molded to suit the exigencies of his calling. He learns when to be bold and when to be cautious, and he learns, above all things, the enormous difference between facts and fancies. The training is no longer

very common, we admit; but neither is the type of merchants which this training created. The modern-type approaches more nearly to the gambler than the trader. The 'graduate' of the business college rushes into the market with his check-book and his invoices and his accounts current, and, feeling himself utterly incapable of working for distant results, or following the thread of complicated combinations, tries to make his fortune and 'go to Europe' by a happy throw or two in some speculative commodity, and furnishes, after a few years, one of the innumerable wrecks which now warn men away from 'business,' and give the great money markets of the world such a close resemblance to Baden-Baden and Homburg."

MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS.

In view of the appeal to the insurance commissioner to investigate the affairs of the Unity Mutual Life Insurance Association at Boston, and to prosecute its officers, the whole question of the feasibility of these associations and of their discountenance by law is likely to be discussed. It is well known that experts in life insurance, including our own State Commissioner, frown upon associations like those of the Boston and Albany mechanics here and like that proposed for the Baptist ministers of the State, as containing within themselves the sure tendency to insolvency. After awhile, says Commissioner Clarke, the present members will reach old age, death and assessments will become more frequent, new members will not join to bear such burdens, the members will decrease, a dollar a head will produce a smaller and smaller total, and the association will finally dwindle to a few, who will receive when they die a very slender return for all they have paid in.

It is difficult to make men believe this, when their association is steadily increasing in numbers. Here, for instance, is the Locomotive Engineers' Life Association, which, at an expense of 3 per cent., has distributed \$72,000 to heirs of deceased members, during the past year. It contains 3,377 members, each of whom paid, last year, \$23. This was less than three-fourths of 1 per cent. on a life insurance of over \$3,000. This is very flattering at the end of seven years, but will the association hold out to pay so much or even a fair return to every man who is now paying his assessments? That is the question. But it seems to us it is a purely private question, which every man should have the full liberty of answering for himself, and in which the State should hesitate to interfere, especially in view of the fact that 37 out of 38 regular life insurance companies have closed up their business in this State within ten years, while, for the past year, our five Massachusetts companies have terminated more policies than they have issued. In view, however, of the uncertainties of the problem, people who feel inspired to raise and set in motion these associations should be very sure that they are not inviting their friends to throw away their money.—*Springfield Republican*.

A judicious newspaper advertisement, even though inserted but once, works not only for days and weeks, but for years. A letter was received in this city, recently, for a firm, every member of which had been dead twenty years. The writer probably copied the address from an old newspaper without noticing its date.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers,
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

H. K. W. HALL,
Paper and Twine Dealer.
7 WILLIAMS COURT, BOSTON.

Sole Agent for Pequot Mills Closet Paper.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

DENNISON & Co
No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston.
632 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
169 Vine St., Cincinnati.
150 S. Clark St., Chicago.
110 Pine St., St. Louis.

Send
FOR
Price Lists.

DENNISON & CO.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.

D. C. PRATT,
16 New Church St., NEW YORK
Cor. Dey Street.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
LEHIGH SLATE CO.'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE
SLATES AND BLACK-SLATES.

Also for
COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES.
With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SLATE PENCILS, CHALK CRAYONS.
And All kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.
Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



MODERN NURSERY RHYMES.

In their pockets ducats, in their bottles rye,
 Four-and-twenty drummers—how is that for high?
 When they start a-travelling, customers beware,
 Of your pocketbooks, be sure and have a care;
 When they call upon you, they smile so very sweet,
 And talk so very bland, it really is a treat;
 But when they've won your confidence and got you
 on a string,
 Down go the orders, and they're off like lightning.

There was a man, a country stationer,
 And he was wondrous wise,
 For every time a drummer called
 He'd slay him "darn his eyes!"
 But when the travelers found him out
 They wouldn't call on him;
 And now he's quite disconsolate
 And says it is a sin.

Little stationery orders,
 Little courtesies,
 Fill the drummers' pockets,
 And their employers please.

There was a smart youth named Plummer,
 By occupation he was a drummer;
 He swore by old Scratch
 "This trade I must catch,
 Or you may call me a regular blunder."

A youth in New York's named Kent,
 Who on selling many goods is bent;
 When he sees a stationer
 No thoughts can defer
 This youth in his way of content.

HUMORS OF THE TRADE.

What does an agent want to hold on to when
 blown up by a customer? His tongue.

What is the difference between an agent and
 a dead man? One is everlastingly on the road,
 and the other on the road to everlasting.

Why is the Hotel de Bates like a four-
 wheeled vehicle? Because it's a little "buggy."

When is a dry sermon inappropriate? On a
 wet Sunday.

What is the difference between an agent and
 the grasshoppers of the West? None; neither
 let the grass grow under their feet.

What is the difference between a sailor in a
 storm and a plucky pugilist? One is lashed to
 the mast, and the other mashed to the last.

When is an agent a vegetable? When he is on
 the "beat" and "cabbages" everything green.

Why is a farmer like a dishonest clerk? One
 tills the soil, the other spoils the till.

While sitting in front of the store a few
 evenings since, a little girl of some six or seven
 years of age came along. She was barefooted,
 had a dirty face, and her whole make-up was
 in harmony with it. Says she: "Mister, how
 much are them gold pens in the window?" I
 looked at them and said, "Three dollars
 each," to which she replied, "Gif me a slate
 pencil," paid for it, and passed out perfectly
 unconcerned.

KANSAS CITY, May 28, 1875.—Our crop of
 grasshoppers will average about a quart to the
 square foot.

The "Presbyterian Hymnal," the first edi-
 tion of which was issued by the Presbyterian
 Board of Publication in September last, has
 reached the enormous sale of 900,000 copies. But
 just wait till our "Selected Poems from THE
 STATIONER" appear, and the Hymnal won't be
 anywhere for circulation.

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

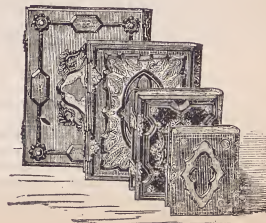
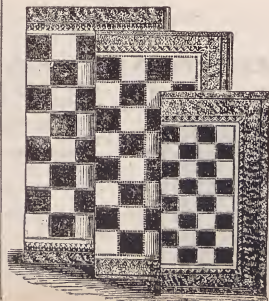
The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
 President American Stationer Association,
 74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
 Manufacturing Stationers,
 No. 156 William Street, New York.



BUSINESS CHANCES.

OLDTOWN, ME.—Miss E. M. Bartlett, books, sold to S. Bradbury.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ward, Dickson & Co., fancy goods, dissolved.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Clemence & Light, stationers, &c., dissolved; now D. D. Clemence, Jr.

Helen M. Knowlton & Co., publishers of the *Patriot*, sold to Chas. Hamilton.

CINCINNATI, O.—M. T. Lane & Co., publishers, sold out.

READING, PA.—Smith & Snader, books and stationery, dissolved.

WATERTOWN, ME.—M. C. Percival, books, &c., sold to J. F. Percival & Co.

SALEM, MASS.—Webber Bros., publishers of the *Post*, now C. H. Webber.

[From the Publishers' Weekly.]

AUBURN, N. Y.—Elliot & Allardice, booksellers, stationers and newsdealers, have made an assignment to Charles O'Brien.

BOSTON, MASS.—Messrs. G. H. S. Driver and Charles L. Shepard have retired from the firm of Henry L. Shepard & Co., publishers, and the business is continued by Henry L. Shepard.

DETROIT, MICH.—Bothroyd & Gibbs have closed their office at Grand Rapids, removing to Detroit, which will be hereafter their headquarters. They have also established a branch office at Saginaw.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Brandis & Meadows, booksellers and newsdealers, are succeeded by A. S. Patrick, formerly of Rome, Ga.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Simon & Bro. have moved into a new store, 50 Calhoun street.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The business heretofore conducted in the name of S. R. Wells will be continued under the style of S. R. Wells & Co.

PALMER, MASS.—The book and drug business formerly carried on by Wood & Allen will in future be conducted by Allen & Cowan; the former firm having been dissolved and succeeded by the latter.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Henry Carey Baird has admitted as a partner Mr. J. Franklin Garde, and the style of the firm is changed to Henry Carey Baird & Co.

By the death of William B. Evans, the firm of William B. Evans and Co. has been dissolved. S. T. Souder & Co. having purchased their interest, stock, plates, &c., will continue the business at the old stand.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Smith & Holloway, booksellers and stationers, have made an assignment to Marshall P. Chapin.

[From the American Booksellers' Guide.]

At Eugene City, Oregon, the book and news business of J. W. Skaggs has been purchased by O. A. Tibbets.

At Goshen, N. Y., B. S. & A. Purdy, booksellers and newsdealers, are succeeded by Purdy & Murray.

Mr. Geo. H. Belget, formerly of Ponchatoula, La., has opened a book, stationery and news store at 157 Magnolia street, New Orleans.

Strickland & Co., formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., have closed their business there, and have resumed the bookselling, stationery and fancy goods business in Oakland, California.

The firm of Lindenmeyr & Bro., paper dealers, 15 and 17 Beekman street, New York, is dissolved, Mr. John Lindenmeyr retiring from the business, which will be continued by Henry Lindenmeyr.

At Bloomington, Ill., the firm of Maxwell, Batclerich & Co., is dissolved and a new copartnership formed for the purpose of carrying on the stationery business, under the name of Maxwell & Co.

Armstrong & Co., lithographers, formerly at 106 Congress street, Boston, have transferred their business to the Riverside Press, Cambridge. It will, as heretofore, be under the personal superintendence of Mr. Armstrong.



EDWARD TODD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gold Pens,
Pencil Cases,
Tooth Picks.

Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fac simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL

A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ARNO LEONHARDT.

THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S
Commercial Lithography.

324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.
We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.

FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN



The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 49 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of
our signature:

R. Esterbrook & Co.

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

CORPORATE MARK,



To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their Corporate Mark

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' (LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

NO. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1875.

The coming Centennial Exposition will doubtless open the eyes of the many who have hitherto regarded Philadelphia as a large provincial village, when its visitors will see for themselves its vast manufacturing resources and facilities.

Nature has not favored it with the supply of water power enjoyed by many Eastern cities, and old foginess still exists which renders us more contented to follow in the footsteps of our fathers, grandfathers and great and very great grandfathers; still we have built up our manufacturing interests on a solid basis, and in extent they make it the second city in the civilized world. We are comparatively happy people, and if contentment is bliss, we deem it folly to be wise, and are satisfied not to go to sea like the three wise men—in an open bowl.

We admire the enterprise, energy and pluck of your city and Chicago and are not envious of the growing trade of Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati. May they live long and prosper, and come to the City of Brotherly Love for their supplies.

There are many things to interest the stationery trade particularly in this city. The stock of our large jobbing concerns are complete and varied. Our blank book and card manufacturers, fancy paper-makers, frame manufacturers, envelope makers, chromo publishers and other lines of interest to every one in the stationery business is very extensive, and in their several branches many make a specialty, which enables them to offer their goods in any quantity desired, at the lowest price. For instance, in commercial lithography, firms like Theo. Leonhardt & Son excel, having made a specialty of stationers' work for upwards of twenty-five years. They have a stock of vignettes, borders and ornaments for checks, notes, blanks and certificates, which for beauty and finish are unrivaled. As map engravers and in outline work generally they have no superiors.

Thomas Hunter, in chromo-lithography, has represented one of Hamilton's finest paintings, "Toggers Drapa"—so closely imitating the grand masterpiece that none but an expert can distinguish the copy from the original. He has also many other fine specimens of chromo printing. He has recently issued fine chromos of the Art Building, Horticultural Hall and Main Building of the Centennial, and are about to issue views of the Agricultural Hall and Machinery Hall as soon as the alterations contemplated are completed. They also have a bird's-eye view of the grounds and buildings in press.

H. J. Toudy & Co. have issued a bird's eye view of all these buildings, correctly grouped with the intervening walks and grounds as they will appear when completed.

Thomas Sinclair & Son have published many exquisite chromos, varying in size from the smallest card to the largest specimen of work that can be put on stone.

These are a few of the firms who make a specialty of lithographic work, which stationers will find to their advantage to keep in stock.

In blank books, Altemus & Co., Jas. Arnold, T. W. Price & Co., Gladding & Son (diaries, upwards of 150 varieties on tinted paper), John Jones, Wm. Mann, J. R. Nagle & Co., and

W. F. Murphy's Sons make a specialty. In card and cardboards the principal houses are A. M. Collins Son & Co., and Charles Beck, both houses carrying very large and complete stocks.

In fine stationery for the trade, Louis Dreka, Mason & Co., W. H. Hoskins, and C. A. Dixon & Co. In commercial stationery, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Moss & Co., and C. J. Cohen. In envelopes W. E. & E. D. Lockwood, E. J. Spangler, C. J. Cohen, Tobey, L. Dreka, and Mason & Co. In glazed paper, Rastain Bros., M. M. Bayersdorfer & Co., and Chas. Beck. I would also mention Chas. Williams as the leading, if not the only marble paper manufacturer in the country. Our leading writing ink manufacturers are Jos. E. Hoover & Co., C. F. Knapp, R. Magee, Harrison Manufacturing Co., and J. Raynald. In the manufacture of steel pens Warrington & Co., and Esterbrook & Co. (Camden), and in pocket books, Rumpff, and E. P. Hunt. In corresponding with all the above, stationers all over the country will serve their own interests.

Charles McIlvaine & Co. are making decided improvements in their Patent Copyable Printing Inks for stationers, and at the same time reducing their prices.

In the book line the new society novel by Mrs. Ann. S. Stephens, entitled "Bertha's Engagement," has created quite a furore. It is considered by critics as her best effort, and judging by the large orders received by the publishers, Messrs. Peterson Bros., her most successful.

"A Century After, or Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania," is another work worthy of attention, issued as it is, in the most sumptuous style, and illustrated from original designs by Hamilton, Bensell, Schell, Moran and others, engraved superbly by Lauderbach. It will be completed in fifteen parts, uniform in size with Appleton's "Picturesque America."

There are few novelties in stationery at this season, and comparatively few books of note being published, but there is every prospect of an early and heavy fall trade, and our manufacturing stationers and book-makers are already preparing for it. H. C.

TRADE GOSSIP.

John T. Bailey's rope and twine works, Philadelphia, Pa., burned May 22. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured.

Mr. Emack will act as agent for Porter's Perforated Cloth Covered Slate Frame, noticed in a late issue.

The new improved Copying Pencil of the Eagle Pencil Company is on the market at \$10.50 gold per gross.

Richard H. Hoffman, of Keyser, West Va., has patented an Improved Bill File, which is illustrated in the *Scientific American*.

W. H. Bowdler's wax factory, West Roxbury, Mass., burned May 22. Loss, \$7,500; insurance, \$4,700. Supposed to be incendiary.

Gray's picture-frame factory and a dwelling-house at Hyde Park, Mass., were burned, Saturday morning, May 22; loss \$18,000, insured for \$11,000.

Kennard & Hay's Stationery Manufacturing Co., 80 Liberty street, have sold out to the Globe Stationery and Publishing Company; J. W. Merrill, President.

Several stationery firms at New London,

Great Falls, Manchester and Portland, besides those named in our notice of Skinner, suffered losses from his "ways that were dark."

Walter C. Strickler, of Peoria, Ill., has sold out his book and music business to A. A. Adair and W. R. Utley, who will continue at the old stand, 110 South Adams street.

One thousand paper boxes per day are turned out at the establishment of Allen & Boyden, Lynn, Mass. All sizes and varieties are embraced in the products of their manufacture.

We are using Homogeneous Blotting Paper, imported by Henry Bainbridge & Co., and like it very much. Printers and lithographers should try this, as it is very superior for printing.

Stevens & Co., English manufacturers of ink, are making strenuous efforts to introduce their product into the American market, and it is reported, propose to expend \$80,000 in advertising with that object.

The Cream Satin-Finish Note Papers, as put up by Messrs. Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co., present a beautiful appearance, and can be especially recommended as being strictly first-class in finish, texture and ruling.

More than 20,000 boxes per year are cut out at S. P. Sargent's establishment, Lynn, Mass., and sent "down East" to be made. They are all made of straw and wood board, and are sold to the shoe manufacturers of Lynn.

"Sponge is quoted at \$1.25 per pound at Key West," say the market reports. Good gracious! We know of a young one here that even so many people would be glad to part with for half the money.—Go West, young man—to Key West.

J. S. Penn & Co., of Congress avenue, Austin, Texas, are wholesale and retail dealers in books, stationery, news and varieties. They have a full line of stationery, family Bibles, and one of the best stock of memorandum and blank books in the State.

R. B. Dovel's Son has hired the store No. 131 William street, and will hereafter carry stock of all goods manufactured by them at that place. Mr. R. E. Bennett will be glad to see all his old friends at 131, and will now have more room to accommodate them.

H. E. Thompson, Jr., formerly of North Adams, has established himself on his own account at Noble's Block, West street, Pittsfield, Mass., where customers will find blank books constantly on hand or made to order at the shortest notice, book-binding and repairing in all branches in the best style, as we can testify.

The New York Board of Trade has a special committee of merchants and publishers, who have placed themselves in communication with all the large cities with reference to the objectionable law on the postage of small parcels and publications. It is intended to introduce a bill into the next Congress for its immediate repeal.

Mr. Sneider would announce to the trade generally, that he is manufacturing his own envelopes, and will offer the trade special inducements in wedding stock; also new novelties in plain paperies, having heretofore only manufactured ready-stamped and illuminated goods. He will keep in stock all Pirie's and Owen's satin-stripe and check papers and card boards. Also French, English and Ger-

man writing papers of his own importation in folios, at his old stand, 37 John street.

The 140 letter carriers of Boston delivered in May 890,745 mail letters, 366,127 local letters, 581,101 newspapers, 116,887 mail postal cards, 108,705 local postal cards; and collected 1,446,983 letters, 179,037 postal cards, 232,300 newspapers. This shows an average of nearly one postal card to every 9 letters mailed, and proves that though nearly half a million cards were used, that letter-writing is by no means a lost art.

The Powers Paper Company have been moving their paper box business to Taylor street, Springfield, Mass. It has been enlarged to such an extent, that 10,000 to 12,000 boxes will be produced per day, and 40 to 50 hands employed. New machines are being put into the envelope room, and the firm, which began the year with six envelope machines, has now 21. A new cutter is being put up, and several sealing tables. About half a million envelopes are now made daily.

"Have you writing paper in boxes with letters on it?" I informed her I had a fine assortment of the different styles of initial stationery. "How much do you ask for a box of it?" "All prices, from twenty cents to two dollars per box." I then inquired what initial she wanted. After a moment's pause and some consultation with a friend, she answered she would take "G," and turning to her friend she said she took that letter "because she wrote to George twice as often as to any one else."—*Publishers' Weekly*.

We have received a copy of the *Oshkosh Weekly Times*, of May 5, which shows very strikingly the results of the late disastrous fire, being printed on only one side of a sheet, about 15x9 inches large, but full of pluck and determination. We note the following item: "Mr. H. S. Hawley, the representative of Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, was in our city on the evening of the fire, and rendered the sympathy of his firm to his customers. Probably the first order for new goods given by our merchants was given him, and the first lot arrived by express on the morning of May 1."

The Arms and Bardwell Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass., occupy a three-story brick shop, 40x110, and employ 100 men and girls full time, making pocket-books, self-closing diaries, pocket records, &c. The company was established in 1837. The present treasurer is J. C. Arms, the secretary C. H. Sampson. They are running their force on something new, a pocket and family photograph case, made on an entirely new plan, with metal edges and wire-holding backs, to hold from two to one hundred and fifty pictures. They are sold by stationers and fancy goods dealers everywhere. They commenced upon these about two months ago, and get up over 50 different styles, varying in price from \$5 to \$30 a dozen. They also make 75 different styles of ladies' belts, worth from \$1 to \$12 a dozen, with an infinite variety of jet buckles and ornaments. They introduced to the trade a wood-edged backgammon board last fall, and sold 1,000 dozen ranging from \$1 to \$3 each for retailers' sales.

A Boston merchant is making money, hand over fist, on this motto, paraphrased from "Poor Richard": "Early to bed and early to rise, never get tight and advertise."

AWARDS OF STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

The awards of the Interior Department for stationery for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, have just been made. Contracts were awarded to Washington firms as follows: Warren, Choate & Co., legal cap, tracing paper, drawing paper, envelopes, Faber and Cohen pencils, red ink, paste and sponge; John C. Parker, royal and foolscap paper; Solomons & Chapman, flat cap, drawing and waste papers, Bristol board, envelopes, pens, Dixon's pencils, red tape, sponge cups, &c.; Robert Beall, press copy books, gold pens, Carter's and French copying inks, McGill's fasteners and parchment paper; Wm. H. Dempsey, linen stock paper, manilla wrappings and drawing paper, gutta percha pencils, Maynard & Noyes' and Arnold's inks, Faber's rubbers and table baskets; Mohun Brothers, bond quarter post paper, envelopes, Perry & Gillett's barrel pens, inkstands, pen-knives, office shears, and scissors, Morgan's mucilage jars, visiting cards, rubber bands and gutta percha penholders; Wm. H. Ballantyne, drawing paper, heavy envelopes, steel pens, glass paper weights, eyelets, triangles; Germond Crandall, Dixon's red and blue pencils, wood pen-holders, India inks and brushes; Brad. Adams, envelopes, Faber's red and blue pencils, silk ribbons, pen-knives and paper weights, linen and hemp twines and waste baskets. The only parties outside of Washington to whom contracts were awarded are the Morgan Envelope Company of Springfield, Mass., for part of paper and envelopes and all the mucilage; and Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass., for finer quality of paper and envelopes; P. W. Durham, of New York, tracing cloth, yellow wrapping paper, and cloth lined wrappers. The prices on an average were lower than last year.—*Washington Evening Star*.

SOUND WORDS ABOUT SQUARE DEALING.

There can be no sympathy between honesty and dishonesty; there can be no compromise between right and wrong; there can be no peace between truth and error. The battle has been waged from the beginning of time, and only ceases as honesty, right and truth are victorious. We have enlisted in the ranks of those who battle for the right under the banner of truth. We are fighting for full counts, even measures, just weights, and correct gauges among those who buy and sell and get gain. We are contending for principles, not men, for fair and square and enlightened dealing amongst men in trade, for honesty in retailing goods as well as in wholesaling goods, for honesty in manufacturing and packing goods, as well as in jobbing goods. We say, moreover, that it is a possible thing to do an honest and legitimate business and make money. We know such houses in this city composed of straightforward, honorable men, who deal fairly and squarely with their customers, and who have succeeded in building up a trade that is an inheritance to their children of which they may well be proud. We may with propriety mention the name of Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart, now retired from business, who for more than a quarter of a century have preserved most honorable names and accumulated ample fortunes, against whom the breath of adulation or short weights was never uttered. With equal propriety we may refer to the world-wide reputation of Alexander T. Stewart, the most successful merchant this country has ever known,

and who during all his life has maintained a reputation for honesty and fair dealing which of itself is worth a fortune. It need not, therefore, be said that a man cannot be a merchant and be honest. It is a gross slander against that large body of honorable merchants who have developed our commerce and built our cities and shaped the material prosperity of our country. But there are a class of men with whom the rapid accumulation of money outweighs every other consideration, and who are willing to barter soul, strength, body and mind to gain the world; who will practice any fraud, resort to any device, stoop to any dishonesty to accomplish their purpose. They are the parasites on healthy trade; they prevent the proper discharge of the functions of the body of commerce, they are here to-day and gone to-morrow. To all such we say: If you wish to array yourselves against us, we most cordially invite you to do so. We are willing to have a division on this question. The honest, straight-forward, reliable jobbers, manufacturers and packers on our side; the swindling, cheating, short weight, short measure, short count, short gauge gang on the other.—*American Grocer*.

THE ST. LOUIS EXCHANGE.

The midsummer heats, during which I visited the Exchange of St. Louis, seem to make but little difference with the ardor and energy of its members. The typical July day in the Missouri capital is the acme of oppressive heat; before business hours have begun the sun pours down bewildering beams on the current of the great river, on the toiling masses at the levee, and along the airless streets rising from the water side. The ladies have done their shopping at an early hour, and gone their ways; paterfamilias seeks his Avernus of an office, clad only in thinness of linen, and with a palm-leaf fan in his hand; a misty aroma of the cool-scented fies of Hellery or Gregory floats before him as he seats himself at his desk, and turns over the voluminous correspondence from far Texas, from the vexed Indian Territory, from the great Northwest, from Arkansas, or from the hosts of river towns with which the metropolis does business. At eleven the sun has become withering to the unaccustomed Easterners, but the St. Louis paterfamilias coolly dons his broad straw hat, and, proceeding to the "Merchants' Exchange," a huge circular room into which the thirteen hundred members vainly try each day to cram themselves, he makes his way to the corner allotted to his branch of trade, and patiently sweats there until nearly one o'clock. In this single room every species of business is transacted; one corner is devoted to flour, a second to grain, a third to provisions, a fourth to cotton, &c. A whirlwind of fans astonishes the stranger spectator; people mop their foreheads and swing their palm-leaves hysterically as they conclude bargains; and, as they saunter away together to lunch, still vigorously fan and mop. The tumult and shouting is not so great as in other large cities, but the activity is the same; and from time to time the laborers go to refresh themselves at great cans filled with sulphur water. But in a few years the magnificent new Exchange building, which will, in many respects, be the finest on the continent, will rise, and trade will not only be classified, but will have far greater facilities for public transactions than at present.—*Scribner's Magazine*.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have before us a copy of *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, June 26, 1874. In its columns we find the following:

LITHOGRAPHIC Printers are requested not to accept Situations in Edinburgh during Dispute. Information at Burden's Hotel, High street.

Could a whole volume on the relations of employers and employed tell much more than the above?

THE last link is broken, the last friend is gone;
To breast the dark current I'm left now alone.
Hope alone dially shines, or my prayer would be—
Release this lone spirit, that longs to be free.

Extremepore by one pulling hard against the stream.
Any one disposed to save a brother from despair,
please communicate with No. 372, "Scotman" Office, Edinburgh.

The poetic genius of Scotland still survives!

If American machinists were to be called on to assist in tailoring and dressmaking, we think they would be somewhat surprised; but in Scotland it is evidently a common thing for them to engage in such work. Query! Is the preparation of a youth for the machine anything like the dressing of a fowl, or spitting of a partridge?

MACHINIST (Good) Wanted, who can assist at Dressmaking; also advanced Improvers. Apply immediately, Miss Miller, 7 Union street.

MACHINIST (First-class) for Tailoring. Adair & Co., 33 North Bridge.

TAILORES. Wanted, Youth to prepare for Machine, and do other Tailoring Work. Apply 33 South Bridge, First Flat.
"Crescendo" again!

BOY (Message) Wanted, about 14. Wages Liberal. Apply M. Melvin, 20 Dalry road.

BOY (Respectable Message) Wanted, from 12 to 14. Apply Mr. Jardine, 25 Brougham street.

BOY (Stout Message) Wanted Immediately. About 18s. or 10s. Weekly. Apply to J. Craig, 263 and 265 Canogaue.

What is the probable difference between a "Respectable Message" and a "Stout Message?"

What American would seek a situation in a "Cattle Spice House?"

TRAVELERS (Two or Three Thoroughly Efficient) Wanted to represent the best Cattle Spice House in the Kingdom. To Energetic, Intelligent and Active Men, a good income can be guaranteed. For terms, &c., apply to T. Myres, Royal Cattle Spice Mills, York.

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The edition of Plattner's Blow-Pipe Analysis, published by Chatto & Windus, of London, and edited by T. H. Cookerley, is very nearly a *verbatim* reprint of his edition, translated by Professor H. B. Cornwall, of Princeton College.

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A

Albums—Autograph, Herbarium, Photograph.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.
Agate Styles.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Kerk's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Blocks—Hill's, Crandall's, Embossed, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotting Paper.
Books—Bills, payable and receivable, Book-keeping, Blanks, Butcher, Cyphering, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Hotel Registers, Half Bound, Index Invoice, Memorandum, Tuck, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Receipt, Reporters, Scrap, Time.
Books, Copying—French, Johnson's, Japanese, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Hadden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Bonnet Boards—Blue and White, Brown.
Bristol Boards—Goodall's, Reynold's.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Card Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co's, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Visiting, Printing, Wedding.
Card Board in Sheets.
Cash Boxes.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Done, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Checkers—Boxwood, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Check Cancellors.
Check Covers—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Clips—Board.
Clips—Letter.

Compasses.
Copying Books.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Cork Screws.
Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Cribbage Boards.
Cribbage Pins.

D

Deed Boxes.
Desks.
Desk Pads.
Diacies.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dice Cups.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, French, Manning's, Onion Skin, Pirie's.
Envelope Cases.
Erasers—Eagle, Faber's, Green's, Roger's.
Eyeclets.
Eyeclets—Machine.

F

Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Newspaper, Music, Olmstead's, U. S. Standard, Shipman, Ready Reference, Yankee.

Folders.
Flour Triers.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps—Ribbon.
Hones.

I

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, "B" Arnold's, Carter's, Carmine, David's, Deausseau's, Dovell's, Knapp's, La Syrienne, La Persane, Maynard & Noyes, Payson's Indelible, Sear's Indelible, Stafford's, Stephen's.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
India Ink.
Indexes.
Inkstands—Bankers', Barometer, BB Bronze, Combination, Counting House, Euroid, Fancy Glass, bronze tops; Fancy Glass, plus tops; Flint Glass, French Pump, Glass, Irving, Library, Merritt's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Screw Top, Silliman's, Whitney.

Impression Paper.
Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Ivory Goods.

K

Key—Chains, Rings.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.
Leads—Cohern's.
Letter Balances.
Letter Clips.
Linen Markers.

M

Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments—French, German, Swiss.
Marking Pots.
Manifold Paper.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Memorandum Blocks.
Merchandise Tags.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, David's, Dovell's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Boxes.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paper—Author's, Crane's, Cross Section.
Paper, Copying—Mann's, Murphy's, Johnson's, Japanese.
Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted.
Paper, Domestic—Brown's, Crane's, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, French, Fellows', Irish Luten, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Pirie's, Whatman's, Gold, Profile, Turner's.

Paper, Tissue—American, English.
Paper—Tracing, Water Closet.
Paper Cutters.
Paper-Fasteners—Perry's, McGills, Swartwout's.
Paper-Folders.
Paper-Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Iron, Ivory, Glass, Nickel.
Pens—Gold, Glass.
Pens, Steel—Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Spencerian, Quill, Blauze, Pouré & Co.
Pen-Holders—Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil-Cases.
Pencils, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—Faber's.
Pencils, Slate—German, Soapstone, Rubber.
Pencil-Sharpeners—Lead, Slate.
Perforated Board—White, Gold and Silver.
Pins—Blank, Pyramid, Roll.
Post-Office Boxes, Stalls.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Rulers, Pocket-Knives.
Portfolio.
Porcelain Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Point Protectors.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Promoters.
Paints.

Pasted Crayons.
Parallel Rulers.

Q

Quills.
Quill Pens.
Quill Tooth Picks.

R

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Roger's Erasers.
Rubber Bands.
Rubber Corkscrews, Rulers, Stationers', Taps.
Rulers—Cherry, Ebony, Flexible, Mahogany, Rubber.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
School Satchels.
Seals, Notarial.
Seals, Lawyer's.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Watson's.
Sponges Cups.
States—Counting House, Faber's, Log, Porcelain, School, Silicate, Transparent, Pencils, Rubbers.

T

Stereoscopes.
Styles.
Suspension Rings.

U

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink.
Taste.
Tablets—Ivory.
Tin Goods.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper.
Tracing Wheels.
Twine.
Twine Boxes.

W

Wafers.
Washing Lists.
Water Colors—Osborn's, German.
Water Bowls.
Waste Paper Baskets.
Whist-Markers.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

The opinion is gaining ground that the first important impetus that business will receive in this country will be given next year by the National Centennial at Philadelphia. In vain have we looked for a revival from fall to winter and from winter to spring. Continued disappointments have at last taught business men that, though the destructive work of a panic can be accomplished in a day, the period of recovery must be reckoned by years. The same causes that were at work a year ago to produce depression are in force to-day, and until some new condition is brought to bear, the improvement must be at best by slow and hesitating steps. Such a new condition will be the Centennial. It will give a healthy stimulus to all branches of industry that will be most welcome. It is impossible that the excessive and demoralizing inflation that marked the Vienna Exposition will characterize the present undertaking; for the business community has learned the lesson of conservatism taught by the crash of 1873 most thoroughly, and cannot be made to forget it for a decade to come.

The indications are that thousands will flock to Philadelphia next year from all parts of the globe, but especially from Europe and South America. The immense pecuniary advantage that this must be to our people is apparent. Every section of the Union will be benefited, not only indirectly, by the process of exchange with Philadelphia, but many of them directly and immediately by the sojourn of the foreign visitors in their midst. As the New York Times remarks, people are never stingy when out for a holiday, and it is certain that money will circulate from hand to hand in a much more lively fashion than has been the custom of late. The advantages to be derived by the presence of so many foreigners among us, great as these are, are insignificant by the side of the benefits that will accrue from a freer circulation of money among our own people. Thousands of dollars have been saved to be spent on this very occasion. The railroads will reap great harvests from their passenger traffic. The enthusiasm for the Centennial is spreading all over the West, and there will be a constant stream of visitors from that section and from the Pacific slope. Another very important element will be the reversal of the tide of foreign travel. It is probable that there will be fewer European tourists from America than in any year since the close of the war. The result is that much profit that has been made yearly by foreign hotel keepers, shop keepers and couriers, and by foreign steamship lines, will be for once transferred to this side of the ocean.

The interest in the Centennial among all classes has been materially quickened during the past few weeks. The visit of the New York and Boston merchants to Philadelphia, the cordial reception which they received, and the great progress in the work which they witnessed, did much to increase the interest. The annual meeting of the United States Centennial Commission at Philadelphia which began lately brought out some interesting reports, which will probably be of great value in leading to a more correct understanding of the objects of the Centennial, and of the methods to be pursued next year.

Director-General Goshorn states that the subject of awards has occupied much of the attention of the managers of the exhibition,

It has finally been decided to adopt a system somewhat different from those in use at previous world's fairs. A single uniform medal is to be given, and thus a fruitful cause of contention between successful competitors, as to the relative value of their awards, will be obviated. The difficulties arising from the unwieldy size of the international juries at previous exhibitions have taught the Centennial managers another valuable lesson. Only two hundred judges are to be appointed, one-half of whom are to be foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States. The foreign members are to be appointed by the commission of each country, and the American judges by the Centennial Commission.

The elements of merit that shall determine the awards are to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost. Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report of the judge accompanying his award, but the United States Centennial Commission reserve the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner they deem best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the exhibition.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

AN ATLANTA HOTEL.

A correspondent of the Springfield Union thinks the Kimball House, in Atlanta, Ga., ought to travel with Barnum's show as a curiosity. "It's the largest hotel, I presume, in the world. Many people who go up into the sky parlors to repose never come down, but go right on through to heaven without change of elevators; and those who have written back say they could smell the hair oil on the hair of the clerks all the way up. The halls are so long and winding that many waiters get lost while going after a pitcher of water, and are never heard of until their remains are found years after. I went in there one morning and ordered breakfast. A small colored boy took my order, and it was so far out to the kitchen that he was grown and gray-headed when he got back. Many travelers going South and returning by this city order their meals in advance, and frequently when they get back they have to lay over a week to make connections. The hotel is a very large one, and everything about it is very large, from the feet of clerks, the mouths of the waiters, up to the bills. It is provided with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bay windows, idiots, dirty sheets—everything to make the traveler happy, including an undertaker's establishment for the accommodation of such boarders as starve to death while waiting for the waiters. It is a very large hotel, and everybody stops there just once.

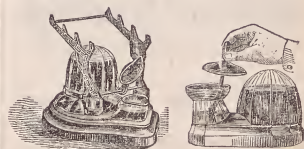
A Western "scientific" paper, in describing the oriental magnificence of a new hotel at Buffalo, says the building is "provided with an electric denunciator." We presume this is a device to save the guests the trouble of swearing at avaricious porters and tardy hall boys. When he rings his bell and receives no response for half an hour or so, he probably touches the "electric denunciator," which mechanically denounces everybody connected with the establishment, from the proprietor to the boots. Such an apparatus has long been needed.

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[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	370	\$44,312
New papers.....	68	3,723
Engravings.....	31	12,510
Ink.....	53	3,033
Lead Pencils.....	6	1,629
Paper.....	232	23,896
Steel Pens.....	3	4,791
Stationery.....	16	1,112
Total.....		\$95,101

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY
FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING MAY 25, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	30,414	\$6,965
Paper, pkgs.....	2,727	7,983
Paper, cases.....	177	6,709
Books, cases.....	101	12,106
Stationery, cases.....	46	6,714
Total.....		\$40,117

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK,
MAY 13 TO JUNE 3, 1875.

P J Keary, Seythia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
A & C Kaufmann, Westphalia, Hamburg, 1 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Denmark, London, 9 kgs.
F J Kemmerich, Rhein, Bremen, 1 cs hangings.
P J Keary, Rhein, by same, 2 cs.
C S Kraft, Otter, Bremen, 3 cs.
L Dejonge, by same, 3 cs.
C Moller & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Chas Lichtenberg, by same, 1 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 1 cs.
L Dejonge, Westphalia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Merchandise D T Co, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 1 cs.
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Smith, Payson & Co, Celtic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Wood, Baltic, Liverpool, 5 bs.
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Mr Max, by same, 4 cs.
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Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
E Kimpion, by same, 5 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 6 cs.
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V E Mauger, Britannic, Liverpool, 2 cs.
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B & P Lawrence, Canada, London, 22 cs.
H Palubridge & Co, by same, 1 pkge.
E Kimpion, by same, 1 cs.
L W Morris, Celtic, Liverpool, 1 pkge.
E Kimpion, Egypt, London, 6 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 4 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Wyoming, Liverpool, 16 cs.
L W Morris, Russia, Liverpool, 1 pkge.
A & C Kaufmann, Bohemia, Liverpool, 7 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 4 cs.
E Kimpion, Elysia, Glasgow, 5 cs.
M Gilbert & Co, Acapulco, Aspinwall, 2 cs.
J W Gilman & Co, by same, 2 cs.
Baldwin Bros, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Bohemia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
E H Van Ingen, Baltic, Liverpool, 1 pkge.
R Goebelle, Mosel, Bremen, 3 cs.
B Hiebler & Co, by same, 3 cs.
I Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.
Fischer & Keller, Neckar, Bremen, 2 cs hangings.
H Bainbridge & Co, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
C T Max noids & Co, by same, 5 cs.
Schall & Co, Pommernia, Hamburg, 3 cs.
C Gennert, by same, 5 cs.
Seovill Mfg Co, by same, 4 cs.
B Hiebler & Co, City of Chester, Liverpool, 3 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 1 cs.
A & E Wallach, Portiers, Havre, 1 cs.
Clark Thread Co, Elysia, Glasgow, 10 cs.

B J Lawrence, Italy, London, 8 pkgs.
G J Kraft, Donau, Bremen, 15 cs.

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Danish West Indies, 7 cs sty, 50 pgs perf.
Hamburg, 1 cs sty, 35 cs paper.
Bremen, 6 cs paper, 3 cs books.
Liverpool, 24 cs books, 8 cs sty.
London, 6 pgs-perf, 55 cs paper, 3 cs books.
Glasgow, 4 cs books.
British West Indies, 572 pgs paper.
Cuba, 5250 rms paper, 519 pgs paper, 5 cs sty, 2 cs books, 95 pgs perf.
Porto Rico, 1000 rms paper, 3 cs sty.
Havti, 6 cs sty, 4 cs books, 151 pgs perf, 160 rms p.
New Granada, 3 cs sty, 41 cs books, 39 pgs paper.
Havre, 3 cs books.
Venezuela, 2450 rms paper, 110 pgs perf, 2 cs sty.
Brazil, 4000 rms paper, 4 cs books, 382 pgs perf, 6 cs sty.
Argentine Republic, 16 pgs perf, 4 cs books.
China, 13 cs books, 509 pgs perf, 1 cs paper, 4 cs sty.
British Australia, 8 pgs perf.
British Guiana, 250 pgs perf, 1000 rms paper.
Mareilles, 25 pgs perf.
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Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5 50
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On draught, gal. gallon.....	3 00
Trade discount.....	

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Mucilage, Quarts.....	11 00
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Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.....	5 00
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Mucilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do. do.....	2 00
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Quarts, per doz.....	14 00
For special discounts send for price list.....	

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 00
3 Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	3 00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Gallon Jugs, stone, 1 doz. in a box.....	30 00
On draught, gal. gallon.....	2 50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.	
VISITING CARDS.	
(51 Cards in Pack.) 1/2 doz. packs.....	
XX Bristol, 1.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 4.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 5.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 6.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 7.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 8.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 9.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 10.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 11.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 12.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 13.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 14.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 15.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 16.....	1 50
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XX Bristol, 89.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 90.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 91.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 92.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 93.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 94.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 95.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 96.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 97.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 98.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 99.....	1 50
XX Bristol, 100.....	1 50

Accommodation, futed, gal. gross.....	40 50
Accommodation, swell, gal. gross.....	21 00
French lip, gal. gross.....	2 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	50 00
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	25 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

Black Round Gilt.....	55 00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	3 50
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3 50
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	3 50
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	4 25
do. do. bone tipped.....	4 75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	3 50
Universal Round Gilt.....	4 25
Universal Round, r. h.....	4 25
Universal, Plain, red and blue.....	4 25
Carpenter's Pencils.....	25 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

Black Round Gilt.....	55 00
Round Gilt Tip.....	55 00
Red Hex.....	3 50
Hex. Gilt.....	3 50
Hex. Tipped.....	3 50
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10 00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9 50
English, 10 grades.....	9 50
English Drawing, 7 in box 1/2 doz.....	5 00
English Drawing, 5 in box, 1/2 doz.....	4 50
English Drawing, 3 in box, 1/2 doz.....	4 50
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

Black Round Gilt.....	55 00
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	55 00
Black Round Red and Blue.....	55 00
Red and Blue, best, 3 in.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7 in.....	8 00
Red, Blue and Green, 7 in.....	8 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Red and Black, 7 in box, 1/2 doz.....	2 50
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 60
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

Black Round Gilt.....	55 00
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	55 00
Black Round Red and Blue.....	55 00
Red and Blue, best, 3 in.....	10 00
Red and Blue, 7 in.....	8 00
Red, Blue and Green, 7 in.....	8 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	5 00
Red and Black, 7 in box, 1/2 doz.....	2 50
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 60
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

Gillett's, No. 303.....	11 00
Gillett's, No. 404.....	11 00
Gillett's, No. 170.....	7 00
Gillett's, No. 351.....	50 00
American, Falcon.....	50 00
American, Bank.....	55 00
American, No. 353.....	50 00
American, No. 4.....	50 00
American, School.....	35 00
Spencerian.....	100 00
Spencerian, 4 gross.....	100 00
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	62 00
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62 00

Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	62 00
QUILLS.	
Italian, 1/2 dozen boxes.....	3 00
Large, 1/2 dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, 1/2 dozen boxes.....	6 00
Congress, 1/2 dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, 1/2 doz., from 25 to 518, according to taste and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.	
SILICATE BOOK SLATES.	
FOR SLATE PENCIL.	
Pocket, inter'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 1/2 doz \$1 20	
Companion, inter'd, gal. 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 1/2 doz \$1 20	
Large, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 11, 1/2 doz \$2 16	
Slitea, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 11, 1/2 doz \$2 08	
Mineral, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 11, 1/2 doz \$2 72	
FOR LEAD PENCIL.	
Daily memoranda, inter'd, gal. 2 1/2 x 5 1/2, 1/2 doz \$1 80	
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter'd, 3 1/2 x 11, 1/2 doz \$1 28	
Every Day, gilt, title, inter'd, 3 1/2 x 11, 1/2 doz \$2 32	
Minute, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2	
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2	
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2	
3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, 1/2 doz.....	3 00

SLATES.	
Sizes. Prices 1/2 Doz. Doz. In Cs. Price 1/2 Doz. Doz. In Cs.	
4 x 6.....	\$1 30 24 \$31 20
5 x 7.....	1 50 18 27 00
6 x 8.....	2 10 12 25 20
7 x 11.....	2 20 10 24 00
8 x 12.....	2 50 9 22 50
9 x 13.....	3 50 6 21 00
9 x 14.....	4 80 5 21 00
CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.	
Sizes 5 1/2 x 6 1/2 7 1/2 x 11 8 1/2 x 13 1/2	1/2 Doz. 3/4 Doz. 1 Doz. 2 Doz. 3 Doz. 4 Doz. 5 Doz. 6 Doz. 7 Doz. 8 Doz. 9 Doz. 10 Doz. 11 Doz. 12 Doz. 13 Doz. 14 Doz. 15 Doz. 16 Doz. 17 Doz. 18 Doz. 19 Doz. 20 Doz. 21 Doz. 22 Doz. 23 Doz. 24 Doz. 25 Doz. 26 Doz. 27 Doz. 28 Doz. 29 Doz. 30 Doz. 31 Doz. 32 Doz. 33 Doz. 34 Doz. 35 Doz. 36 Doz. 37 Doz. 38 Doz. 39 Doz. 40 Doz. 41 Doz. 42 Doz. 43 Doz. 44 Doz. 45 Doz. 46 Doz. 47 Doz. 48 Doz. 49 Doz. 50 Doz. 51 Doz. 52 Doz. 53 Doz. 54 Doz. 55 Doz. 56 Doz. 57 Doz. 58 Doz. 59 Doz. 60 Doz. 61 Doz. 62 Doz. 63 Doz. 64 Doz. 65 Doz. 66 Doz. 67 Doz. 68 Doz. 69 Doz. 70 Doz. 71 Doz. 72 Doz. 73 Doz. 74 Doz. 75 Doz. 76 Doz. 77 Doz. 78 Doz. 79 Doz. 80 Doz. 81 Doz. 82 Doz. 83 Doz. 84 Doz. 85 Doz. 86 Doz. 87 Doz. 88 Doz. 89 Doz. 90 Doz. 91 Doz. 92 Doz. 93 Doz. 94 Doz. 95 Doz. 96 Doz. 97 Doz. 98 Doz. 99 Doz. 100 Doz. 101 Doz. 102 Doz. 103 Doz. 104 Doz. 105 Doz. 106 Doz. 107 Doz. 108 Doz. 109 Doz. 110 Doz. 111 Doz. 112 Doz. 113 Doz. 114 Doz. 115 Doz. 116 Doz. 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STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES

No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	8.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. from	22.50 to 45.50
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BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 inch Bronzed	\$3.00
3½ inch Bronzed	3.25
4 inch Bronzed	3.50
4½ inch Bronzed	3.75
Single Rack	2.50
Double Rack	3.25
Single Stand	3.75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks	5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks	5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks	6.25
No. 23 Double new	5.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File	1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, straight Wire	2.50
No. 9 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Sec.	3.50
Check Cancellor	4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER	$\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
Bill Holder, 7 & 9	\$27.00
Letter Holder, 9 & 12	30.00
Letter Holder, 10 & 12	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 & 14	33.00

BILL, 7 & 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 & 12, per doz., \$3.20. Ex. Letter, 10 & 12, per doz., \$3.50. Invoices, 9 & 14, per doz., \$6.00.

EXTRAS—A will make express for this purpose,	\$5.00 per doz.
Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use),	\$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights	4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights	5.00
No. 12 Steel Check Outters	3.25
No. 12 Steel Check Outters	3.50
Tin Paper Steel	1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round	\$1.50	Plain.
No. 2 Round	1.75	1.25
No. 3 Round	2.00	1.50
No. 4 Oval	2.25	1.75
No. 5 Oval	2.50	2.00
No. 6 Oval	2.75	2.25
	3.00	2.50
	3.25	3.00
No. 7 Oval	2.40	
No. 8 Oval	2.30	
No. 9 Oval	2.50	
Dampening Boxes	5.50	
Dampening Bowls	5.00	
Enamelled Bowls	5.50	
Enamelled Tabs	6.75	
Dampening Tabs	3.00	
Check Cancellor	4.50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3½, & 4 inch Flat Inks	1.50
For 5½ inch Flat Inks	3.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand	1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand	1.50
No. 3 Circular	3.25
No. 14 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 15 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern	2.25
No. 17 New French Pattern	2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern, Gilt	2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern	4.50
Adjustable for Bill Inks	1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes	1.25
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes	1.25
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube	1.80
No. 4 Harp	57½
No. 5 Harp Small	57½
Pu Cushions	3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new	1.50
No. 50 Weights	4.00
Ink Wells	1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanese Tin, assorted sizes	1.30
Japanese Iron, assorted sizes	1.80
Japanese Steel, assorted sizes	4.00
Nickle, 2, 3, & 3½ only	6.00
B Check Cutters	1.50
Iron Japanese	3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Gilt	Nickle.
Cap	\$7.00
Letter	\$7.50
Note	\$5.00
Trade discount	15 per cent.

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each	\$3.00
No. 3, weighing 12 ounces, each	4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned	\$8.00
10 x 12 Black Japanned	9.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned	10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned	10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned	11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned	12.00

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen	\$1.50
Ditto, double, with stand	6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small Plain or Fluted	6.00
Large Plain or Fluted	7.50
Water Wells	17.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves	13.00
9 x 11, 700 leaves	17.00
6 x 11, 900 leaves	21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves	10.50
10 x 12, 500 leaves	14.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves	17.50
10 x 12, 900 leaves	23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 pages, each	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 pages	2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves	3.05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1,000 leaves	3.75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 pages	1.90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves	2.60
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves	3.30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves	4.00

Trade discount.

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 300 pages	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages	2.10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 750 pages	2.80
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 1,000 pages	3.50
Commercial Post, 8½ x 11½, 300 pages	1.65
Commercial Post, 8½ x 11½, 500 pages	2.25
Commercial Post, 8½ x 11½, 750 pages	3.00
Commercial Post, 8½ x 11½, 1,000 pages	3.75
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages	2.60
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages	3.30
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages	4.00
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages	2.15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages	2.80
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages	4.95

COPY BRUSHES.

2½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$3.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3.50
3½ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.00
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4.50
Trade discount	10.00

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel	\$5.00 to 8.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel	7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 14 book wheel	9.00 to 15.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small	\$1.42
Medium	1.75
Large	2.00

Trade discount.

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides
9 x 11	250	For Letters
9 x 11	500	Letters
9 x 11	750	Letters
10 x 12	250	Letters
10 x 12	500	Letters
8½ x 9	250	Bills
9 x 13	250	Invoices
9 x 15	250	Invoices
7 x 13	250	Bills Oblong
7 x 11	250	Bills Oblong
12½ x 17½	250	Manifests
10 x 14	250	Manifests
11 x 15	250	Prices Current
11 x 15	500	Prices Current
6 x 9	250	Not Letters
9 x 11	250	For Letters
10 x 12	250	Letters
10 x 12	500	Letters
10 x 12	750	Letters
9 x 13	500	Invoices
Trade discount		

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and qual.	
10, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$7.75
Without strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	30¢ to 50¢
Trade discount	

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes	\$1.00
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WEDDING STATIONERY.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pks.	\$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	1.90
Wedding Bilets, $\frac{1}{2}$ rem.	4.50
Typing Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	5.00

ENGRAVING.

Monogram	\$3.00 to \$10.00
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Visiting Card Plate, 1 line	1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each	1.50
Reception Plate, 7 000 to 15 000	7.00 to 15.00
Church Plate	3.50 to 12.00
Printing Bilets, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	...
Illuminated Stamping on Bilets and Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100	2.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
(Wholesale Prices)	\$6.00

1½	6.50
1	7.00
1½	10.00
2	12.00
1½	15.00
1½	with lower case

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

21 in. Terrestrial only	Price, each.
16 in. Globe Pedestal frame	\$275.00
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame	62.50
16 in. Low wood frame	50.00
12 in. Bronze rotary frame	45.00
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame	37.50
12 in. Low wood frame	35.00
12 in. Semi frame	17.00
10 in. Low bronze frame	20.00
10 in. Low wood frame	18.00
8½ in. Low wood frame	12.00
9½ in. Semi frame	13.00
6 in. Wood frame	10.00
10 in. Semi frame	15.00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and packing extra.	

STEREOSCOPES.

Rosewood, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$24 to \$36
Black Walnut, limit, Wood, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	24
Mahogany	24

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$4.25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7.25
Ruby Tubes 50c. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen extra	5.00

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 8 to 14 inches	\$2.25 to 5.00
½ inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.40 to 0.80
1 inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.50 to 0.90
1½ inch, 8 to 14 inches	0.60 to 1.00

ROGERS' ERASERS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.
11697	\$3.38 18149
11698	3.75 18150

MCGILL'S PATENT FLAT HEADS.

No. 1, 4 inch shank	\$2.50
No. 2, 4 inch shank	3.50
No. 3, 4 inch shank	3.50
No. 4, 4 inch shank	3.50
No. 5, 4 inch shank	7.00
No. 6, 4 inch shank	7.00
No. 8, 4 inch shank	7.00
No. 8 & 6 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

FLAT HEADS. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ L000, boxed.

No. 1, 4 inch shank	\$3.50
No. 2, 4 inch shank	4.00
No. 3, 4 inch shank	4.00
No. 4, 4 inch shank	4.00
No. 5, 4 inch shank	10.00
No. 6, 4 inch shank	10.00
No. 8 & 6 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.	

EXCELSIOR EYELET FASTENERS.

Per 1,000, boxed	\$2.50
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MCGILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$3.50
No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	3.50
Discount on lots of 100,000, 25 per cent.	

MCGILL'S SUSPENDING BRACES.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed	\$1.25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed	1.10
No. 3, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed	3.50
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed	3.00
Discount on lots of 50,000, 20 per cent.	

QUILL PICKS.

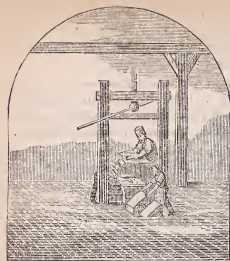
Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	\$2.00
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	1.75
Small, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000	1.50

WASTE-PAPER BASKETS.

Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$9.00
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SPRING TAPE MEASURES.

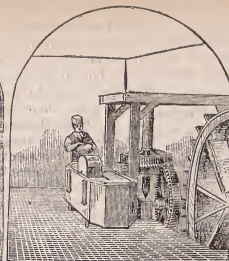
Silver, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.25
Silver, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.00
Brass, 36 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6.00
Brass, 60 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5.25



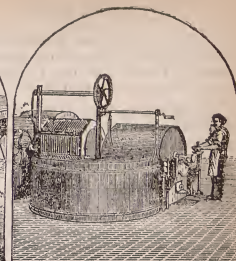
CRANE—1801.



CRANE—1874.



CRANE—1801.



CRANE—1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

WILLY WALLACH,

No. 4 Beekman Street,

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

SPECIALTIES:

Owen's Patent Ruled Papers. India Rubber Copying Sheets.

Rehbach's Lead Pencils. Non-Spilling Inkstands. French Block Calendars.

The Pocket Book Makers' Association Pocket Books, Wallets, &c., &c.

Ink Carbons for the instantaneous production of mk. Letter Clip, "Stick it under my nose."

Adrien Maurin's Celebrated French Inks, (The "Syrienne" for Copying; the "Persane" for general use.)

The STANDARD Papeterie, the newest and most desirable in the market.

A FULL VARIETY OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEADING LINES AS FOLLOWS:

PENCILS---Faber's, Eagle, American, & Dixon's.

STEEL PENS---"W. W.," Gillott's, Esterbrooks, & Spencerian.

INKS---Arnold's, French, Knapp's, David's, & Stafford's.

& C., & C., & C.

NO CONNECTION WITH THE COMBINED
MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
WHOLESALE

Commission Paper Dealers.

25 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

Send for Samples.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
COPYING BOOKS.**

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used
extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,

14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil
Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING
TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at
111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macdonnell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHER, Superintendent of Factory.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In the five years 1869-73 the comparatively small number of eighty-three persons in the Austrian Empire were found guilty of circulating defamatory printed matter.

Among the exemptions from import duties at the Victorian Custom House, Australia, are artists' materials and articles of stationery, viz: pens and penholders, pencils, pencil-cases, and slates.

"Stationers' Tables," by A. Bridgman, contains a series of tables for giving out papers, cost of paper, sizes, subdivisions, &c., also, diagram of sizes of cards, and other useful information. These tables are issued as a sheet, and also as a folding pocket companion, printed on linen.—*Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*.

In an interesting letter to the Brunswick Journal, a description is given of a visit made by the writer to a large bank note printing establishment in Rome. Unfortunately, the writer fails to give its name. On the ground floor he found five-and-twenty machines at work, some of which were two-color and others were platen machines; the whole number, however, being of German make (König & Bauer). The manager of the office had, says the writer, compared the English and French systems of machines with the German, and had given the latter the preference. Not only were all the machines then at work from Kloster-Oberzell, but more were on order there. On the upper floors, in well lit, well kept, and spacious rooms, were the artists, engravers and others concerned in the production of the notes. The engine house is a separate building in the midst of a garden of orange trees in fruit and flower, and the water supply an ancient spring.

NEWMAN VS. GRACE.—This was a suit involving the question of copyright in a book of patterns. The plaintiff was a cemetery stone mason at Highgate and Nunhead, and the proprietor of a book of designs for monuments, duly registered at Stationers' Hall in 1871. The defendant, who was a stationer and lithographer, having published a sheet of designs, some of which had been pirated from the plaintiff's book, this suit was instituted, and the question arose as to whether the plaintiff's book was protected by the Copyright Act. Mr. W. C. Renshaw, for the defendant, contended that this book of the plaintiff's was only an advertisement, and that there was, therefore, no copyright in it. But even if there were a copyright in it (which he denied), that was in Mr. Ward, the compiler of it, and not in the plaintiff. Moreover, this work of his was not a literary book of lasting benefit to the world, within the preamble of the Copyright Act (§ 6 and 6 Vic. c. 45), and on the whole case he submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to a decree; or, if he was, not with costs against the defendant. The Vice Chancellor said the plaintiff had been right in his contention throughout, and the defendant wrong. The bill was properly filed in the suit. The injunction must be now made perpetual, and the defendant must pay the costs of this suit.

SHEPHERD AND OTHERS VS. WHITTAKER.—This was an action against the proprietor of the *Bookseller*, tried on April 20, before Mr. Justice Grove and a common jury. The plaintiffs were printers, stationers, and bookbinders, carrying on the business in Garrick street and

Cheapside, whose firm had recently been dissolved through one of the partners going out. The announcement having been advertised in the *London Gazette*, was copied by the *Bookseller*, but, in consequence of a correction, after first proof, having been slipped into the wrong place, there appeared under the heading of "First Meetings Under the Bankrupt Act" the name of the plaintiff's firm with these words—"As regards Charles Yeomans." The error was discovered before all the copies had gone out, and the remaining copies were cancelled. A circular was also sent to the persons who had received their copies, correcting the blunder. Announcements of a similar kind were published by the defendants in the *Stationer* and the *Publishers' Circular*; and the defendant likewise saw the plaintiffs to inquire whether there was anything more that could be done by him. Mr. Justice Grove urged the parties to settle the matter, but the plaintiffs declined to do so. His lordship, in summing up, expressed his regret that the parties had not accepted his suggestion to compromise; but, this not being so, the jury must say what was their finding. The jury found for the plaintiffs; damages £50.

A SPECIMEN STATIONERY STOCK COMPANY.

One of the latest joint stock corporations started in England is the North of England Printing and Stationery Company, for the conversion into a company of the printing and stationery business of Mr. Frederick William Jones, of Liverpool. The new company was registered with a capital of £16,000, in £10 shares, the first subscribers being: William Bennett, auctioneer; George N. Marsden, financial agent; J. Henderson, clerk; Jonathan Mallalieu; J. H. Coupland, estate agent; Alfred J. Gower, lithographer; Charles Brocklehurst, mariner. Mr. Jones is appointed manager of the company at a salary of £500 per annum, and a commission on the profits to be determined by the directors. By an agreement of February 20, the company acquire the fee simple of the land and building belonging to Mr. Henry Christie Beloe, situate on the west side of St. John's lane, and 6 Queen's square, Liverpool, the former of which is tenanted by Mr. Jones; the consideration being £3,500, of which £4,000 is to be secured by a first mortgage of the said premises, £2,000 is payable in cash, and £500 in fully paid shares. The purchase consideration of the goodwill, machinery, &c., is £5,000, payable £4,000 cash and £1,000 in fully paid shares.

In view of the calling of most of the stockholders in this concern, and the manner in which Mr. Jones has looked after his own interests, we suspect that this enterprise will bear looking into.

GENERAL NOTES.

We have but few "In Town's" to report. Visitors seem to be scarce.

Our thanks are due to "Dixie" for favors which place us greatly in his debt.

The hot weather and the late rains have had a stimulating effect upon the brain of our office poet as the rhythmic communications on another page will testify.

When the Brooklyn scandal trial is ended, what are the mass of the American public

going to do for their recreation, or shall we have another flood of filthy rhetoric from every man, woman and child concerned in the bad business? Who knows?

Some staid persons think we lose dignity by infusing a little fun into our columns, but "laugh and grow fat is our motto," and even the serious Lincoln could joke on occasions.

Is it not rather complimentary to our trade that "Old Probabilities" so constantly begins his daily weather reports with remarks about "stationary" or falling barometer? His "clear truthfulness" is very commendable.

The poems and sketches signed "H. H." which have been a feature of the *Independent*, *Nation*, and other periodicals for some years past, are not written by Mr. Henry Hosford, the Cedar street stationer, as many suppose, though he might have written them had he so chosen.

The *Greeting* is a new venture in journalism in Springfield, Mass., issued "once in a while" from the pastor's study of the North church, Rev. Washington Gladden. It says on a vital matter of editorial morals: "This is not a journal of 'chromo-civilization.' Our splendid chromos, costing 16 cents, and worth \$35, are not ready yet, and never will be. There is no 'publisher's department,' no 'insurance department,' no 'business department,' and no 'financial department' in this paper. In short, the devil is not the manager of any department of it, and, please God, he won't be."

The *Literary World*, published in Boston, and owned and edited by S. R. Crocker, is now entering on its fifth year. It is issued monthly, at \$1 per year, and for excellence and cheapness it has no superior in the country. It is devoted wholly to literary matters, and, as a high authority has said, it is indispensable to any one who wishes to keep informed about new books, &c. Its reviews are acute and candid, while its miscellaneous contents are varied and full. It has received the heartiest approval from our most eminent *litterateurs*, and we commend it without qualification.

This was a questionable commendation when a printer advised a friend to advertise in a certain paper because "there was nothing in the reading matter to attract one's attention from the advertisements." Publishers may print large editions which are worthless for advertising purposes. A small edition of an ably edited paper usually passes more hands than an edition of a poor paper twice as large as the first. Borrowing newspapers may not be a desirable practice, but business men like to advertise in papers which are worth borrowing.

GOOD TASTE, BUT BAD MANNERS.—We have certainly no objection to seeing our articles copied by cotemporaries; on the contrary, we think it exhibits their good taste; but common courtesy would seem to suggest the propriety of giving us credit for them. Such, however, is not the opinion of "C," the Philadelphia correspondent of THE AMERICAN STATIONER, who last month appropriated "two whole paragraphs" of our stationery notes, and had them published verbatim as his own. Now, this is hardly doing the fair thing, and we trust that "C" will think better of it, and when he again honors us with his scissors, that he will also do us the justice to acknowledge the same.—*Publishers' Review*. [This is decidedly cool.—Ed.]

DEFECTIVE BINDINGS.

A Western librarian sends us the following, which we heartily commend to publishers who need the suggestion. We know from personal experience of some instances that it needs to be heeded:

Among the many useful reforms which the *Publishers' Weekly* is so ably advocating, can't I say a word regarding the blinding of books? The new books put into the library frequently come to pieces by the time they have been out of the library three or four times. The sewing is poorly done, sections are often barely caught by the thread, consequently they drop out in reading the book through once or twice, and the thread is often poor, breaking very easily. We have to keep a binder at work all the time re-binding our books. We have books in our library that were bound fifty and even one hundred years ago, that are more substantially done than any books we get these days. How is it? Are we going backward in the art of stitching and sewing books? Perhaps the publishers think the consumption will be greater if they only wear out fast. But such a view of the subject would hardly be creditable to our enterprising publishers.

Of course no publisher proceeds on the theory spoken of, but there should be more care in requiring from the binder permanence as well as beauty. Poor binding is one of those faults in a book which hurt the sale of the same publisher's following issues among private buyers, without his hearing anything of the reasons for the decreased sale. It does not appear until the book has left the bookseller, and the grumblings do not therefore reach headquarters.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 163,023. Toy Guns.—John B. McIlrath, Rome, N. Y.—Relates to that class of toy guns for exploding percussion caps or cartridges.

No. 163,017. Safety Attachments to Pocket Books.—G. S. Knapp, Chicago, Ill.

No. 163,029. Copying Press Pads.—Charles Rowland, New York, N. Y., and J. G. Rowland, Quincy, Ill.—Blotting pads waterproofed on one side. A bilious paper for blotting and copying purposes, coated on one side with asphaltum varnish and litharge.

No. 163,267. Indexes.—Charles W. Seaton, Washington, D. C.—Slips of paper are pasted to one side of rectangular blocks, and the blocks placed side by side in a trough, the slips of paper extending one beyond the other a distance equal to thickness of block, the name or lead word is borne on the flap so extending.

No. 163,266. Paper Fans.—C. O. E. Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa.—As a new article of manufacture a paper fan consisting of a circular disk, formed of a flattened truncated cone constructed of a quadrilateral piece of paper, crimped and united at its ends, in combination with a handle consisting of two strips of pasteboard, secured to each other and to the disk.

No. 163,183. Combined Blanks and Envelopes.—William L. Gross and William W. Kelchner, Springfield, Ill.; said Gross assignor to said Kelchner.—The combined telegraphic message and envelope blank, having the address portion on the same side of the sheet with the face of the message portion, the two being separated or divided by the perforations.

No. 162,516.—Combined Blotters, Paper Cutters, and Rulers.—Frank R. Angell, Los Angeles, Cal.—The paper cutter rule having two cross slots at one end and a single cross slot at the other, to admit of receiving the blotting paper.

No. 163,197. Hand Stamps.—Benjamin R. Hill, Springfield, Mass.—In a dating stamp, a series of revolving type wheels provided with characters or figures upon the piphery having such a sharp cutting-edge as to readily pierce the ticket, and leave

the indent of the said characters or figures in the ticket, in combination with a platen to support the ticket while being stamped.

No. 162,994. Toy Dancers.—E. C. Barton, East Hampton, Conn.—By slight agitation of the plate while held in the hand the figure dances, moves in a circle and the bell wire furnishes appropriate music.

No. 163,271. Needle Boards for Registering Bank Notes and other Prints.—J. D. Smith, Washington, D. C.—The needle passes through a longitudinally adjustable socket, and rests upon a screw rod, by which its height above the table is regulated.

No. 162,827. Boxes for Packing and Showing Goods.—Francis S. Kinney, New York, N. Y.

No. 163,216. Bill Files.—Maurice Langhorne, Mayville, Ky.—The sheet-metal box having its slides cut down horizontally and obliquely so as to leave the front of the box flush with the top of the files, and having its cover provided with a lay flange, with a spring to hold up the files.

No. 6,409. Toy Building Blocks.—Charles M. Crandall, Montross, Pa., assignor to C. M. Crandall, & Co., same place. Patent No. 61,721, dated February 5, 1867; reissue No. 6,336, dated March 30, 1875.—As a new article of manufacture, children's building blocks or other toys, constructed with interchangeable mortise and tenon joints, so that the several parts of the toy, irrespective of size or shape, may be fitted together and retain any desired position or combination by the clamping or friction caused by one part fitting or entering into another part.

No. 162,500. Stereoscopic Print Cutters.—Thomas W. Seville and Albert Seibert, Washington, D. C.—The dies are adjustable toward and from each other, so that two prints can be cut at once, with any desired distance between them.

No. 162,989. Needle Cases.—William Henry Yeomans, Astwood, Redditch, England.—A needle-holder consisting of an inner casing for the reception of needles, an outer casing sliding on the inner casing and perforated at the top, and a spring whereby the outer casing is maintained in an elevated position.

No. 162,770. Music Teaching Apparatus.—J. A. Scarritt, Columbus, O.—For teaching the elements of transposition.

No. 163,087. Line Light Apparatus for Magic Lanterns.—Lorenzo J. Marcy, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 162,747. Toy Money Boxes.—John Hall, Watertown, Mass.

No. 163,173. Kaleidoscopes.—Alfred C. Ferris, and Chas. E. School, Philadelphia, Pa.—Optical kaleidoscopic effects by magic lantern.

No. 162,872. Addressing Machines.—Charles W. Van Yke, Watertown, N. Y.—Toothed galleys moved over grooved table with a cog wheel beneath, which is intermittently revolved by a wiper tooth on a revolving shaft. Platen arm attached to a pivoted lever oscillated by a revolving cam.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,360. Clips or Fasteners for Suspending Cards.—George W. McGill, New York, N. Y.

No. 2,468. Lead Pencils.—Eagle Pencil Company, New York, N. Y.—Chromo.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

The ordinary gold writing ink is made by simply mixing gold powder with some mucilaginous liquid, in which the very finely divided powder is held in suspension.

To make dry pigment, as water colors, for painting on paper, mix the pigment with water to a thin paste. Add pure gum arabic (heavy) sufficient, when dry, to make soft dry cake, which may be used as a body color.

The following is a simple way of obtaining copies of writing without the use of a copying press: Mix white sugar with the ink, 1x drams of sugar to 1 ounce of ink. Use this with an ordinary pen, and

place over the writing a moistened sheet of unsized paper. Lay both leaves between two layers of carpet; put the whole under a piece of board large enough to cover them. Then stand on the board for a few seconds. An excellent impression will be found on the copying paper.

A solution of gum-arabic in water is essential to the lithographic printer, and must be always at hand. It is made by putting a quantity of gum—say, four ounces or more—into an earthenware pot that will hold about twice as much, and dropping upon it a few drops of carbolic acid. It must then be covered with water, frequently stirred during the next day or two until dissolved and when strained through a cloth or sieve it will be fit for use. Care must be taken not to use it when sour, but, if it should become so, a little alkali or whiting put into it will correct the acidity, though if the carbolic acid be used in the making, it will keep a long while, even in summer.

[From the *Printing Times and Lithographer*.]

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES BY LITHOGRAPHY.

SIR: You were good enough to insert in the *Lithographer* a letter from me seeking information regarding a process for the transfer of lithographic outlines to glass for the magic lantern, and you stated in reply your intention of describing several processes of that nature. As I have been nothing bearing on the subject in any subsequent issue, I presume it has either escaped your attention, or has been excluded by matters of more interest. I should be glad if you had an opportunity for giving the information desired. I am yours, &c., J. H. B.

[We are preparing an article on this subject, which we hope to publish. Have any of our readers any hints to offer us?—ED.]

WANTED, "A WASHING INK."

SIR: Can some of your correspondents tell me, through the medium of the *Printing Times*, how to mix up printing ink so that it may be used for stamping cloth, and endure washing and boiling? LASSO.

[Letter-press ink which contains soap would be more liable to wash out than lithographic ink, which contains no soap. We have seen aprons, soiled with lithographic ink, that have been washed and boiled repeatedly without removing it. Ordinary paint having a sufficient amount of dryers is used for printing on some kinds of woollen articles. The condition of success appears to us to depend—First, Upon having the pigment very finely ground. Second, In using the ink sufficiently thin to easily enter the fabric. Third, That the fabric should be free from any trace of gum, starch, dextrine, or gelatine; the presence of any matter of this kind protecting the fibres from the action of the ink. Probably this lithographic ink, thinned with drying linseed oil, would succeed as well as anything. Nitrate of silver ground with the ink would be worth trying. If our correspondent succeeds, perhaps he will kindly let us know.—ED.]

LITHOGRAPHIC WRITING FLUID.

SIR: If you could inform me how to make lithographic writing fluid for writing on plain paper I should be exceedingly glad and deem it a great favor. Yours truly, A. L.

[Fluid ink for writing on unprepared paper may be obtained of any dealer in lithographers' materials. It may be made by cutting Lemercor's or Vanhymbeek's licks into fine shavings and simmering with distilled water in a small vessel. When dissolved, it may be made thicker by boiling it too thick. If too thick to write freely, water must be added. This fluid will keep some time if well corked. The addition of a drop of carbolic acid will assist its keeping qualities. We do not recommend plain paper for writing. A transfer paper made with starch and a little glue will give a writing surface that suits most writers, if it is not made too smooth. A sufficiently good surface for autographic purposes may be got by putting it in a standing press between glazed boards, or smoothing it on a lithographic stone. The surface is then more like ordinary writing paper.—ED.]

A PENSIVE POME.

[Written on reading the item on page 14, No. 47 of THE AMERICAN STATIONER. "There are three pair of long stairs," &c., &c.]

Methinks I see this editor, in his big chair,
Waiting for the victim who is climbing the stair;
Now he runs his fingers through his frizzled hair
And yells like a Sioux, "Poets beware!"
On comes the poet into the room;
On comes the victim, on to his doom;
Little he heeds the words that are true,
That the editor has "re-sold his No. 13 shoe."

"Here is a little poem, a bit of a rhyme,
Only forty pages, entitled 'An Ode to Time!'
I want to get it printed. What will you give?
A good price I hope, for poets must live."
The editor springs up out of his chair;
He foams like a tiger; he tears out his hair;
He opens the hatchway! Down goes the poor fellow,
Poem and all, right into the cellar.

QUILLDRIVER.

LITERARY NOTES.

The plan of Mr. Wilkinson's volume, "A Free Lance in Literature" necessarily gives it a fragmentary character, but it exhibits a justness no less than a boldness of thought, which would find a congenial task in the composition of consecutive and integral form. He often betrays an apparent desire for effect, but this is probably nothing more than a horror of dullness, and the natural exuberance of an ardent temperament. His love of paradox usually covers the expression of an important truth. If he seems to court a superfluous intensity of phrase, it may well be ascribed to more than common vividness of perception and earnestness of feeling. His work is never superficial, never crude; he uses the materials faithfully wrought, and never shrinks from the deep responsibilities of literary labor. Nor does he exhibit the combative spirit which is threatened by the title of his book. His pointed criticisms are not clothed in the garb of controversy. He understands the art of literary discussion, without disturbing the amenities of cultivated life. His tone is that of the scholar and the man of thought, of one addicted to quiet studies and serene contemplation, but strong in his convictions, and with no lack of gall for their enforcement, who soft words shall have lost their power. The most prominent feature of the volume is its decided individuality both of thought and expression, and it is fortunate for the reader that this quality, as in the present case, need not involve eccentricity or repulsiveness. —Geo. Ripley.

Mr. Chas. F. Wingate's new book will be called "Views and Interviews on Journalism." It is already half in type, and Mr. Patterson hopes to publish it before July. The main feature of the volume will be a series of interviews with leading editors during the past five years. A few of these were published in *The Leader*, but most of them are new. Papers on the journalistic principles, methods, and habits of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Bennett are made up from their personal and editorial utterances and other material. Several articles on journalism, editorials, letters, &c., will be included, Geo. W. Snelliey being represented by his letter on the London press, so that the compilation will be comprehensive. Among those whose direct utterances will probably be given are William Cullen Bryant, Whitelaw Reid, Samuel Bowles, Henry Watterson, Chas. A. Dana, Manton Marble, D. G. Croly, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Frederick Hudson, John Russell Young, E. L. Godkin, Horace White, Murat Halstead, Miss Mary L. Booth, and Mrs. Croly ("Jeannie June"). —Tribune.

The series of papers in *Harper's Magazine* on "The First Century of the Republic," which will be published throughout this and the Centennial year, promises to be one of the most important contributions to the "Centennial Literature." Mr. Knight has finished his paper on the history of invention. In the next number an article by the Hon. David A. Wells, on the nation's progress in manufacture, will be published. General Francis A. Walker will write a paper on population.



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PAPER MILLS AT LEE AND VICINITY.

[From Clark W. Bryan & Co.'s Pamphlet.]

Among the names that have been familiar to the trade for nearly two score of years is Harrison Garfield, the oldest writing paper maker in the country now in active business, and the owner of two of the best mills on Goose Pond brook. Mr. Garfield, in his younger days, was superintendent of a woolen mill at Granby, but came to Lee in 1836, and began making paper at the old Forest mill in company with the late Caleb Benton, the father of the Benton Brothers. The old mill, which was built in 1810, by Luman Church, for the manufacture of fine writing paper, was the first paper mill erected on Goose Pond river, as well as one of the first in Western Massachusetts. Mr. Church not succeeding in the business, the mill was run for several years by J. A. and Leonard Church, of Hartford, and afterwards by James Whiting & Son, who sold to William Ingersoll and Caleb Benton. Mr. Garfield purchased Mr. Ingersoll's interest in 1835, and the firm thenceforth was known as Benton & Garfield. A growing business demanded greater manufacturing facilities, to meet which a fine mill was built in 1846, farther up the stream. After being operated by Benton & Garfield for eight years, the mill was sold to P. C. Baird, and a few years after was destroyed by fire. The privilege is now used for a wash mill. In 1840 the firm bought what is now known as the Forest Grove mill of Joseph B. Allen. This mill was built in 1836, but stood idle till 1840, when Mr. Allen began running it on coarse papers. Since its purchase by Benton & Garfield it has run only first-class writing paper. Benton & Garfield also built the mill now owned by Benton Brothers. The Forest mill was burned in 1862, but was immediately rebuilt. After a business partnership of thirty years, the firm of Benton & Garfield was dissolved in 1866 by the death of Mr. Benton, and the following year the business was divided. Mr. Benton's sons taking the mill which they now operate, while Mr. Garfield retained the two famous Forest mills. The upper mill has a capacity of 800 pounds a day, and contains two 400-pound engines and a 36-inch machine. The lower, or Forest Grove mill has a 48-inch machine, supplied from two engines carrying respectively 400 and 500 pounds, and has a capacity of a little over 1,000 pounds. About forty hands are employed at both mills, and the annual sales foot up \$100,000. The paper goes mainly to New York and Boston jobbers. The Mexican Government has formerly been supplied from their mills. In addition to caring for his paper mills, Mr. Garfield is president of the National and Savings Banks, besides looking after a store, extensive farms, and one of the finest private greenhouses in the valley.

As indicated above, Benton Brothers, Charles G. and James F. Benton, are the owners of one of the mills built by their father and his partner. The mill has a capacity of a little over 1,500 pounds of fine writing paper per day, and usually employs twenty-five hands. It is fitted up with four engines and a 62-inch Fourdrinier machine. The annual product is about \$100,000 worth, and is sold chiefly at New York and the "Hub."

Between Harrison Garfield's mills is the one owned and operated by W. H. Hamblin and Prentiss Chaffee, under the name of Chaffee & Hamblin. These gentlemen are both natives of Lee, Mass., where they learned the business

of paper-making. The mill they now run was built above forty years ago by Church & Brown, and, after being enlarged and improved, came into the hands of Charles Ballard, who sold to the present owners. The mill is run exclusively on flat papers, of which it can make half a ton per day, or \$70,000 worth annually. It contains three engines carrying 300 pounds each and a 62-inch machine. The paper is sold mainly at New York.

May & Rogers are old and well known paper-makers, owning two mills above Harrison Garfield's. The senior partner, S. S. Rogers, came to Lee in 1838, and built a small single engine mill on the site of the present old mill. At this time it was doubtful if the brook that carries the mills was of any value as a water power, owing to summer drouths, but S. S. May and one or two others built a small dam across the outlet of the pond, thereby making a permanent supply. This reservoir has been enlarged from time to time, till it now covers 200 acres to an average depth of ten feet. Three years after S. S. May built his first mill his brother, E. S. May, who had previously been superintendent of a woolen factory at Granby, came to Lee and went into company with him. Another engine was put in, and the manufacture of these papers commenced. The mill was burned three years after, but was immediately rebuilt, and the new mill, as it is still called, was built further up the stream. The lower mill was again destroyed by fire in 1871, and again rebuilt. The firm changed their product to hanging paper in 1847, and a few months later turned their attention to writing papers, which they have made exclusively ever since. The first Fourdrinier machine ever used on writing paper in Massachusetts was put into the old mill by the May Brothers about 1848. S. S. Rogers was, in 1853, admitted to the firm, which has since been known as May & Rogers. The lower mill contains four 350-pound engines and a 62-inch machine, and is capable of producing 1,500 pounds per day. The upper, or new mill, which is now standing idle and requiring repairs, has a daily capacity of 1,200 pounds, and is fitted up with four engines carrying 200 pounds each and a 62-inch machine. Both mills employ eighty hands, and produce \$125,000 worth of paper annually. The paper is sold largely at New York and Washington. At the latter city it has always been in demand, and for several years it was used by Congress and one or two of the departments.

The Hurlbut Paper Company of South Lee dates back to 1822, when C. M. Owen and Thomas Hurlbut bought the first mill ever built in the town of churches, and erected a larger and better building on its site, on the ground now covered by the old upper mill. Like all others in those times, this was a hand mill, and to make ten reams of writing paper was a good day's work. The old mill was enlarged from time to time, and finally a second mill was built a few steps further down the Housatonic, but supplied with water from the same dam. The Housatonic Mill at Housatonic, now owned by the Owen Paper Company, was built in 1857, and the concern, which was then known as the South Lee Manufacturing Company, had capacities for producing about three tons of paper per day. In 1861 Thomas Hurlbut died and the property of the corporation, then known as the Hurlbut Paper Company, was divided, the Owens, of whom there were several, taking the Housatonic Mill and the name of the Owens Paper Company,

while the two sons of Mr. Hurlbut, Thomas and Henry C., retained the old corporate name and the South Lee property. The corporation was given up about three years ago, although the name remains unchanged. The present firm consists of Thomas and Henry C. Hurlbut and David B. Fenn. The old mills were capable of turning out two tons of fine writing paper per day, and within the past two years the firm has built a new stone dam and a large brick mill on the opposite side of the river, increasing their capabilities to four tons a day. The mill is completed and running, except the finishing room, which waits the result of the experiment in drying, about to be tried by the Carson & Brown Paper Company at Dalton. When this room is finished the mill will have a total length of 351 feet, and will be capable of making over three tons per day. The mill has twelve engines, the washers carrying 600 pounds and the beaters 450 pounds, and an 81-inch machine. The mill is fitted to receive another machine, which will be put in as soon as the drying question is settled. All the paper is now finished and packed at the old upper mill, from which most of the machinery has been removed. The new mill is splendidly arranged in every respect, and has extra railroad facilities, as both the Housatonic and the new Lee and Hudson roads run directly in front of the buildings. The water for washing is brought in copper pipes to prevent any possibility of rust. The dam is semi-circular in form, 15 feet high, 15 feet wide at the bottom and eight at the top, built on a rock foundation. The work was done by McClallan & Son, of Chicopee, who also built the mill. The company will employ, when running full, 225 hands, and produce \$800,000 worth of paper per annum. Formerly the Hurlbuts made all kinds of writing papers, but now manufacture only first-class ledger paper. This is sold mainly in New York, Philadelphia and at the West. The company encourage their help to invest in real estate by loans on long time, and most of the male employés are by this means now owners of the houses in which they live.

The Owen Paper Company, of Housatonic, was formed in 1862, soon after the death of Thomas Hurlbut, and was for several years managed by C. M. Owen and his son, Edward H. Owen. Both these persons have since died, and the entire control is now vested in Henry D. Cone, the agent, treasurer, and principal owner. Mr. Cone was formerly bookkeeper for the South Lee Manufacturing Company, and was connected with the Owen Company for several years before the death of its founders. The mill, as stated above, was built by Owen & Hurlbut in 1857, and has been enlarged from time to time till it is now 320 feet long. It contains four large engines and a 72-inch machine capable of making two tons a day. Four hundred different kinds of fine writing paper are made at the mill, besides ledger, bank note, and bond papers. A new feature is the manufacture of Cone's patented ruled paper, for wedding invitations, fancy stationery, &c. The patent for this has been out only four months, and the market already bids fair to be brisk. Machinery to make envelopes from the same kind of paper is now being put into the mill. Not contented with the Housatonic mill, which now makes \$250,000 worth of paper a year, for the Owen Company has not agreed to the production arrangement of the association. Mr. Cone has built a dam across the river half a mile below, just opposite the far-famed Monument Mountain, where he is

now erecting a stone mill 500 feet long, 57 feet wide, with a lean-to in the rear 400 feet long and a wing 200 feet in length. The mill will be three or four stories high, and will make from six to eight tons of fine papers per day. The mill has been building nearly three years, and only the basement is as yet completed. The dam is of solid granite, and the ends are to answer for abutments to an iron bridge which is to span the river at this point, giving communication with the future railroad station opposite. Mr. Cone owns nearly every house on both sides of the main road from Van Deusenville to the upper dam, embracing a tract of 1,000 acres, much of which is equal to anything in the Connecticut Valley. He keeps about 100 head of cattle on his different farms, including about thirty cows, mostly Durhams and Jerseys. He appears to take an honest pride in the fine appearance of his tenement house, not one of which contains more than one family. The boarding-house at the new village stands on a slightly eminence, and is surmounted by a large observatory, causing the building to be sometimes taken by strangers for a young ladies' seminary. A fine library of 2,000 volumes and a well supplied reading-room are open day and evening, free to any one, whether employed in the mills or not, and although the books are given out subject to no rules or conditions whatever, not a book has been lost since the library was started, four years ago.

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Every man who mails a package subject to the new postage rates drops it into the hole with the wish that Senator Hamlin had sit for two hours on a hot shovel.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.,ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMON,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



PICTURES ON PLATES.

We have received from Homer, Lee & Co., 62 Liberty street, a neat pamphlet, from which we quote the following brief review of metal engraving from the earliest times to our own:

The first defined mention of plate engraving is found in this command of God to Moses: "And thou shalt make a pure plate of gold, and grave upon it, like the engravings of a signet, Holiness to the Lord." The reference, however, to "engravings of a signet" establishes the fact that a certain species of engraving was of the most remote antiquity. But observations concerning inscribed altars and graven plates frequently recur in the Old Testament. The thirty-fifth verse of Exodus xxxv. says: "Them hath he filled with wisdom, to work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of them that devise cunning work." Job—whose exclamation on the subject perhaps antedates all others—says: "Oh that my words were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock forever!" All Hebrews and Christians are familiar with the Commandment "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image." The foregoing are among the most direct of ancient references to engravings and inscriptions.

In the Abbott Collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the Museum of the New York Historical Society, may be seen, in the highest state of preservation, the large gold signet-ring of Chufu, as high-priest or king, two thousand three hundred years before Christ. It was found in a tomb at Ghizeh, and is of fine gold, with the hieroglyphics and symbols beautifully executed and minutely detailed.

Probably next in historic order to the engravings of Biblical mention come the engraved gems of Egypt. These were followed by the cameos and intaglios of the Greeks. The engraving of dies was doubtless an outgrowth of gem engraving. It is almost certain that dies were invented by the Lydians, and were first used by them to stamp coins about 3,500 years ago. Dies from which plates were made were afterwards employed in the manufacture of paper money by nearly all the peoples that have had occasion to use paper money. The art of the engraving on plates for printing from, did not, however, reach its perfection until the United States Government began the issue of Treasury notes. Some of the dies used in the printing of these and the national bank notes and fractional currency are among the most beautiful specimens of this art ever produced. The latest piece of this style of bank-note engraving is an oblong plate, the picture on which is two and one-eighth by four and one-quarter inches, and represents the "Colon" class (four in number) of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels.

The first metal plate of which we have any distinct record as having been engraved among a modern people is one which describes the heroic actions of Alexander the Great. It was executed at Ravenna, Italy—in the year 1285, by Alessandro Alberico Cunio and Isabella Cunio, twin brother and sister—the workmanship of the twins being explained by verses cut on the plate. This was nothing more than a rudely graven frontispiece. The plate itself ceased to exist hundreds of years ago, but an impression of it was extant in a private library in France during the last century. From that date until our own the kinds

and uses of engraved plates have continued to multiply. Between the years 1300 and 1420 Venice became the headquarters of plate engraving. After the last named year other Italian cities soon took from the Adriatic Capital the supremacy in this art, and from them it passed to the races of Northwestern Europe. Among the most celebrated plate-engravings produced during the middle ages and in later times may be mentioned the "Sibyl Agrippina," of Sandro Botticelli, about the year 1481; the "Virgin and Child," by Mantegna, at the same date; "Lucretia Stabbing Herself," by M. A. Radondi, about 1516; the "Virgin and Infant," executed by Albert Durer, Germany's greatest artist, in the same year; the "Post," by Jose Ribera, the date of which is uncertain; the "St. Catherine," of Peter Paul Rubens, about 1630; and other plates too numerous to specify in this connection. The engravings of the masterpieces of Landseer and other painters of this century are also too well known and too numerous to require detailed mention here. For about 150 years previous to 1860 the English were the masters of steel and copper engraving. English "mezzotints on copper" were especially prized among all civilized nations before steel engraving became comparatively as common as it is now, and their "steel pictures" were also valued above those of any other nation. But it is a singular fact that, although British history might be said to be nothing if not marinate, the English have not yet produced a large line steel engraving of a great marine subject. A marine scene on a large scale, and on a steel plate, seems to have been reversed as one of the things to be accomplished by American enterprise. Our country—or, more accurately, our city—secured the ability to do it, by the fact that the necessity of our Government for the best class of steel engravers for its paper money brought to New York, shortly after the beginning of the war, many of the best engravers in the world.

In view of the fact that no steamship had yet ever been engraved on a large steel plate, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company determined, several months ago, to order one. Their steel picture is now finished. It represents their new monster iron steamship "City of Peking" leaving Sandy Hook for the first time. The size of the plate itself is twenty-six by thirty-six inches, while the size of the engraving within the picture lines is sixteen by twenty-six and one-quarter inches—making four hundred and twenty square inches of picture surface. The lettering which constitutes the title-lines, names, tonnage, &c., of the company's fleet occupies, in addition to the square inches of picture surface, one hundred and four square inches. The hull of the "City of Peking" (in the engraving) is twelve and one-half inches long, and the distance from the (average) water-line to the top of the mainmast is five inches. To the extreme right of the engraving is the Sandy Hook lighthouse. A little to the left of that is the schooner yacht "Magic." Between the stern of the principal vessel and that of the "Magic" is the pilot-boat "Enchantress" (No. 18), while between the bow of the "Peking" and the extreme left of the picture may be seen a steamer on its way into port, and a sail-boat in the distance. All the sails of the giant steamship are spread to a fair wind, while from three of her masts fly the American flag, the Japanese ensign, the Pacific Mail Company's colors, and the flag bearing the vessel's name. The sky is some-

what stormy and the weather rather rough. The spray spouts above the water-line at the stem, and the idea of "full speed" is conveyed by the appearance of the water over and immediately astern of the propeller. These effects have never previously been attempted on a steel plate. This engraving, as well as a steel miniature of the same subject, and a bank-note die of the "Colon" class of Pacific Mail Steamships, were executed by Messrs. Homer Lee & Co., of New York.

Attention is invited to the fact that the large steel engraving above described is not a mere advertising card. It is a picture and a work of art. Nothing would have been easier than to draw an engineer's model of the great steamship. But while such a drawing or engraving would have been quite as accurate as the one under remark, it would have been utterly lacking in artistic effect, and consequently would have failed to secure any respectable degree of popular approval. The idea of engraving on the plate a pleasure yacht, a pilot-boat, a small steamship, and a sailboat, in addition to the "City of Peking," and thus making a steel picture full of life, and a transcript of Sandy Hook, instead of a mere lifeless model of a ship, is worthy of the highest commendation.

The Rev. J. S. C. Abbott writes to the *Independent* as follows concerning the famous class in which he was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1835: "George Cheever and I learned our alphabet together; Longfellow and I were classmates in school, fitting for college; Hawthorne is painted upon my mind's eye, as, silent, solitary, with melancholy mien, he walked the college grounds; Jonathan Cilley, who might have been one of the greatest men in the nation, but who was early shot by Graves in a duel, at Washington, rises sadly before me. In the preceding class was Frank Pierce, with whom I have had many a tussle to see which should throw the other on the bed. Socially he was one of the most lovable of men, and his wife, Jane Appleton, the friend of my childhood, was certainly one of the most beautiful and accomplished of women. Pitt Fessenden, a ruddy boy of seventeen, was admitted by all to be the 'smartest' little fellow in his class. Calvin Stowe was the wit. You could generally tell where he was by the roars of laughter. John P. Hale, in a lower class, was an incessant joker. His fund of humor was exhaustless. He had ability to make a first-rate scholar, but his genius led him in other directions. S. S. Prentiss, or 'Little Prentiss,' as we always called him, was a more boy in college; but he was then brilliant, chivalric, and the soul of honor. No one who knew him could be surprised at the brilliant career which opened before him."

The following address was recently delivered at the funeral of a San Francisco type-setter: "Our brother, Mr. John Harlan, is dead. His last letter is distributed, his case is emptied, his stick is full, the last line is spaced out, and the clicking of type is no more heard by his hand. A paragraph is made, a period put in, his last proof is taken, his galley cleared. His form is made up, and lies upon the cold imposing-stone, silent, lifeless. His faults are set in diamond and pied, so that no more proofs can be taken. His virtues are set in six-line, pica, colored, framed, and hung on the walls of memory, never to be forgotten. He warned and be ready. Correct your proof."—*Philadelphia Printers' Circular*.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS & PENCILS

The Finest and Best.

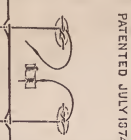
CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Preeminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made. Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
Wm. A. Full, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President National Bk. of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpan, Cashier Continental Bank.
I. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank.
Clark, Dodge & Co. George D. Arthur & Co.
White, Morris & Co. H. T. Morgan & Co.
Vernoy & Co. American Express Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co. Adams Express Co.
Chas. Dennis, Vice-Pres. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co.
Elwood Waller, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bk.
Wells, Fargo & Co. F. Ketchum & Co.
United States Ex. Co. S. B. Chittenden & Co.
Barely & Livingston. Johnson & Higgins.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

K.S.&Co's.
IMPROVED
MUSIC
&
PAPER FILE.



The merits of our Binder will be appreciated by filing THE STATIONER in the same, and by doing so will have a ready sample to sell from.

Circular Retail Price Lists with imprint furnished in liberal quantities to parties willing to distribute them advantageously.

KOCH, SONS & CO.,
156 William St., N. Y.

P. O. Box 4558.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.)

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
Files, Dampening Boxes,
Bowls, Paper Weights,
COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.**

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

REMOVAL!

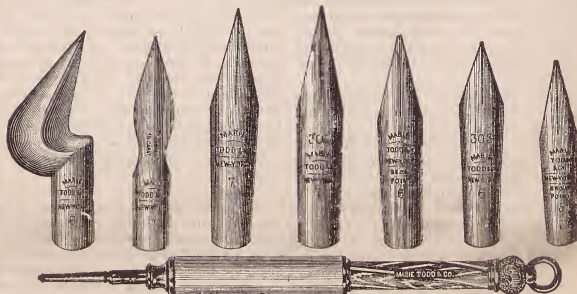
Henry Levy & Son,
FROM
49 MAIDEN LANE,
TO
122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK, CORNER OF CHURCH.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.

The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. **SEE PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.**

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,
44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.



**Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.,**

MANUFACTURED BY

MABIE, TODD & BARD,

180 Broadway, New York.

VICTOR E. MAUGER,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer of the

Goodall Playing Cards

AND

**BASKERVILLE PAPERS,
London and New York.**

ALSO

LAROCHE FRERES'

**Favorite Line of French Papers,
ANGOLEME, FRANCE.**

Boissac's French Writing Inks.

WATERBURY'S

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

106, 108, 110, 112 Reade St.,



SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JUNE 23, 1875.

NO. 49.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

(CONCLUDED.)

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Nearly opposite Fitzwilliam & Co. we notice the familiar sign of J. W. Madden, and a near approach discovers the proprietor of that handsomely fitted up store. He is famous for his immense moustache (which incites the envious admiration of all the trade), but especially does his fame extend for the tasteful manner in which he does up those intending to commit matrimony. The designs and execution of wedding cards and invitations, as well as visiting cards, ball tickets, programmes, &c., have given this house a well-deserved reputation, and it is distinguishable for a fine class of goods in all that pertains to the stationery trade. Long may he wave.

Towards Canal street we will drop in on the ever popular and universally well known Col. A. W. Hyatt, the successor of P. J. Christian. With a constantly increasing trade he relaxes not his efforts to please, and one is sure of being satisfied with him in their dealings. Although not altogether happy at the present status of trade, he is doing fully his share of the business, and is hopeful of a bright future in store for us all. Close application to a business he understands in every particular enables him to prove a powerful competitor for fine work in his job printing department as well as in blank books and stationery. With a good stand, good stock, and ample qualified help, he is slowly but surely working up a fortune. He is making a decided hit now with the Champion Violet Ink, and drawing extensively on the general trade while pushing that especially.

Johnson Armstrong is still the presiding genius of No. 58 Camp street, at the old stand of Stetson & Armstrong, having some time since bought out his senior. He commands a large mercantile trade, and his facilities for putting up blank books to order are equal to any in the city, and in fact a special line with him. Every traveler knows the welcome he is sure to receive at his hands, and the appreciation of having samples brought that enables him to select at his leisure to keep stock on hand for his immense trade. That he deserves it all is attested by his extensive acquaintance and general popularity, as well as by the stock he carries. Trade with him is, in accordance with the times, not all that could be desired,

except in Carter's Ink, which he represents in this market particularly.

Nearer Canal street, in a fine location, with a splendid stock of goods, is the old and reliable house of Peter O'Donnell. He is probably the oldest stationer in this city engaged in business, the "oldest inhabitant"—not knowing when he started—and has accumulated a handsome fortune by strict attention to the wants of his customers. The Texas trade receives considerable attention at his hands, and some large contracts from their county and State officials have no doubt helped largely to swell his coffers. The times affect his trade somewhat, though his numerous friends do not allow business to stagnate with him. Everything he sells is considered as guaranteed the best to be had, and a reputation of that description is equal to an extensive advertisement.

The large wholesale house of E. C. Palmer & Co., also on Camp street, are advertising to sell out, and are rapidly reducing their stock in the way of bargains to small dealers. They have a very large country as well as local trade, and there will be an aching void in our midst on their retirement from business. The senior, as president of a bank, owner of several sugar plantations, and with other interests at stake, has his hands full outside the stationery trade, and his junior, Mr. Cox (by the way, a very popular gentleman), is in very poor health, which no doubt are their reasons for retiring from the business they have so long and ably conducted.

Below Canal street, on Chartres, in what is called French Town, is the house of Paulin Durand, who does a thriving trade with our downtown merchants, being almost the only stationery house in that populous half of the city. The sugar merchants, cotton brokers, and the French mercantile community generally patronize this house extensively, and he is considered indispensable to many of them. An experience of many years enables him to know their wants, as if by intuition, and he controls a steady trade no matter how the times may be. His stock is to a great extent imported direct from France, and many American residents find it convenient to trade with him, as certain to be suited in foreign articles of stationery especially, and likely also to find a good assortment of domestic goods.

We find also on Chartres street, at No. 15, Mr. Schwartz, who is well established, having a large line of German goods, chromos, paints, papers, and books, and controlling the trade of that element to a great extent. He has a large, clean, neat, and well ventilated store, with an extensive run of trade, and is doing well.

On Canal street the Great Southern Book

House of R. G. Eyrich is located, having the finest stand in the city for retail trade and a goodly supply of nobly goods. His trade in stationery calls for the latest and best, and he does his part to meet the demand. What with rep, double rep, linear, damask, granite, university plaid, demi-deuil, &c., he can hardly fail to please the fair ones, who constitute a large portion of his customers. Then, too, in visiting cards, chromos, fine books, Russia leather, and other fine and fancy goods, his line is one that meets the requirements of his fastidious trade.

Opposite the City Hotel, on Commerce street, is the house of Seymour & Stevens, established in 1832, having a trade to a great extent in the surrounding States, but principally in Texas. They do a large and successful business in school books, stationery, and notions, supplying druggists and small country dealers with stock from their immense warehouse. They complain of general dulness of trade, in Texas particularly, but are doing a living business, with good prospects when the tide changes. Their local trade is a good business of itself, and they are too well entrenched with that to suffer seriously, and their outlook generally is considered bright. The junior partner is alive to all the turns of trade, and his popularity is only equaled by his good looks. All the trade know him as a live man, and figure close when he talks of buying a bill of goods.

Returning to Camp street, we find the headquarters for book drummers at No. 92, with the welcome always accorded by Jim, or, sedately speaking, James A. Graham, the proprietor of that popular resort. Some men know how to keep a hotel, and others how to keep a book-store, and of the latter is our friend the true representative. The dull trade causes his features to appear rather elongated, but he is jovial and good-natured as ever, and looks forward to a genuine revival in the fall and winter. It is as natural to go to Graham's for books and stationery as to live in the Crescent City, and the polite attention one receives is accorded so gracefully as to be especially worthy of note. There is always life in 92, and it is no index to general trade to look into that busy hive.

Further up on Camp street, known as the "Book and Stationery Depot," Mr. R. J. Harp represents the interests of the religious and school book departments of knowledge. In addition to a large stock in those branches is attached a stationery stock of large proportions, and I am informed an extensive jobbing trade is carried on with the adjoining States of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas in stationery and school books. This house make a specialty of Dixie Mills writing papers, and have an immense sale of this paper, as well as

of initial, envelopes, slates, and similar goods, with dealers in the larger cities and towns, as well as local dealers here. Although comparatively a young house, it has attained great proportions, and a few years since were compelled to enlarge by taking in an adjoining store of similar size to the one occupied, both of which are filled to repletion. Trade here, though having fallen off somewhat, is still good, and activity prevails.

On Poydras street is the branch, and on Commercial place the main store of C. C. Haley, another example of what can be accomplished by energy and business tact. Though not many years old, his place is a popular resort and his stationery trade is rapidly growing, although his leading line is periodicals, paper-cover novels, revenue stamps, &c. He also handles the literature on the railroad trains to and from the city, and contributes not a little to the enjoyment of passengers by supplying them with what so many forget—reading matter for their trip.

Last, but by no means least, of the members of the trade in the Crescent City is the old post-office book and stationery mart of Geo. Ellis, and the branch of the same, under the name of Geo. Ellis & Bro., on Camp street. The former supplies material to all who desire to write a hurried note to drop in the post-office across the way, and additional quantity as required for future use; also with periodicals and book matter, as well as to a great extent the supplies for official use in many of the Custom House departments. At the latter is the circulating library that attracts many of the fair sex and assists materially in building up a lively trade in this new stand. The dull times affect but do not destroy their trade, and they are too well established to be affected by any ordinary pressure. Their taste is regular, and the inducements in the way of tasteful arrangement, good articles, reasonable prices, and polite attention to customers, is well appreciated, as evinced by their continued success.

These comprise our leading dealers, and, though I might mention many others of lesser note, I will not trespass longer on your valuable space. Yours, DIXIE.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

We have received advanced notice of the preparation for the Cincinnati Industrial; The halls and grounds will be open for the reception of articles from and after Monday, August 2. The Exposition will be open to the public on Wednesday, September 8, and will continue open until Saturday evening, October 9.

It has been felt by the Commissioners that the representation of the paper interests in previous expositions has not been such as its importance would justify, and it has been determined to make special arrangements for a paper department in the Exposition of 1875.

The certainty of a very large attendance, and the advantage to the manufacturers of placing their goods before the attention of so large a number of merchants and consumers is obvious, and they ask the co-operation of all manufacturers towards making this department correspond to some extent with the magnitude of the paper manufacturing interest.

Premiums are offered for display only, and exhibitors are at liberty to enter for premium or not, as they may elect.

The following is a list of premiums in Class No. 66, for paper, tags, bags, &c.:

No. Premium.	Premium.
933. Best Display Wrapping, Roofing & Building Paper.....	Bronze Medal.
936. " Display Light and Heavy Manila Paper.....	"
937. " Display Straw and Toy Board	"
938. " Display Wood Pulp.....	"
939. " Display Colored Poster and Cover Paper.....	Silver Medal.
940. " Display News Printing Paper	"
941. " Display Book Paper.....	"
942. " Display Flat & Writing Paper	"
943. " Display Blank Book Paper.....	"
944. " Check or Bond Paper, as regards security against fraud.....	"
945. " Display Satchel-Bottomed Bags.....	Bronze Medal.
946. " Display Grocers' Bags.....	"
947. " Paper Tissue.....	"
948. " Display Paper Boxes.....	Silver Medal.
949. " Display Tags.....	"
950. " Display Playing Cards.....	"
951. " Display of Usual Articles Articles Made of Paper.....	"

The following additional awards are offered in Class No. 50, for books, stationery, printing, binding, &c.:

Fine Book Printing.....	Silver Medal.
Show Card Printing on Paper.....	"
Show Card Printing on Metal.....	"
Poster Printing in Colors.....	"
Label Printing.....	"
Lithographic Label Printing.....	"
Ornamental Printing (Cards, Programmes, &c.).....	"
Publishers' Book Binding in Cloth.....	Bronze Medal.
Job Book Binding, full morocco.....	Silver Medal.
Job Book Binding, half morocco.....	"
Blank Books, Binding and Binding.....	"
Specimen of Chromo-Lithographic Printing.....	"
Photo-Lithographic Printing.....	"
Display of Heliotypes.....	"
Printing from Wood Cuts.....	"
Writing Fluid.....	Bronze Medal.
Sealing Wax.....	"
Slate Pencils.....	"
Display of Lead Pencils.....	Silver Medal.

Early application for space should be made. Rules and premium lists can be obtained by addressing the secretary of the Exposition, or James J. Hooker, Hugh McCollum, A. H. Gere, Committee on Textile Fabrics.

Last year at the Cincinnati Exposition the following awards were made for paper and stationery:

Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati, O., Blank Books, Silver Medal.
Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass., Writing Paper, Silver Medal.
Stewart Paper Co., Cincinnati, O., News Paper, Silver Medal.
Wardlow, Thomas & Co., Middletown, O., Manila Paper, Bronze Medal.
Russell, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, O., Ornamental Printing, Bronze Medal.
A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Display of Photographic Albums, Bronze Medal.
A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Ornamental Book Binding, Silver Medal.
M. & R. Burghelm, Cincinnati, O., Display of Foreign Books, Silver Medal.

AN OLD BOSTON STAND.

There is much in pedigree. Even a publishing house is firmer with one than without. The time was when the distinctive literature of Boston issued most largely from a shop that was called the "Old Corner Store." There was the office of the *Atlantic* and of the *North American*. There Mr. Ticknor used to lay out

on his baize covered desk the gold coins that were the bait he used to tempt young authors to climb the ladder that leads to fame. There Mr. Lowell and Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Emerson and Mr. Whittier used to meet and look over the newest books. There Mr. Howells was first encouraged by the veteran publisher who made fame for so many American writers. There the tasteful "Young Folks" was made by Lucy Larcom and Mr. Trowbridge, and there Gail Hamilton indulged in her spicy sputterings. How many rich and rare stories the walls of the Old Corner Store could tell us, if they would! But time has made many changes in the firm that was so long unchanged. It is now like the boy's knife—new handle and new blades, but still the same knife. The firm has changed, but the spirit is the same, and it seems to me the house of James R. Osgood & Co. is now giving us from its palatial new quarters the distinctive Boston literature.—*Boston Letter to Springfield Union*.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.

This new firm, formed January 1, 1875, is the outgrowth of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. (who were successors to the old firm of Crosby, Ainsworth & Co. of Boston), in which Mr. A. S. Barnes is a special partner. Their house is at the old store of A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street. They publish the well-known and popular series of copybooks by Payson, Dunton & Scribner, and also Potter & Hammond's copybooks and their Systems of Book-keeping; Bartholomew's series of Drawing Books; Rolf & Gillett's Scientific Books; Crosby, Hanson & Magill's Classics, Campbell's German Grammar, Wilson's Punctuation, and other important books on education.

The sale of their copybooks is said to exceed in number per annum any other similar books published in this country.—*Evening Post*.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 162,759. Magic Lanterns.—L. J. Marey, Philadelphia, Pa.—In a magic lantern, a color glass, constructed to slide upward from below across the line of light, whereby the shade is caused to descend upon the picture.

No. 162,568. Paper Boxes.—Jas. W. Turner, Boston, Mass.—As a new article of manufacture, the photograph positive and negative holder, having its inner case or draw made or provided with three chambers, arranged with the intermediate chamber open at one end or side.

No. 162,886. Magic Lanterns.—A. G. Buzby, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 161,664. Game Boards.—Victor Kiolassa, Washington, D. C.—Embroidering in a game board historical facts grouped radially about a center, and arranged with numbers, fortunate and otherwise, regulated by dice throwing or the like.

No. 162,876. Newspaper Files.—F. B. Allersson, San Jose, Cal.—The spring follower or presser bar is held in an elevated position above the base or pin bar by stops pivoted in slots or recesses in the ends of the former.

No. 162,533. Pencil Cases.—Richard B. Carrier, Northampton, Mass.

No. 163,750. Bill Files.—Charles Davis, Jr., Portland, Me.—Files of bills are crossed in the standards and held down by the weight.

No. 4,443. Inkstands.—Samuel Darling, Providence, R. I. Patent No. 111,435, dated January 31, 1871.—The combination in an inkstand of an ink reservoir and an elastic stopper, such stopper having an air chamber in its upper part or head, and a small air-duct through the lower part, which is in

serted into the inkstand, thus providing a free passage for air from the chamber in the head of the stopper to the interior of the reservoir.

No. 162,569. Paper Boxes.—Willy Wallach, New York, N. Y.—As a new article of manufacture, a box consisting of two divisions or boxes, connected to a back piece by means of suitable hinges, having a central board firmly attached to the back, provided on both sides with partitions or pockets.

The mechanic, the artist—the better work they, give the better their pay. The farmer looks for larger crops from fields bountifully manured and industriously tilled. The physician, the clergyman, need no bargain to obtain their reward; their talent, their conscientious labor, bring prompt recognition and pecuniary advantage. The merchant alone at every stage of his career is compelled to keep up the daily struggle to give little and to get much. In no other occupation is it necessary to keep the ultimate gain so constantly before the eyes, and look so steadily at the profit in dollars and cents.

This habit, this necessity, while it creates men of clear, practical insight, of incessant industry, of rapid decision, men of much knowledge of men and of much knowledge of things, at the same time diminishes the ability to look on any subject except for its prospective profit; it disables men, incessantly occupied in the study of their own interests, from examining, much less understanding, the interests of others; it incapacitates them for deep thought on all questions the direct, practical results of which are not readily visible; it produces the habit of considering the entire community as engaged in incessant trade, where each one is supposed to be capable of driving his own bargain, and thereby fosters the belief that no consideration is due to the helpless, feeble, or ignorant.—*Nation*.

"What's your business?" said the magistrate of a police court, the other morning, to a prisoner. "I'm an observationist, your worship." "An observationist! what is that?" "One who looks around in the daytime to see what he can steal at night, if it pleases your worship."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A Gill antiquarian has unearthed, in the *Greenfield Gazette*, the fact that Thomas Jefferson and James Madison took a boating cruise down the Connecticut river in May, 1791. Mr. Jefferson then being Secretary of State under Washington's administration, with his friend Madison, feeling need of some relaxation from official cares, passed up the Hudson, visiting the scenes at Ticonderoga, the waters of Lakes Georges and Champlain, and journeyed East, striking the Connecticut at Brattleboro; from which point they floated down the river and returned to New York by way of the sound.

Some of the largest concerns in London, where the most important and dry goods trades clips are attached are halved to the cross bars, and are secured detachably to said bars by screws, so that they can readily be detached and packed into a compact bundle for storage or transportation.

No. 153,498. Erasers.—Edward Weissentorn, Hoboken, N. J.—The combination of two clamps or holders, and means of drawing them toward each other and the erasers, whereby each eraser serves as a brace to retain the other in place, and either or both are renewable at pleasure.

No. 153,227. Self-Adjusting Book Racks.—Isaac Walker, Penbroke, N. H.—A pair of ways or a slotted base are provided with one or more traversing clamps, that are drawn against the books to be held by a spring arranged between the ways.

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American
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Pens.**

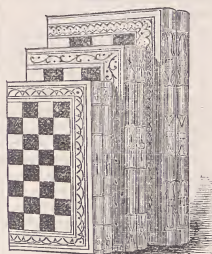
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Descriptive Price List.

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A NOTED BOOK HOUSE.

Another change in one of the best known and most popular of Boston's book houses is announced. Book buyers and members of the trade have long been familiar with the several firms which have, in succession, managed the famous establishment for so many years, located at 117 Washington street, and which about a year ago removed to more commodious quarters at 381 Washington and 10 Bromfield streets. Beginning as Crosby & Nichols, the firm became in the course of years successively, Crosby, Lee & Co., and now changes its style to Lockwood, Brooks & Co. In these several changes the leaven of the old lump has been retained, from time to time, and the familiar face of Mr. Nichols is still welcomed by old patrons in the store from the active management of which he long since retired. Mr. Henry J. Noyes, also for the past four years and more head of the firm, will also remain with his youthful associates for a time, and give them and the public the benefit of his ripe experience. The members of the present firm also are, with one exception, no new accessions, but men who have worked their way up through the various grades of employment and subsequent membership in the late partnership. The house of Noyes, Holmes & Co. was composed of Messrs. Henry J. Noyes, John S. Lockwood, John B. Holmes and Walter D. Brooks. Messrs. Noyes and Holmes now retire, and Messrs. Lockwood and Brooks have associated with themselves Mr. Phineas S. Tobey, a son of the Hon. Edward S. Tobey. Mr. Lockwood, who thus becomes the head of the new firm, has had a long experience—beginning with his employment when a youth, in the old establishment, and continued, except during a term of service in the army and a brief experience as manager of the retail department of Lee, Shepard & Co., to the present time. He has won his position by dint of untiring energy and perseverance, and a most enviable experience of the business in all its phases eminently fits him for his present position. Mr. Brooks is a son of John W. Brooks, for years known as a prominent railroad manager, and is a young man of rare qualifications for his place. Mr. Tobey, the new member of the firm, has everything in his favor, and will, no doubt, be an able associate for the two gentlemen already named.

In its new and spacious quarters, which, with the entrances on Washington and Bromfield streets, make the store one of the most complete and attractive in the city, the firm of Lockwood, Brooks & Co. can hardly fail to achieve the high success it so richly merits. It is the purpose to extend the business in several directions, making a specialty of the wholesale and retail stationery trade, which has already grown to extensive dimensions under the management of Noyes, Holmes & Co.

A factory for the manufacture of ink and mucilage will be one of the enterprises managed by the house, and greater attention than ever before will be paid to publishing and the supply of libraries. The new firm starts off with the brightest prospects, and all friends of the energetic and capable young men composing it, as well as of the old establishment so long identified with 117 Washington street, will join in wishing it a measure of success which will fitly supplement that achieved in the past.

C. H. Knight, the manager of the stationery department of the new firm, is also well known to the New England trade, and his department

will not suffer from the withdrawal of Mr. Holmes. We have known Mr. Knight from his earlier start in business, and there is no better stationer among the younger members of the trade than the head of the stationery department of Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

THE LAKE SHORE PRESS.

The Lovell Printing and Publishing House is situated on the margin of Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, N. Y. The landing for the Lake Champlain steamers and the stations of the Central Vermont and the Grand Trunk Railways are within a short distance of the building.

The Lake Shore Press office is an imposing, massive and substantial structure of stone and brick, three stories high, measuring 150 feet front by 178 feet depth, with a width of 45 feet. The roof is covered with English tin. The foundation and first courses are built with magnificent blocks of limestone from Isle La Motte quarries, many of them weighing four and five tons. The remainder of the building is built of brick.

The 50-horse engine, a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill, manufactured by C. E. Brown & Co., of Fitchburg, works noiselessly, while the shafting and belting, when in motion, work without the slightest vibration.

The first flat is partly occupied as a press room, measuring 45 feet by 130 feet, and 13 feet clear to ceiling. On the same flat are the hydraulic press room, the drying room, the paper room, the wetting room, the packing room, and a fire-proof vault for stereotype and electrotypes. Adjoining the press room is the engine room, with a beautiful 50-horse engine, and an exquisitely finished pumping engine, capable of throwing 150 gallons of water per minute. The boilers are in a separate compartment.

The second flat contains a splendid room for the compositors. It is lighted by thirty-five large windows. On this flat is a noble apartment which has been set apart for a library, and leading to the library are seven rooms intended for the convenience of authors. The business offices are also on this flat, with brick-vault and fire-proof safe.

The next or third flat is occupied partly as a bindery, and in part by the stereotype and electrotypes departments.

There are hoists at the end and side of the different flats, worked by steam. The supply of water is unlimited. Lake Champlain serves as a reservoir, and a six-inch pipe, 500 feet long, extends to deep water, which, by means of a steam pump, furnishes an unlimited supply of pure water to five large tanks in the fourth story. Eight four-inch hydrants are in use on the premises.

The lavatories, water closets and dressing-rooms for both males and females, on each flat, are admirably arranged and copiously supplied with water.

In winter the entire building is heated by steam.

A 500-light Springfield Gas Machine furnishes a clear, agreeable and easily managed light. The machine is automatic, the gas is produced as consumed, consequently there is no accumulation or danger of explosion.

The success of an industrial enterprise depends less on the amount of capital invested than on the management, and in this respect the Lake Shore Press gives promise of being a remunerative undertaking. It has the advan-

tage of the senior Mr. Lovell's forty years' experience as a manager, and his well earned reputation as a printer and publisher. He is well sustained by four of his sons, and by a zealous and industrious staff.

As a commercial enterprise, it must be pronounced an entire success, and cannot fail to yield satisfactory dividends to the shareholders.—*Montreal Gazette*.

There the tasteful Mrs. Trowbridge, and by Lucy Larcom and Mr. Trowbridge, and there Gail Hamilton indulged in her spicy sputterings. How many rich and rare stories the walls of the Old Corner Store could tell us, if they would? But time has made many changes in the firm that was so long unchanged. It is now like the boy's knife—new handle and new blades, but still the same knife. The firm has changed, but the spirit is the same, and it seems to me the house of James R. Osgood & Co. is now giving us from its palatial new quarters the distinctive Boston literature.—*Boston Letter to Springfield Union*.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.

This new firm, formed January 1, 1875, is the outgrowth of Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co. (who were successors to the old firm of Crosby, Ainsworth & Co. of Boston), in which Mr. A. S. Barnes is a special partner. Their house is at the old store of A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John street. They publish the well-known and popular series of copybooks by Payson, Duntton & Scribner, and also Potter & Hammond's copybooks and their Systems of Book-keeping; Bartholomew's series of Drawing Books; Rolf & Gillett's Scientific Books; Crosby, Hanson & Magill's Classics, Campbell's German Grammar, Wilson's Punctuation, and other important books on education.

The sale of their copybooks has said to exceed in number per annum any other similar books published in this country.—*Evening Post*.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 162,759. Magic Lanterns.—L. J. Marey, Philadelphia, Pa.—In a magic lantern, a color glass, constructed to slide upward from below across the line of light, whereby the shade is caused to descend upon the picture.

No. 162,508. Paper Boxes.—Jas. W. Turner, Boston, Mass.—As a new article of manufacture, the photograph positive and negative holder, having its inner case or draw made or provided with three chambers, arranged with the intermediate chamber open at one end or side.

No. 162,896. Magic Lanterns.—A. G. Buzby, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 161,664. Game Boards.—Victor Klobassa, Washington, D. C.—Embodying in a game board historical facts grouped radially about a center, and arranged with numbers, fortunate and otherwise, regulated by dice throwing or the like.

ADVANTAGES AND DEFECTS OF A BUSINESS LIFE.

Trade of all kinds is an endless succession of bargains, a ceaseless repetition of petty struggles between two individuals, each striving to get as much as possible and to give as little. Whatever the nature of commercial, financial, or even of manufacturing business, it ultimately resolves itself into giving as little as possible and getting the largest possible return. Let us not be understood as joining in the silly outcry against bargaining or dicker-

ing. There is nothing dishonest or dishonest in it; there is no deception connected with it; it is perfectly fair and above board. But it is just the nature of trade that success in it depends upon always getting much and giving little. Of no other occupation is this true in the same degree. The lawyer—the more time, skill, study and labor he gives to his clients' cases, the more likely he is to win; the more certainly his practice will increase. The mechanic, the artist—the better work they give the better their pay. The farmer looks for larger crops from fields bountifully manured and industriously tilled. The physician, the clergyman, need no bargain to obtain their reward; their talent, their conscientious labor, bring prompt recognition and pecuniary advantage. The merchant alone at every stage of his career is compelled to keep up the daily struggle to give little and to get much. In no other occupation is it necessary to keep the ultimate gain so constantly before the eyes, and look so steadily at the profit in dollars and cents.

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Some of the largest concerns in London, in the wholesale grocery and dry goods trades, have each a house for their young unmarried men, under the direction of one of their junior partners or head clerks, furnished with good rooms, library, and a chaplain to conduct household worship. I am not surprised to hear that business houses adopting this arrangement have the choice of the most respectable families in England for clerks and apprentices, and there is such a competition on the part of parents and guardians to enter their sons in these concerns that handsome sums of money are frequently offered, or terms of service without salary, as premiums.—*Dr. Adam*.

Notice of Removal and Change of Firm Name.

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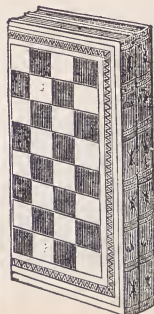
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SLATE PENCILS.

How and Where They are Made.

After a careful search through all the works within my reach, including the all-knowing "Appleton" and many others of considerable fame, I was obliged to confess that I had not gained a single fact in relation to slate pencils. Of your numerous readers, probably every one has used a slate pencil more or less, and knows that there is a hard, black kind, full of grit, and a soft, light-colored one, usually called soapstone; yet I dare say that not one in a thousand knows how or where they are made, or what the difference between them is. The black variety comes from Germany; but the light or soapstone pencils, whether the perfectly round pencils of the present day or those which we used to get years ago, and which seemed to have been whittled out with a knife, are manufactured from a deposit of stone in the northwest corner of the town of Castleton, Vermont, about eight miles west from Rutland, and about a quarter of a mile from Lake Bomoseen. The tract of country known to contain the stone is very small, being at most only one and a half miles long and half a mile in width. As far as is known, this is the only deposit of rock fit for making pencils of this kind in the world. Every inch of the country for miles and miles around has been searched in vain to find another outcrop. Probably there is more of the stone in the world, but certain it is that none having just the right grain has yet been found in the United States; and Castleton has the honor of being the only place in the world where the pleasant-working soapstone pencil is made.

The light green color, and soft, chalky character of the stone are known to all. Although it is called a soapstone, it is not strictly so. In the beds it seems more like an indurated clay than anything else; yet it is much harder than clay, and has a grain more like slate, which it resembles very much, splitting readily into plates. Silica and alumina enter very largely into its composition, as well as potash and iron. Although containing more than fifty per cent. of silica, it does not appear to have any grit. The tools employed in cutting it hold an edge nearly as well as in a wood of equal density. The beds "dip" at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The general line of "strike" is north and south.

The stone as it comes from the quarry is split into slabs from one to two inches thick, which are then taken to the factory. This is a large, two-story building with a basement. Upon one side is a wing, constituting the engine-house, where a very fine eighty-horse power engine furnishes the motive power for the machinery. The stream upon which the factory is situated follows the general direction of the ledges for nearly a mile. Its course has several times been changed to allow quarries to be opened.

The slabs are taken to the first floor of the mill, where they are sawn up into blocks six or seven inches long and four or five inches wide. The saws used are very similar to those used in cutting wood, except that they are not above twelve inches in diameter. From the saws the blocks are carried to the "splitting table," where workmen, seated upon the edge of the table, split the blocks into plates or slabs about one-third of an inch thick. This is done with a hammer and a thin bit of steel, looking very much like the blade of a carving-knife. The plates are now much thicker than

the pencils are to be, and uneven besides. The next thing is to plane them. This is done by two broad knives, like the irons of a carpenter's plane, but much larger. These are set like a letter > with a small opening at the point. As the plates enter at the point of the > the edges cut off all superfluous stone, leaving the slabs ready for the rounding machines.

These machines, though perfectly simple and easily understood when once seen, are difficult to describe. The problem solved by the machine is to make round pencils from flat plates of rather brittle stone. The essential part of the machine is a series of steel knives made from square bars of steel, the edge or lower side of which is grooved.

The plates are forced along beneath this knife or "cutter," which makes a number of grooves upon the surface. About two inches behind this first cutter is a second, set so as to cut a little deeper, and after this another and another, until the plate has been carried beneath eighteen of these cutters, when it comes out looking precisely like a small stone wash-board. As the plates come from this machine, a man sitting at the end of it takes them up and feeds them into a machine exactly like the first, excepting the little tables that carry the stone under the cutters, which are grooved to hold the half-made pencils. As they come from this last machine, boys gather them up and pile them in boxes upon the elevator. They are then carried into the second story, where they are sawed to the proper lengths. The longest are six inches, the next five, then four, and some three and a half. Though really the cheapest pencils, these shorter sizes do not find as ready a sale as the longer. Three four-inch pencils do not seem nearly as long to the ciphering community as a single five or six-inch one at the same price. The cutters for the rounding machines, considering their size and the amount of labor expended upon them, are very expensive. They are less than an inch square, and about eight inches long, and have perhaps twenty transverse grooves; and the company pays for them, by the quantity, \$1.90 each.

Sharpening pencils (by which we do not mean the primitive method of the jack-knife), though a simple operation, becomes a question of importance when it has to be performed upon forty or fifty thousand per day. The demand for a ready-sharpened pencil has become so great that a machine for doing it rapidly and well has become a desideratum. Several have been tried, but as yet with small success; and at present the pointing is done by holding the pencils separately upon a grindstone.

A new idea, or rather an old one borrowed from the foreign black pencils, has recently been introduced, and the pencils for children's use are often painted in colors. Even older folks know how disagreeable to the fingers is a new pencil, with its coating of dust. The children, however, in particular, choose pencils as they do Sunday-school books, taking the brightly-colored ones in preference.

The factory, under the most favorable circumstances, could probably produce from 75,000 to 100,000 pencils per day; though, for various reasons, the number does not usually run above 50,000. The supply of stock is unlimited, and as the demand for the pencils increases the supply will be made to correspond, so that it is not at all improbable that in time the world could be supplied with pencils from

this Vermont factory. The transportation of so small and compact an article forms so trifling an item in its cost that the retail price is the same everywhere. During the last twenty years this pencil has driven all others from the California market, and in time will probably do the same for the markets of the Atlantic and Mississippi States. One of the first orders filled by the company was for 30,000 pencils to be carried to South Africa by an American missionary.

The quarries are situated along the line of the stream already mentioned. On account of the softness of the rock, it is impossible to tunnel into it without expensive timbering, and so whenever it is taken out the excavation extends from the surface all the way down. Gunpowder is used to loosen and break up the stone, which is then hoisted out, split up into slabs, and immediately taken to the mill. Like some slate rocks, if it once becomes dry, or is exposed to the air for any considerable time, it is spoiled. It grows hard and brittle, and will neither split, nor, if split, make pencils. It can, like slate, be kept for a short time if placed beneath the water; but even then its quality is impaired. One of the most recently opened quarries seems to be beneath the site of an ancient Indian burial-place. Human bones, arrow-heads, and flint implements were found in digging through and removing the dirt above the rock.

Were the supply any less abundant, the waste attending the manufacture would be something much to be regretted, since scarcely one-hundredth part of the rock taken from the quarry makes its appearance in the form of pencils. There is, in other words, more than ninety-nine per cent. of waste, an amount almost incredible to one who has not watched the process. Mr. Brown, of the pencil works, having a Yankee's ingenuity and a Yankee's aversion to unnecessary waste, has devised an excellent use for the unavoidable refuse of this manufacture.

For some years paper-makers have employed clay to fill the pores of the paper pulp, and give it "body" and a satin surface. But clay is liable to be gritty, and it darkens the paper, so that it can only be used in the darker grades. Mr. Brown has a patent covering the use of ground stone of any kind for this purpose, and commonly called the kaoline or argillite patent. Argillite is the name of the white slate-pencil stone. After the patent was obtained, a set of machinery like that used in flour mills was put into the basement of the factory, and the dust and waste from the manufacture of the pencils ground to a powder three grades finer than the finest double-extra flour. Being very light in color and free from grit, it can be used in the manufacture of fine white printing-papers as well as letter paper, so filling the pores that even without sizing it is possible to write upon it, while the surface is like that which has been calendered.

While the patent was pending in this country, and before it was granted, some one found means to get copies of specifications, and obtained a patent upon them in England. The idea met with favor in that country, and at least one paper company searched up and down all England for the argillite; but none was to be found, and they were obliged to send to Vermont for the desired article. In the end, therefore, the fraud only amounted to saving the American company the expense of an English patent.

Owing to the peculiar composition of the

stone, it is quite probable that still further use-
ful applications will be found for the refuse.

The stone has been known as a "pencil rock"
among the inhabitants hereabout for years;
and pencils were occasionally put into the mar-
ket; but previous to 1846 there were very few.
Twenty-three years ago, Mr. H. O. Brown be-
gan the manufacture of slate-pencils, getting
the stone from this place and carrying it to
Rutland, where it was made into pencils by
splitting into slabs, cutting into strips by hand
with a carpenter's saw, and whittling the
square strips to a tolerably round shape. When
a boy at school, Mr. Brown and his schoolmates
used to think themselves lucky to get a bit of
this rock for pencils, and on one occasion he
paid ten cents for a piece no larger than his
two fingers. He determined to know where
the ledge was from which that stone was ob-
tained. Few at that time knew the location.
The glen in which the ledge is situated was
hidden in a dense forest. By the merest acci-
dent, through some boys he met while hunting
for the place, he learned its location. Ten dol-
lars was the result of his sales of pencils made
from the bushel of stone which he got at his
second visit. During the winter he got out
stone enough to make three thousand pencils.
The stone was all carried to Rutland, and the
pencils made there.

When Mr. Brown first spoke of going into the
business, and was making permanent arrange-
ments for it, people sneered at him, asking if
making slate-pencils was not rather small busi-
ness. His reply was, "Look here; wouldn't
you rather have one of these soft pencils than
one of these hard, black, gritty things?" "Yes."
"Well, everybody is just like you, and will get
one of these if he can; and if everybody uses
them, there must be money in it." And so it
proved. After a long struggle with poverty
and rival owners, he has succeeded in getting
control of all the pencil-stone under one man-
agement, the style of the firm being the Adams
Manufacturing Company, named after the se-
nior partner. At present there are about one
hundred hands, men and women, employed in
and about the factory by the company.

Near the quarries mentioned is another, in
which the stone is of a rich dark purple color.
Could any means be found to harden this stone,
it would be of the greatest value for making
school-slates, as it has every other requisite for
a first-class article.—*Perrin, in "Manufacturer
and Builder."*

Nearly all of our great houses sprang from
low estate. The Brevorts may be reminded
that their ancestor was a market man, who
peddled lettuce, horse reddish and green
corn among the gentry of his day. The Hap-
pocks were hucksters in the Washington
market. The Spoffords were shoemakers.
The Goelets originally dabbled in old iron.
The Morrills were among the whiskey sinners
of their day. The Stuarts kept a candy store.
The Millers went around with a clam wagon.
In our opinion a humble origin is much to
people's credit, for it indicates the power to
thus rise from obscurity.

H. M. McCloud, of Amherst, has just issued
a neat little hand book, containing considerable
useful information concerning the places of
interest in Amherst, particularly the cabinets,
art gallery, gymnasium and libraries of the
college, together with the plant house, botani-
cal museum, State cabinet, and farm at the
Agricultural College.

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30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
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Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

H. K. W. HALL,
Paper and Twine Dealer,
7 WILLIAMS COURT, BOSTON.

Sole Agent for Pequot Mills Closet Paper.

For Sale by all
STATIONERS & PRINTERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

DENNISON & Co
No. 202 Broadway, N.Y.
5 Suffolk Place, Boston.
632 Chestnut St, Philadelphia.
169 Vine St, Cincinnati.
150 S. Clark St, Chicago.
110 Pine St, St. Louis.

DENNISON & Co.
MANUFACTURE
Shipping and Merchandise
TAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Gum Labels, Seals, &c.
AGENTS FOR
PHILLIPS & FAY'S HOOK TAGS.

AMERICAN SLATE EMPORIUM.

D. C. PRATT,
16 New Church St., NEW YORK
Cor. Dey Street,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE
LEHIGH SLATE CO'S FIRST QUALITY "D"
WIRE-BOUND, LOG & COUNTING-HOUSE
SLATES AND BLACK-BOARDS.

ALSO FOR

COFFIN'S PAT. "D" SLATES,
With Moulded Edge and Beaded Frames.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
SLATE PENCILS, CHALK CRAYONS,
And All Kinds of Manufactured Slate Goods.
Send for Illustrated Price List and Discounts.



AN OLD ESTABLISHED STATIONERY HOUSE.

Among the finest printing and stationery houses in the West may be mentioned that of John J. Daly & Co., No 213 North Third street, whose reputation in this line is unsurpassed and whose business is co-extensive with the States and Territories of the Mississippi valley and Rocky Mountain border. Their stock of foreign, domestic and fancy stationery is at all times complete, full and superior, embracing everything that pertains to this character of goods, and always to be relied on as the best, genuine quality; while their facilities for engraving, lithographing, and job printing are such as enable them to fill orders with the utmost dispatch, and in a manner to ensure the entire satisfaction of their customers. The patrons of the establishment may also rely upon Daly & Co. as dealers of the strictest integrity and fairness, whose constant endeavor is to secure, and, once securing, to retain the best class of patronage.—*St. Louis Times.*

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL MEN.

People living out of town seem to think that there is no steady business carried on in New York, but that it is all one whirl of ceaseless speculation, in which every one is contending with his neighbor for the mastery, and where the greatest revolutions of condition are constantly occurring, first extraordinary success, and then extraordinary failure. They hear all the time of Jim Fisk, Jay Gould, Daniel Drew, and Vanderbilt, and suppose these to be the leading New York business men. This, however, is a mistake. The truly representative merchants here are those who avoid general speculation and confine their operations to one line of business while conducting them in a legitimate manner. They avoid publicity, and are often but little known except among persons engaged in the same trade. As examples of this class I may name Robert B. Minturn, Charles H. Marshall, and Moses Taylor, among the shipping merchants; Wm. E. Dodge, A. R. Wetmore and Ezra Cornell, in the metal business; Jackson S. Schultz and Isaac H. Bailey, in leather; the great sugar houses of Havemeyer; G. Gunther & Sons in furs; Brown Brothers and Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; H. B. Claflin, A. T. Stewart, Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and Devlin, among dry goods houses; Tiffany, and Ball, Black & Co., in jewelry; Solomon & Sons, upholsterers; Scheiffelin & Co., and A. B. Sand & Sons, druggs; the Harpers, Appletons and other well known publishers; besides produce, cotton, wine, and importing firms without number. It is these men, and not the exceptional speculators and swindlers, who carry on the bulk of New York trade, and it is their integrity, energy and ability that has made this the metropolis of America.

Mark Twain says: "I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—even quieter, and more listless and lazier people than I am. But they were dead."

Sam Ward, the Washington lobbyist, proposes to give his library of about 5,000 volumes of standard books of reference to a press club which is to be started at Washington. The wealthy Mr. Corcoran will give the embryo organization a nice new building.

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

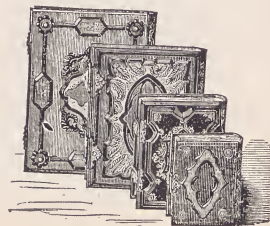
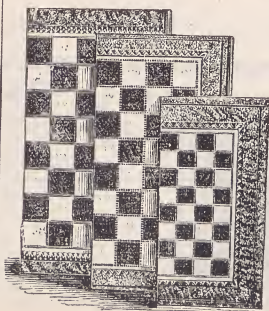
Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



BUSINESS CHANGES.

NEWARK, N. J.—Sims & Chambers, fancy goods, dissolved; now Julia Sims.

TRENTON, N. J.—Alpaugh & Anderson, stationery, dissolved; now Alpaugh & Thompson.

BOSTON, MASS.—S. S. Hall & Co., engraving and printing, dissolved; now Thos. S. Bates & Co.
Berry & Bouve, engravers, dissolved; now A. C. Berry.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—Stevens & Hubbard, pictures, &c., dissolved; now E. W. Stevens.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Shumway & Co., books, &c., dissolved; now S. A. Garrett.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Swan & Nichols, card and paper, dissolved; now D. L. Swan & Son.

WOODSTOCK, VT.—Robert A. Perkins, publisher, sold to L. O. Green.

FRANKLIN FALLS, N. H.—C. P. Batchelder, picture frames, sold to Mrs. Frank Stevens.

KNOXVILLE, IOWA.—A. M. Brobst, books and stationery, sold out.

PITTSBURG, PA.—A. H. English & Co., publishers, dissolved; L. Osgood retires; admit H. J. Gourley, J. K. Fleming, and J. N. Hunt.

CINCINNATI, O.—Messrs. M. T. Lane & Co., publishers, have sold out their business.

OLDTOWN, ME.—Miss E. M. Bartlett, books, has been succeeded by S. Bradbury.

PEORIA, ILL.—Messrs. Adair & Utley, having succeeded Mr. W. C. Strickler, books and music, will assume his liabilities.

READING, PA.—The firm of Smith & Snader, books and stationery, has been dissolved.

WATERVILLE, ME.—Messrs. J. F. Percival & Co. have bought out M. C. Percival.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

BLACK STENCIL INK.—Take shellac 2 parts; borax 1 part; soft water, 10 parts, and gum arabic 1 part, then add lampblack and indigo in sufficient quantities. Boil the shellac and borax in the water until dissolved, then add the gum, and withdraw the mixture from the fire. When cold add the lampblack to bring it to a suitable color, and lastly a very small quantity of finely powdered indigo to give it a real jet shade. When made, keep in glass or earthenware vessels.

Drawings may be made waterproof by plunging first in a solution containing 20 per cent. of soap, and afterwards in another solution containing the same percentage of copper. Wash afterwards.

To erase ink marks from paper, and leave the surface in a smooth state, wash by means of camel's hair pencils, dipped alternately in solutions of cyanide of potassium and oxalic acid.

Lampblack and butter are used to prepare ribbons in hand stamps.

The following is a convenient table for sign painters, or others who have occasion to make lettering. Supposing the height of the capital letters to be ten, the widths are as follows: B, F, P, ten; A, C, D, E, G, H, K, N, O, Q, R, T, V, X, and Y, eleven; I, five; J, eight; S and L, nine; M and W, seventeen; Z and G, twelve. Numerals: 1 equals five; 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, nine; 4, eleven; 6, 9, 0, ten. Lower case letters (height six and a half). Width: a, b, d, k, p, q, x and z, seven and a half; c, e, o, s, seven; f, h, j, l, t, three; g, h, n, u, eight; m, thirteen; r, v, y, six; w, ten.

ADHESIVE LABELS.—Dissolve 1-7 ounces common glue, which has lain a day in cold water, with some finely sugar and 5 ounce gum arabic, 6 ounces hot water, stirring constantly until the whole is homogeneous. If this paste is applied to labels with a brush and allowed to dry, they will then be ready for use on merely moistening with the tongue.—*American Artisan.*

An ink composed of copper one part, dissolve 1 in ten parts nitric acid, ten parts water being afterwards added, is useful for marking on tin or zinc plant labels.



EDWARD TODD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gold Pens,
Pencil Cases,
Tooth Picks.

Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fine simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen

THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL

A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ARNO LEONHARDT.

THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S
Commercial Lithography.

324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.
We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S
Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
FOR SALE BY ALL

DEALERS IN

The United States.

Works, Camden, N. J. Warehouse, 26 John St. N. Y.

Every Box bears the fac-simile of our signature:

Always ask your Stationer for ESTERBROOK'S PENS.

CORPORATE MARK,

Joseph Rodgers & Sons' (LIMITED)

CELEBRATED CUTLERY,

No. 82 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

CHARLES PEACE, Agent.

To distinguish Articles of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' Manufacture, please to see that they bear their distinctive Mark.

TRADE COSSIP.

Koch, Sons & Co. are making special preparations for the Centennial.

Dealers in railroad stationery report that trade in that direction is beginning to pick up.

The highest wages, we believe, paid in our trade are to engravers, who get as much as \$55 a week.

Mr. William H. Parrs, so well known at Appleton's, has met with a sad bereavement in the death of his wife.

Mr. J. B. Holmes, formerly of Noyes, Holmes & Co., has established himself at No. 31 Franklin street, Boston.

W. A. Mathies, of San Francisco, Cal., has established an agency and commission business for the Pacific Coast.

Sixty million fans are made in Japan every year. They have now become an article of export to many countries.

A prominent Western firm have given a sample order for sixty reams of the Centennial paper, with envelopes to match.

During the first three months of this year seventeen booksellers and stationers emigrated to this country. There is room for more.

E. E. Lyman, of Holyoke, formerly president of the Keene Glue Company, at Keene, N. H., has bought the drug, book and stationery business of Mr. Warner.

The stock of Improved File Bands of the Cornwell Manufacturing Company has been purchased and is for sale by R. G. Hutchinson, 44 Maiden lane, New York.

The latest style of note paper is called the "Becher," and has a ragged edge, and whatever is written on it reads differently from what it is intended to mean.

In the Centennial procession at Boston, Denison & Co., 19 Milk, made a very pretty feature with a gothic frame displaying their assortment of tags and labels.

New York sent \$29,504 worth of paper and stationery to San Francisco, via Panama, in the first quarter of the year, and received back like articles to the value of \$1,100.

Stationers' employes who are dissatisfied with their pay or position, should obtain and use one of the "patent strikers," manufactured by W. O. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pa.

The adjustable candle-holders of B. T. Wells, 18 Hawley street, Boston, can be instantly fastened to the sashes without injury, and are just the thing for those intending to illuminate.

The picture-frame factory of Wright, Brown & Co., Troy, N. H., started 4 years since, now employs 10 men. The shop is 40x80, 2 stories and attic. The motive power is from a 24-inch Whitney turbine.

F. G. Odenheimer, of Philadelphia, formerly with S. R. Clapp, Jr., has succeeded the latter, who was recently closed out by assignee's sale, and has opened with a new stock at 140 South Third street.

Wm. Floto and E. Meininger, the latter formerly with Styles & Powlis, have organized a new firm in Chicago, at 70 Randolph, to carry on business as stationers, importers and dealers in foreign books, drawing and artists'

materials, lithographing, printing and binding. Their capital will exceed \$30,000. Both gentlemen were in town lately.

Ward & Gay, stationers and blank book manufacturers, have removed from State and Washington streets, Boston, into their spacious and convenient premises, 180 Devonshire street, extending through to 35 Federal.

J. P. Colt, of Beekman street, has issued a new unique style of moulded card board for printing show cards in a variety of colors. They are in a variety of shapes, round and oblong, and they should meet a needed demand.

The lead in lead pencils is not lead at all, though it is called black lead. The weight, if nothing else, tells you that. It is a mineral, called graphite (from the Greek word to write), and is more nearly related to coal than to lead.

The co-partnership of H. Enderis and J. Wernli, Chicago, Ill., was dissolved by mutual agreement, June 12. H. Enderis will continue the business under the same name and style as heretofore, assuming all the assets and liabilities.

Edward E. Brown, agent, No. 31 Beekman street, calls especial attention to the making up of goods from paper furnished by customers. His house has resumed the manufacture of fine and wedding envelopes, with cards and note sheets to match.

Medium and cheap goods sell but do they pay? When we use the word "pay" we mean it is profitable stock for the public? We all depend upon the public and the wants of the public for our support. He who best caters to this demand will receive the support to which his exertions are entitled.

Mr. Tyner's postal card manufactory in the Morgan Envelope Company's building, at Springfield, was considerably disturbed and demoralized by the late fire, and advantage will be taken of the present interruptions to move up-stairs, where more room and better facilities will be secured.

St. John & King, 104 William street, are closing out at very low prices mathematical instruments, in sets and loose pieces, at less than they can be imported for. They have also a large lot of Gunther's scales, 24-inch, and a variety of papereries. Their white card and wove papers, ruled and plain, are claimed to be specially handsome.

There is great uncertainty in the prospects of business all over New England. Capital seeking investment is accumulating in the savings banks and the national banks, and the rate of interest will soon be as low as Wendell Phillips could desire. Prices also tend downward, and we are traveling slowly toward resumption of specie payments. The crops now promise well.

Thomas W. Roe and Peter Monaghan, of New York, jointly indicted on a similar indictment, for procuring Mayor Hall's signature to a bill for \$3,337.35 for stationery furnished to the office of the Receiver of Taxes on October 7, 1870, appeared in person and pleaded not guilty in court, and asked that their trial be deferred until their counsel, Fullerton, Knox & Rudd, could appear. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Loring, Short & Harmon, of Portland, manufactured one of the finest sets of blank books

that was ever made in Portland, specially for the National Shoe and Leather Bank at Auburn, which opened for business last week. This firm have also supplied complete sets of books to the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Auburn, First National Bank of Dexter, and West Waterville National Bank, besides a large amount of lithographic and printed work.

Mr. John B. Holmes, of Boston, has purchased the entire wholesale stationery stock of the late firm of Noyes, Holmes & Co., and leased the new store, 31 and 33 Franklin street. Mr. Wm. A. Davis, for the past thirteen years in the book and stationery business between Cornhill and Franklin streets, and for many years in the employ of Noyes, Holmes & Co., has associated himself with Mr. Holmes, and the firm will in future be known as John B. Holmes & Co.

One of the most complete book and stationery houses in the West is that of H. T. Wright, 816 Main street, where at any time is to be found shelves and counters well filled with choice current literature in fiction, science, history, &c. Elegant stationery just received in all the late patterns and tints, in boxes or by the quire. Also, the most complete line of croquet, base balls and bats in the West. All goods of superior quality, and prices low. Mr. Wright commenced business in Kansas City nearly ten years ago, and by strict attention and fair dealing has built up an enviable trade. —Kansas City Times.

A new "winkle" in railroad Sancho Pedro is played with full deck, white face included, but this latter card only ranks as the lowest of trumps. It counts fifteen to the holder, the other cards having the same relative value as in the ordinary Sancho Pedro game, and the number of points is therefore thirty-three. The game, of course, affords excellent scope for extensive bidding, if a player has a decently good hand, and there is excitement enough, occasionally, to induce a man to bid thirty-three, in the vain hope that the fates will favor such rashness. But he generally gets "set back."

Applegate, Pounsford & Co. will remove on July 1 to 9 and 11 West Fourth street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, and in future the style of the firm will be A. H. Pounsford & Co. In making this announcement, the present partners state that the firm is substantially the same as it has been for the past fifteen years. Although the firm name has been Applegate, Pounsford & Co., Mr. Applegate has not taken any part in the business or been a member of the firm since 1859, but kindly consented to allow the use of his name as long as his successors desired; and now, in making a change in location of store, it was thought a fitting opportunity to make the change in firm name.

What particularly surprises the visitor to the Embossing Works, Albany, N. Y., is the immense quantity of goods made. The concern was established by a stock company in the year 1870 for the purpose of manufacturing dominoes, checkers, children's alphabet blocks, &c.; and it would seem as if the product of one single day's labor of the twenty-five hands employed in feeding the rapidly working machinery would be sufficient to supply the entire demand of the country in this line at least for an entire year; but such is far from the fact, as the concern has never yet been able to fill the orders of the principal selling

seasons—spring and fall. The greater part of their articles of manufacture were formerly imported from Germany, where all such goods are made by hand. The machine-made work is comparably neater, and, of course, far cheaper. The company sells in very large lots only to dealers in all the large cities in the United States and Canada. Considerable quantities of goods have also been exported by them to England.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

An interesting decision was lately made in the case of a shipment of goods by some St. Louis merchants to parties in Greenville, Miss. The goods were shipped by steamboat and consigned to the vendee at Greenville, and in course of transportation were delivered on the wharf boat at Greenville. The vendee having become insolvent, refused to receive the same and notified the shippers of his refusal and inability to pay. The goods were then attached by a creditor of the vendee, and sold by the Sheriff. The vendors then interposed their claim for the proceeds, and the court ruled that their right of stoppage in transit still existed, and that the claim for the proceeds was proper and in time.—*St. Louis Trade Journal.*

Cotton and linen rags are sorted with equal care. They are the principal source of paper-making material, and are in constant demand. Used alone, they make the highest grade of paper, while, in combination with varying proportions of paper stock, they produce the various grades of paper to be found in the market. Paper material may be used over and over again, provided always that a given amount of new rag stock is used, but it deteriorates in value with each process, owing to the breaking and consequent shortening of the fibre; and, beginning, say in the form of writing paper of fine quality, it passes successfully through the various grades, and eventually is found in the shape of a coarse article, possessing little strength and small value.

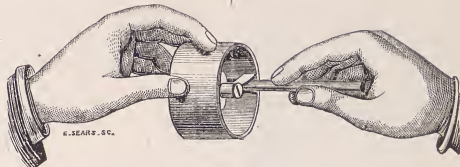
Clough's Cork Handle, patented April 6, 1875, is a useful little article designed for a permanent cork handle, although it may be removed and replaced at will. The screw is separated from the ring by a small coil, which forms a stop and prevents it from going entirely through the cork, care being taken to select a screw of the proper length. With this device closely trimmed corks may be readily pulled without the use of penknife, fork, or pin, and without injury to the cork, avoiding vexation and loss of time. It should be sold with every bottle of patent medicine, ink, or other fluid that is put up with a closely trimmed cork. The extraordinary low price at which it is sold must insure its universal use as a permanent cork handle. It is for sale by all druggists, stationers, hardware and notion dealers. The cork should be pulled directly up, not turned in the bottle, and may be retained on the finger until you are ready to replace it—a manifest advantage. They are packed in boxes of one gross (only one size in a box), price per gross, \$1. R. G. Hutchings, 44 Maiden lane, is the manufacturer.

Samples of diaries are now ready. The first that have come to hand are the well known Excelsior Diaries, manufactured by Kiggins, Tooker & Co., who have reduced the list from ten to fifteen per cent. Although the reduction in price of material and labor does not warrant all this change, yet, they feel that their customers expect lower prices, and that they have tried to meet their expectation.

They claim this line to be the best in the market, in quality of material, style of manufacture, and moderate price, comprising over two hundred and fifty different varieties, containing calendar, almanac, rates of postage, stamp duties, revolutionary record, important events during the century, expositions of the world, population of the States and Territories, presidents of the United States, blank spaces for diary memorandums, cash account, and Centennial Exhibition notes, &c., in a convenient shape for use and reference. They are manufactured in a superior manner, on fine roscin paper, the quality of which is the best, the same through the entire line, and are in every respect the best line ever placed upon the market. They would call particular attention to the new cap 12mo. oblong, printed in blue and red, in several styles of binding. Diaries are put up in neat boxes, suitable for the jobber and retailer, the Scotch plaid, and Russia, singly; the others, in quarter, half, or whole dozens, according to price and quality.

THE ROTARY SLATE PENCIL SHARPENER.

This is a new, neat and attractive sharpener. The interior is heavily coated with emery, making a hard durable surface. By placing the pencil in the brass holder, and turning



rapidly, it is sharpened quickly and perfectly. This is by far the cheapest sharpener ever made, as it can be retailed from 3 to 5 cents. The attention of the toy trade is particularly called to this neat little affair. For sale by John D. Emack, 174 William street.

THE NEW CENTENNIAL PAPERS.

Porter & Bainbridge's new Centennial Papers, to which we made reference in our last issue, are designed to anticipate the requirements of the trade in the changing taste of the public, from highly glazed and calendered paper to the cold pressed used by our fathers. These are made from the finest linen stock. It is believed that, for all the purposes of a fine writing paper, they come nearer in quality and finish to the old-fashioned English handmade of the past generation than any ever before produced in this country.

The trade mark and name "Centennial" are secured in due and legal form at our Patent Office in Washington, and all persons are cautioned not to infringe upon the patentees' "their" rights.

It will be noted that the price of this paper is only about half that of corresponding quality of the English, and not more than the price of common American.

In consideration of the exquisite quality and popular price, we are confident this paper must come into very general use for mercantile purposes, and also for general correspondence. It is manufactured in two tints, a light blue and a delicate cream. Envelopes are made to match.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

On the annual aquatic procession of the Lord Mayor of London to Westminster, the barge of the Company of Stationers, which is usually the first in the show, proceeds to Lambeth Palace, where from time immemorial they have received a present of six dozen bottles of the Archbishop's prime wine. This custom, I am informed, originated at the beginning of the present century. When Archbishop Tenison enjoyed the See, a very near relation of his, who happened to be Master of the Stationers' Company, thought it a compliment to call there in full state, and in his barge; when the Archbishop being informed that the number of the company within the barge was thirty-two, he thought that a pint of wine for each would not be disagreeable, and ordered at the same time that a sufficient quantity of new bread and old cheese, with plenty of strong ale, should be given to the workmen and attendants; and from that accidental circumstance it has grown into a settled custom. The Company, in return, present to the Archbishop a copy of the several almanacs which they have the peculiar privilege of publishing.

By a strange yet common use of the figure synecdoche, or putting the whole for a part, the general name of stationer, which originally meant any one that kept a station or shop, is

now confined to a seller of pens, ink, and paper.—*Gentleman's Magazine, Oct., 1864.*

The Princess de Burbon Perkins, now enjoying life in Madrid on a pension from her Cousin Alfonso, while her husband lingers in a Paris prison on account of their joint fraud on their landlady, and she herself lies under sentence for the same offense, has some charming friends of title, among them the Baron de Liniers and the Count d'Alcantara, who used to call her pet names in their letters. These four were a pretty nest of adventurers—and the "Baron" and "Count" are described in the police reports as "something still worse"—playing confidence games on high and low with much impartiality. The Princess Perkins used elegant letter paper, adorned with a gilt royal crown and her monogram, on which she wrote to people to ask aid for her husband's schemes, signing herself Isabella de Burbon, and alluding to Perkins simply as her "friend," so that many provincial officials took their correspondent to be the Ex-queen of Spain. The Count d'Alcantara would send her such a telegram as this: "Bebe! (short for 'Isabella') write immediately gilt Mayor Marseilles;" and she would take a sheet with the royal crown on at once. A very royal princess this, and worthy to be the cousin to Queen Isabella.

The fortune left by the late Michel Levy, the famous Paris publisher, is estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The heir is as yet unknown, as a will has not been found.

The hog cholera is raging in parts of Kentucky. Some people should avoid that locality.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Malogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Benique.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Korb's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yanke.
Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Drack's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bouquet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perforated, Monochromatic.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Round, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.
Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.

Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.
Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.

Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Stencils—Rubber.
Cork Screws.

C

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Steatite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Crocket.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Deed Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Boards.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Union Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyelids.
Eyelid Fastener—McGill's.
Eyelid Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyelid, McGill's, Swartout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yanke.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gun Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovecl's, Guyot's, Indelible, Payson's, Sear's, India, Jettoline, Knapp's, La Pensance, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwick's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's, Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, BB, BB Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Bronze Library, Cocoa, Combination, Counting House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Euclid, Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.
Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

K

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Blocks.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Dovecl's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's), Trading, Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whatman's.

Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Papeteries, Sermon, Sermon perf., Specification, Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Close, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartout's; Folders, Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.

Parallel Rulers.

Pastel Crayons.

Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.

Pencils—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.

Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Steatite.

Pens—Class (Briggs), Gold, Quill, Ruling.

Pens, Steel—Blauy, Pouré & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Perry's, Spencerian, Writing Medalion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.

Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.

Picks—Quill, Wood.

Pin Bowls, Cups.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.

Point Protectors.

Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.

Portfolio.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Presses—Notarial, Seal.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protectors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.

Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willett's, Keep's, Wire Folding.

Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reel, Twine and Tape.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
Rings—Key, Suspending.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'
Rubber Bands—Perry's.
Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
Sponge, Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
Tingley.
Rules, Pocket.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
Satchels, School.
Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
Scholar's Companion.
Seal Presses.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.
Sharpeners, Pencil.
Shears.
Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Stentite.
Slate Rubbers.
Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
Book, Transparent.
Sponge Cups.
Sponges.
Stencil Combination.
Stereoscopes.
Stereoscopic Views.
Straps, Book.
Styles.
Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tablets, Ivory.
Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink, Measures.
Taste.
Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.
Tinsel or Copper Foil.
Tinting Saucers.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
T Squares.
Twine Boxes, Cutters.
Wafer or Pin Cups.
Wafers.
Wallets—Bill, Russia.
Washing Lists.
Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
Water Books.
Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
Wax, Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's
Weights, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Well's Ink.
Whist Counters, Markers.
Willett's Card Racks.
Work Boxes.

W

To the numerous inquiries as to when the
"Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we
beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected
index of the book as far as possible. We wish
our friends would look this over, and if we
have omitted anything, would notify us at
once, as the first pages have already gone
to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and
we hope to have the book ready for delivery
some time in August. We have tried to make
the Price List complete, but, as to err is human,
we need to have all the help our friends can
give us.

ENVELOPES At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and
Stationery trade that they are the Envelope
manufacturing business—having machinery for
making one million per day—and of every variety
and style, from the smallest Drug to the largest
Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at
lowest possible prices. New Price List just issued,
and sent with samples by mail when requested.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,
115 & 117 William St., N. Y.

Lockwood's DIRECTORY OF THE PAPER TRADE. Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the
finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and
as a work of reference is indispensable to every pa-
per-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer,
or any one connected with the trade.

*This Directory contains a full and detailed
description of every Paper Mill in the
United States and Canada.*

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY is the only
standard authority of the kind, and is constantly
consulted by the Trade in all parts of the country.

It must, therefore, be evident that it will pay
any one wishing to reach the Trade, to announce
themselves by means of an advertisement in this
Directory.

A SMALL card is better than NONE AT ALL,
as all advertisers are classified in a very thorough
manner in front of the book, and this alone consti-
tutes a very valuable **Index to first hands**, and
every manufacturer should be represented.

An interesting feature will be the cards of a num-
ber of our Leading Manufacturers, printed on spe-
cial paper of their Own Manufacture, and inserted
in the volume.

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ONE QUARTER PAGE.....\$15.00
ONE HALF PAGE..... 25.00
ONE FULL PAGE..... 40.00

Cuts of Paper Mills, &c., will be admitted.
Books, without Advertisement, \$5.00.

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AND
Manufacturer of Envelopes.

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Warren and Connecticut River Mills
FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
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MANUFACTURED BY
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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OFFICE.**
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TRIER & WOLFF,
190 William Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARD BOARDS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

IN TOWN.

...Wm. Floto, Chicago, Ill.
 ...G. W. Holden, Dayton, O.
 ...J. S. Meininger, Chicago, Ill.
 ...Mr. Thalheimer, Cincinnati, O.
 ...R. G. Wyckoff, Syracuse, N. Y.
 ...L. W. Powers, Springfield, Mass.
 ...Columbus Drew, Jacksonville, Fla.
 ...Mr. Terry, of Pierce & Terry, Galveston, Texas.
 ...Mr. Maxwell, of Maxwell & Co., Bloomington, Ill.
 ...Mr. Colton, of Colton & Whelpley, La Crosse, Wis.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Goodrich, of White, Corbin & Co., is in town.
 —H. R. Hildreth, St. Louis, sailed for Europe on the 12th inst.
 —W. C. Cowan, of Geo. H. Reny, has just started on a short Southern trip.
 —Mr. Terry, of Pierce & Terry, Galveston, Texas, sailed for Europe June 22, on a pleasure trip.
 —W. C. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co., has left Berlin on his way home via Dresden, Vienna, Paris and London.
 —R. H. Miller, of the St. John Stationery Company, was married June 10 at the residence of the bride in Brooklyn. No cards.
 —Mr. Boorn, of Boorn & Pease, is on a pleasure trip to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his wife. The trip is mainly undertaken for the health of Mrs. Boorn.
 —Captain Smith, of J. O. Smith & Sons, has done some tall shooting at Crossbow, lately. But, please! he can't do anything to what some stationers whom we know accomplish with the long bow.
 —Mr. Cone, a resident of Millington, Conn., has presented to East Haddam about \$10,000 to be used by indigent and worthy young men wishing to start business in the town. The money has been placed in the hands of trustees without bonds, and will be loaned with good security at five per cent. This is an example worth following.

—In an official register just issued of the Officers and Members of the Senate of the State of Rhode Island, for the May Session, A. D. 1875, we note a name well known to the trade, namely, "his honor" Henry T. Sisson, of Little Compton, Lieutenant-Governor and ex-officio Senator. An exultant friend of the newly-elected candidate asks us jubilantly, "How is this for high?" to which undignified yet justifiable exaltation we respond, "It is very good." Like Captain Pinellin in Henry V., "we shall not be ashamed of your majesty, so long as your majesty is an honest man;" and the fact that Mr. Sisson is so good a business man will balance the disgrace (?) of being an office-holder in our estimation.

OBITUARY.

May 23, at Belfast, aged 83, Mr. Henry Green, bookseller and stationer.

Chas. A. Geer, bookseller, of Hartford, Conn., died on Saturday, June 19, after a protracted illness. He was a young man, and very popular with the trade.

May 5, at Paris, aged 53, M. Michel Levy, a celebrated publisher of that city. Born at the now famous city of Phalsbourg, December 20, 1817, the son of a small draper and mercer, who traveled to the different fairs and markets of Alsace and Lorraine, but who settled in Paris about the year 1825, young Michel commenced in a very humble way by selling plays, and probably play-bills; but in 1828, with his elder brother Nathan, opened a shop in the Passage du Grand Cerf. Nathan retired in 1850, but there was yet another brother, Catmann, who still survives, and who, with him, made the house of Michel Levy freres, in the Rue Vivienne, so famous. In 1871, it became necessary to remove to the Rue Auber, where the business is still carried on. Michel Levy combined in his own person all the requisites of a successful publisher—shrewdness,

ability to read character and capability, honesty, industry and liberality. He knew how to make a bargain, but he knew how to pay liberally when the book was successful, even though the promised remuneration was a small one. Can it be wondered at his attracting many of the most famous authors of France? And when to this we add that he retailed to the public, in his *Bibliothèque Contemporaine*, the best works produced in France, at the price of two or three francs a volume, can it be a matter of surprise that he received the patronage of the public?

BENJAMIN BARTON RICHMOND.

On Friday morning, June 4, 1875, at Detroit, Mich., Benjamin Barton Richmond, late a member of the firm of Richmond & Backus.

For several years Mr. Richmond has been a sufferer, his last illness confining him to his house for the past six months, during which time he exhibited remarkable patience, and at his death, surrounded by family and friends, was perfectly composed to the end. A wife and four children survive him.

Mr. Richmond was born in Canadaigua, New York, in the year 1827. When eight years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Detroit. Joining his brother, Aronist Richmond, in 1845, in connection with F. H. A. Backus, they formed what has long been one of the most prominent business firms in the city. The firm of Richmond & Backus continued until January 2, 1875, when, in consequence of his health, B. B. Richmond disposed of his interest to A. Richmond, F. H. A. Backus and C. N. Ayres, forming the present co-partnership of Richmond, Backus & Co.

In February, 1873, with a view to improving his health, Mr. Richmond took a tour through Europe, which he completed in about a month, and took passage on the ill-fated Atlantic for this country.

On the morning of April 1, 1873, when 20 miles off Cape Prospect, the Atlantic went ashore on McGehee's Head, and of the 1,000 souls aboard only 235 were saved. Among those saved was Mr. Richmond, who was taken from the rigging of the wrecked steamer after having been exposed about seven hours.

Of an exceedingly pleasant disposition and entirely devoted to his family, Mr. Richmond endeavored himself to all with whom he came in contact. Enterprising and correct as a business man, he was successful. Pre-eminently a modest man, shunning official honors or notoriety, he was at the same time alive to the interests of Detroit, and contributed his influence and means to advance the same.

The composure with which he spoke of the approaching event, and the calm affection with which he took leave of family and friends, was in every way befitting a man conscious of having performed his duty on earth.

His funeral took place at half-past three o'clock, June 7, at the Chapel of St. John's Episcopal Church, to which church Mr. Richmond belonged.

SISSON'S BINDERS.

Below we give our readers the new number and prices of Sisson's Binders:

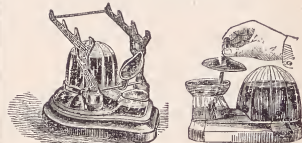
No.	Size.	Description.	Cloth Sides, per Dozen.
10	9 x 11.	For Letters.	\$15.00.
11	10 x 12.	For Letters.	15.50.
12	9 x 13.	For Invoices.	18.00.
13	9 x 15.	For Invoices.	20.00.
14	6 x 9.	For Note Letters.	12.00.
15	6 x 9.	For Telegrams, obl'g.	12.00.
No.	Size.	Description.	Paper Sides, per Dozen.
16	9 x 11.	For Letters.	14.50.
17	10 x 12.	For Letters.	14.50.
18	9 x 13.	For Invoices.	17.00.
19	9 x 15.	For Invoices.	19.00.
20	6 x 9.	For Note Letters.	11.00.
21	6 x 9.	For Telegrams, obl'g.	11.00.

Indexes furnished when desired, at 75 cents, and \$1 per dozen, additional. Any size file made to order at short notice.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
ENVELOPES,
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 Reservoir Mucilage Stands

FOR SPRING TRADE,
 TWENTY NEW STYLES OF
PAPETERIES,
 In Repp, Double Repp, Linear,
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 SAMPLES AND PRICES SENT TO WHOLE
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SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
 Warehouse of
Plymouth Rock Mills Papers
 Bay State
 Silver Spring
 Harvard

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JUNE 4, 1875.

[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	533	\$71,854
Newspapers.....	115	8,053
Engravings.....	41	14,389
Art.....	195	8,514
Lead Pencils.....	19	4,811
Paper.....	185	31,689
Steel Pens.....	6	4,185
Stationery.....	79	2,483
Total.....		\$145,952

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JUNE 8, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	10,474	\$2,476
Paper, pkgs.....	484	3,839
Paper, cases.....	74	2,965
Books, cases.....	67	8,568
Stationery, cases.....	46	2,385
Total.....		\$20,371

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

MAY 14 TO JUNE 21, 1875.

Willy Wallach, Dornau, Bremen, 5 cs.
H. Bimbridge & Co., Rhine, London, 1 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, Dornau, Bremen, 2 cs.
Mokesson & Robbins, Carls, Bortaux, 7 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., Dornau, Bremen, 4 cs.
H. A. Gane's Sons, Zellert, Hamburg, 6 cs.
R. Gledhill, Italy, Liverpool, 1 cs hangings.
E. & H. T. Anthony, Main, Bremen, 4 cs.
G. Zuckel, by same, 1 cs.
C. C. Kaufmann, Algeria, Liverpool, 4 cs.
C. Keimath, Main, Bremen, 1 cs.
E. Hermann, by same, 2 cs.
E. Faler, by same, 1 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs hangings.
Spomer & Bro, by same, 3 cs.
H. Hildebrand, C. P. Fauch, Antwerp, 15 cs.
H. A. Gane's Sons & Co., by same, 3 cs.
American News Co., by same, 4 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co., Germane, Liverpool, 3 cs.
E. C. Pratt & Bro., Manhattan, Liverpool, 2 cs.
Barbour Bros., Celtic, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Smith & Lupton, by same, 3 cs.
W. Heusermann, by same, 2 cs.
John Campbell, City of Nevada, Glasgow, 7 cs.
A. Koller & Sons, by same, 1 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Victoria, Liverpool, 5 cs.
Brown Bros & Co., Synthia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
A. Barby's Sons, France, Liverpool, 1 cs.
A. Barby's Sons, France, Bayre, 1 cs hangings.
H. Bainbridge & Co., Holland, London, 2 cs.
Chas. Cooper & Co., Stevia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., by same, 3 cs.
E. Seiger, by same, 1 cs.
Janssens & Vought, Muel, Bremen, 1 cs.
E. Kimpton, Egypt, Glasgow, 6 cs.
W. Denton, by same, 1 cs.
C. B. Hare, Northampton, Shanghai, 1 cs.
R. & J. Makin, City of Paris, Liverpool, 3 cs.
G. J. Kraft, Rhein, Bremen, 3 cs.
A. Koller & Sons, by same, 1 cs.
E. Hermann, by same, 4 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, L. Gertrude, Hamburg, 12 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM JUNE 2 TO JUNE 15, 1875.

Hamburg, 3 cs books.
Bremen, 19 gs paper.
Liverpool, 18 cs books, 7 cs st'y, 3 cs paper.
London, 115 cs paper.
Gibraltar, 600 pcs perf.
British Australia, 35 pcs perf.
British West Inds, 161 101 pcs paper, 414 pcs perf.
New Zealand, 150 pcs perf.
Lisbon, 50 pcs perf.
Brazil, 350 pcs perf, 5,000 rns paper.
Cuba, 16 cs st'y, 4,700 rns paper, 2 cs books, 708
gs paper, 9 ps perf.
Hayti, 3 cs st'y, 30 ps perf, 7 cs books.
Mexico, 3 cs books, 3 cs st'y, 24 ps paper.
New Granada, 3 cs st'y, 3 cs books, 91 gs perf.
Venezuela, 4,000 rns paper, 243 pcs perf, 2 cs
books.
Porto Rico, 1,000 rns paper.
Peru, 91 ps perf, 3 cs books.

Advertisements.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS SALESMAN,
by a young man with fifteen years experience
in the jobbing stationery and fancy goods business.
Can give unexceptional references. Address EN-
QUIRER, care A. Geyer, office of "Stationer."

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A
situation for a young man of good family,
about 16 years of age; can furnish high references
as to character and ability, and is ready to work at
a moderate salary. Address HOWARD LOCK-
WOOD, Publisher, 74 Duane st. —

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG
man who has had experience in the Stationery
business; can refer to one or two of the best houses
in New York. Would like a connection with some
good house where there would be an opportunity
for advancement. Salary expected moderate. Ad-
dress M. H., care AMERICAN STATIONER.

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SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

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INSURANCE BROKERS,

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NEW YORK.INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN
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Paper Mill Insurance a Specialty.

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the lining of which is made of a single piece, cover-
ing the entire inside, the ends overlapping each
other at the seams, thereby increasing considerably
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—N. B.—Manufacturers and dealers are cautioned
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Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.
PINT — \$1.00 | HALF-GALLON — 3.25
QUART — 1.75 | GALLON — 6.00
A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.
SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.
Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

CHAS. F. WINGATE, } editors.
ANDREW GEYER, }

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
" " " " four "	7 50
" " " " six "	10 00
" " " " eight "	12 00
" " " " twelve "	15 00
" " " " eighteen "	20 00
" " " " twenty-four "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
President American Stationer Association,
74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

PAYING FOR CREDIT.

We copy the following sensible suggestions from the *American Grocer* with approval: "Very few retailers, comparatively speaking, can do an exclusively cash trade. They are compelled to extend credit to their customers. This makes it necessary with the most of them to obtain credit, and all the wholesale houses are in the habit of giving credit, from ten days to four months, as to quantity and quality of goods. In order to obtain and maintain credit it is absolutely essential that the retailer should meet his bills or acceptances promptly, or, failing to do so from any cause, to arrange the extension in time, and pay interest therefor. The propriety of this must be obvious upon a moment's reflection. Business is business, and no man, because he is a customer or a friend, has any right to object to paying interest for extra accommodation." Why wouldn't a similar plan succeed in the stationery trade?

Many people fancy it is a "dreadful easy" thing reeling off three-column editorials sitting at ease in a sanctum sanctorum with no one to molest us or make us afraid.

But in this sort of weather, with the ther-

mometer in the eighties, it is a different matter; and if you want to see the foolishness of such a belief, just try it yourself.

Why, even the potato bug can't contend against the sun in these times, and if you can only yank him off your vines he will shrivel right up and give up the ghost.

Who would venture to be dignified, or learned, or profound with his pen under present circumstances?

What, indeed, is there to write about? Trade is inanimate; nothing is stirring; there are no novelties to go into ecstasies over, no traveler's little mazzepa-like career to record, but everything is dull as a country stationer's store in August.

If you call on Smith for an inspiration, he merely yawns and says he hasn't an idea. Jones' clerk tells you he has started with his family on a vacation. Another member of the trade—"tell it not in Gath"—is going to be married, and is absorbed by thoughts of his future happy lot. Others have their special pre-occupation, interrupted by an occasional customer who wants a quire of note paper or a lead pencil.

A certain fortunate few are in receipt of invitations to strawberry festivals and other like junketing affairs; but as we are not even a member, let alone a dignitary, of the Church, we are debarred from such enjoyment.

In brief, then, and to conclude this complaint, we must beg our readers not to expect a regular leading-article this time, but to accept our promise instead dated at a future period.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

The *Springfield Republican*, in remarking on the need of a board of trade in Springfield, makes some observations which apply very well to the condition and requirements of our special industry. It says: "Our interests as a business community are becoming more varied and complicated, and reach out further every year. To take a single instance, the growth of our wholesale trade goes on with very little noise and show, but with a rapidity which few of our citizens suspect. As we grow more metropolitan, we become more and more strangers to each other's private interests, and it becomes therefore necessary to devise new vehicles of association, of interchange of fact and opinion, and new organs of the common voice and the common effort. This is what a board of trade should be. The name is rather formidable and not very appropriate, except by taking trade both in its modern limited and in its more ancient very wide significance. Board of business would hit the idea, but they are generally called boards of trade or chambers of commerce. In Boston, New York and other cities, these associations become important organs and educators of public opinion." The same arguments are suitable in favor of the Stationers' Exchange.

It will be noted in the sketch of Mr. Samuel Jarrold in page 27, that he introduced a "Gentleman's and Farmer's Annual Pocket Book." Is not here a hint which might be followed by

making pocket books and diaries specially adapted for each and every class? A clergyman's book should have ample space for recording pastoral visits, letters of contrition, and other "devices." A farmer's should be prettily illustrated with cuts of potato bugs, grangers, cinex lectularius, and other interesting live stock; the commercial diary should have several pages allotted to defalcations, frauds, &c., and so on through all the professions. Here's a suggestion free gratis, for nothing, and "There's millions in it."

A GENTLEMAN who has lately been traveling throughout the entire West informs us that at every place he visited with a view to selling goods he was rather chagrined to find that every stationer subscribed to our paper and was well posted about figures in our price list, beyond which they absolutely refused to go. This is another practical proof both of the value of our paper and the manner in which it is read and utilized by the trade. We may almost paraphrase the Irishman's saying: "Subscribe for *THE STATIONER*, and you will save half your money; while, on the same principle, if you take two copies you will save all of it."

We heartily repeat and endorse the advice of the *Publishers' Weekly*, as follows: "We most strongly urge upon the trade throughout the country the importance of writing at once to their nearest local agent of the Committee on Assemblies to ascertain the rates secured from that point, as at nearly every point special terms have been obtained for members of the Convention going to and from Niagara and New York. Round tickets by the Erie from New York to Niagara, or vice versa, can be procured on the Committee's certificate for \$10."

Just a month ago at an informal meeting of fine writing paper manufacturers of Holyoke and vicinity, a majority of those in attendance voted in favor of the adoption of a higher scale of prices. The paper-makers have claimed, for a long time, that it was impossible to derive a decent profit from the business at the present prices. But just so long as production is unchecked for any longer than a temporary period, prices must inevitably tend downward. What, then, are the Holyoke manufacturers going to do about it?

It is one of the curiosities of history that in many instances great inventions have been discovered simultaneously by two persons, it may be in different lands.

So also it seems odd that a trade paper printed in England should be fully more than half made up of duplicate articles to those printed in an American like periodical.

Curious coincidence, isn't it?

BACON said that every man was a debtor to his profession or occupation. Reader, what are you doing to pay that debt?

HENRY CLAY once said to a body of young men: "The professions are full. Educate

yourselves for business, and you will succeed." Just the opposite advice would now be appropriate. The professions are still full, but so is business, and the trades and agriculture offer by far the best chances to young men at present.

Our New Orleans correspondent, "Dixie," completes his sketches of the stationery trade in that section in our present issue. Everyone will read them, for they will repay perusal. Why will not other friends of THE STATIONER send us like sketches of other localities where members of our trade center?

Now that President Tyler's dough face is to adorn (1) a new issue of postage stamp, we may expect anything. Perhaps, however, a man who lacked courage to stamp his foot when alive should be perpetually stamped after death.

Our Philadelphia letters are much commended by competent critics, and our correspondent "H. C.'s" labors really deserve high praise.

Times is dull. Not a single "poem" this week.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Mister, are you goin' to Niagerer?" You'd better!

It's patent to any one that our list of patents is without patient perusal.

During 1873, the ratio of failures is one to every one hundred and forty persons in business.

The Boston News states that it took five years of time, and nearly \$300,000 of money to get that paper where it could pay its way.

Visitors carrying poems and such for the editor's consideration, will find an accidental insurance agency next door, and a surgeon and undertaker within call. 'Nuf sed.

In a curious old book published many years since it is said that the art of trading was received direct from God. Where in thunder, then, did commercial travelers come from?

Riches take to themselves wings. The late Horace F. Clarke was considered worth \$10,000,000, at least, but his executors couldn't find over \$3,500,000. The thought of this bothers us a great deal.

An American stationer has seen the "historical" instand which Martin Luther threw at the devil when he interrupted him at his Scriptural translation. He says he means to use one in the same way when any Philadelphia drummer bothers him.

A correspondent writes: "I hope to see you at Niagara Falls in July. I will be on time and go to New York, as I have attended the convention at Cincinnati and Put-in-Bay, and gladly say I have made money, so far, by it, and fame. Urge your friends to be there."

Among the personal effects of Duncan McKirby of Brooklyn, late a clerk for A. T. Stewart, which were sold at auction, were 144 pairs of pantaloons, of an average value of \$12 each; 18 white vests, 4 dressing gowns, 20 pairs of boots and shoes, 50 pairs of gaiters, over 100

neckties, some of which cost \$6 apiece; 250 pieces of underwear, 5 large sole leather Saratoga trunks, 67 boxes of note paper and envelopes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

F. G. Devoe has just returned from a short Western trip for the Eagle Pencil Company. Since the new management took hold of the branch office in this country, the quality of the goods of the company has been advanced, and the resident partner will spare no trouble or expense to keep up the reputation of the Eagle Pencil Company to its old standard.

It is stated, as will be observed in the interesting account of how and where slate pencils are made, that Castleton, Vt., is the only place in the world where soapstone suitable for pencils is found, while the tract of country known to contain the stone is very small, being at most only one and a half miles long and half a mile in width. What an awful affliction it would be to school-girls if this deposit should give out! "What would they do for food to eat?" as the Ethiopian songster sweetly says.

We have received from the Orange Judd Company a copy of "Lake's Village and Country House," which gives a large assortment of plans for low-priced cottages, with description of plates, accompanied by details, all drawn to working scale. It contains eighty-four pages of designs, which makes the price \$6, about one-half of the usual charge for this class of books. The same house also published June 10, "Cool's Progressive American Architecture," price \$10, giving designs for houses, banks, school-houses and stables, costing from one thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. Details in full accompany the designs, which makes the work a very desirable book for architects, carpenters, builders, and in fact everybody that is building, about to build, or has anything to do with building.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The stock market has ruled generally steady for the past two weeks, though there have been some rapid fluctuations under strong stimulus from some of the active speculators. Prices remain generally about the same. The Government bond market has been firm in tone. Money has ruled steadily at from 3 to 6 per cent, and on call at lower rates in some cases. There is no change to note in commercial paper. First-class indorsed receivables, having 30 to 90 days to run, are quoted at 1½ to 4 per cent. Four-months' acceptances are 4 to 5, and good single names of the same length are 5½ to 7. Prime single names of 60 days pass at 4 to 5, and 60 days to 4 months 4½ to 6. The demand is good, and the supply somewhat limited.

The gold market has ruled steadily, ranging from 117½ to 117½.

There has been a slight increase in the rates of exchange. We quote rates at for bankers' sterling \$1.88 for 60 days, and \$1.91 for sight. Cable transfers, \$1.92. Commercial sterling, \$1.85 to \$1.86½. Paris, 5.15½ to 5.12½. Antwerp and Switzerland the same. Reichsmark, 94½ to 95½. Amsterdam, 41 to 41½. The market closes quiet and firm.

GENERAL TRADE.—The general trade has been more active in some particular lines, and the distribution of goods larger, although it cannot be said that prices were satisfactory.

CITY TRADE.—There is no business of any extent to report at present in the city. Importers are receiving samples of specimens which have arrived,

but many of them are not showing them as yet. Rosendell Bros. have received a full line of imported Inkstands, principally Bankers, new styles of cutting, some of which are very desirable and will find ready sale. Mr. Ennack has a new Slate Pencil Sharpener, which we illustrate among the novelties in this issue. It speaks for itself. The Diary manufacturers now have their samples of new goods ready. We have seen only the Excelsior, and find them quite up to their average quality of last year. The list prices have been reduced some fifteen per cent, and the discounts on these goods have been changed a little. We are requested not to publish these discounts, and so do not give them. Prices remain steady, and there are no noteworthy changes to report. Various inquiries have reached us in regard to when A. W. Faber's Copying Pencils will be placed upon the market, and in reply we would say that we are informed that there is a small stock of these goods now in port, and they will be ready for delivery in a few days.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Business is generally reported quiet.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.			
WHITING PAPERS.			
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.	30	10	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.	30	10	\$2.25
Square French Envelopes, ½ M.	30	10	3.00
FANCY PATTERNS.			
No. 6 size, 10 lb.	30	10	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10 lb.	30	10	2.93
Envelopes, ½ M.	30	10	4.00
FLAT CAPS, OR LEIGER PAPER.			
First Class.	30	10	\$3.00
Second Class.	30	10	2.50
Third Class.	30	10	1.75
A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.			
20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$10.00.			
Quarto Letter.	Plain.	Ruled.	
Commercial Note.	3.75	56.00	
Octavo Note.	2.75	3.00	
Billet.	1.85	2.00	
24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.			
Quarto Letter.	Plain.	Ruled.	
Commercial Note.	4.17	\$7.20	
Octavo Note.	2.75	3.00	
Billet.	2.00	2.15	
28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.			
Quarto Letter.	Plain.	Ruled.	
Commercial Note.	4.17	\$7.20	
Octavo Note.	2.75	3.00	
Billet.	2.00	2.15	
32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.			
Quarto Letter.	Plain.	Ruled.	
Commercial Note.	4.17	\$7.20	
Octavo Note.	2.75	3.00	
Billet.	2.00	2.15	
WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.			
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Square Flat.	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00
Baronial Style.	9.00	8.00	7.00
CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEIGER AND RECORD PAPERS.	Price ½ lb.		
Name.	Size.	Weight.	
Flat Cap.	17 x 22	38	30c.
Flat.	17 x 22	38	25c.
Demy.	16 x 21	28	\$9.50
Medium.	18 x 23	35	12.00
Medium.	18 x 23	40	15.00
Royal.	19 x 24	42	17.00
Super Royal.	20 x 25	52	20.00
Elephant.	22 x 28	68	34.00
Imperial.	23 x 31	65	40.00
Columbian.	22 x 34	80	40.00
Atlas.	26 x 33	100	50.00
Double Elephant	27 x 40	120	60.00
Any other size or weight at appropriate price.			
OWENS PAPERS.			
Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 30 x 24.	500 sheets		\$22.00
Quarto Letter.	500 sheets		9.00
Royal Note.			5.50
Commercial Note.			5.00
Octavo.			4.50
Envelopes to match \$8, \$8.50, \$9.50.			

DAVID'S MUGLAGE.

Muglage, Pints.....	\$ 6.00
Muglage, Quarts.....	11.00
Muglage, Gallons.....	22.00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. do. met. cap and brush.....	4.00
Muglage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.....	5.00
Muglage, No. 2, 8 oz. do.....	2.00
Muglage, No. 3, 8 oz. do.....	1.75
Muglage, 8 oz. do.....	5.00
Muglage, Bull Sticklers, 3 oz. do.....	1.50

Trade discount, 20 per cent.

DOVELL'S MUGLAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20.00
4-oz. blue glass, per gross.....	20.00
Pints, per gross.....	8.00
Quarts, per gross.....	14.00

For special discount, see price list.

LONBARD'S MUGLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
1 pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8.00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30.00
On draught, per gallon.....	2.50

Trade discount.

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	\$1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 1 doz. (in Pack) ½ doz. packs.....	1.50

PENS AND PENCILS.

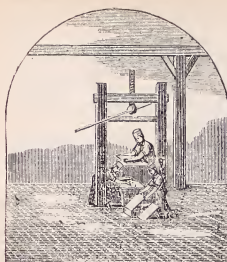
PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, 2 doz. ½ gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, 2 doz. ½ gross.....	40¢ 50
French tip, ½ gross.....	23¢ 00
Tin holders, ½ gross.....	25¢ 00
Bone holders, ½ gross.....	50¢ 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	25¢ 00
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	12¢ 50

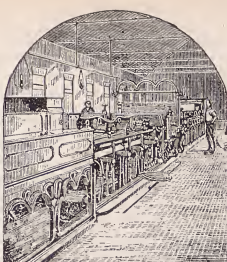
LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY. ½ gross.

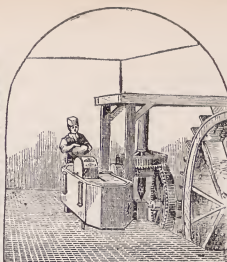
Black Round Gilt.....	\$5.00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6.75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3.50
do, do, bone tipped.....	4.75
do, do, rubber tipped.....	5.50
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3.00
do, do, bone tipped.....	4.25
do, do, rubber tipped.....	5.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Universal Round, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 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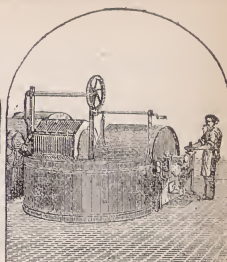
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FOREIGN NOTES.

The Hon. W. M. K. Vale, having left Bularat, Victoria, for England to study for the Bar, has disposed of his bookselling and stationery business to his brother, Mr. R. T. Vale.

On the evening of April 26 the Worshipful Company of Stationers entertained above a hundred guests at a dinner in the company's hall, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill. The master, Mr. W. Watson, presided, and among those present were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, besides lords, members of Parliament, professors, major-generals, admirals, aldermen, and other dignitaries.

The unhappy Church of Ireland, no longer subject to State control, has shown a disposition to tear itself from the sympathy of its English sister. The prayer-book which has served us for more than two hundred years is to be set aside, and such alterations made that a new one is necessary. Meantime the trade is paralyzed; booksellers put no service-books into stock, and probably will feel loth to do so even when the newly authorized book is ready, lest further expurgations should be determined upon.

Daniel Judson & Son, Southwark street, London, manufacture a solid red ink at a cost of about two dollars per pound, by means of which it is claimed that a gallon of most brilliant and fluid red ink can be made in a few minutes by simply dissolving one ounce in a gallon of boiling water, at a cost of sixpence per gallon. A quarter ounce sample, sent for trial, will make one quart of ink by dissolving it in a pint of boiling water, which pour off, and afterwards melt the residue in another pint of boiling water.

An elegant specimen of bookbinding, executed at the establishment of Mr. John Heywood, of Manchester, which has been specially bound for presentation to her Majesty the Queen, contains the report of the Commission on Intemperance of the Convocation of the Province of York, and has been prepared for the Church of England Temperance Society. The report is bound in full blue morocco, in the Louis Quatorze style, inlaid in red and white, richly gilt on the sides and back in outline and filigree. The insides are also richly gilt and illuminated. The beginning and end of the inside are composed of thick white watered silk. On the front is embossed in gold a classic urn. On the gilt embossed edges are three water-color drawings, one of Manchester Cathedral, another of Westminster Abbey, and the third of Windsor Castle. The book altogether is not only a very exquisite specimen of bookbinding, but a work of art.

A Hand Perforator has been introduced by Mr. B. Sulman, for giving greater effect to an invention that was patented a few years ago, and which has been approved by the Post Office authorities. Postage stamps have during the last few years become such an integral portion of our national currency that when the late Government endeavored to stop postmasters from cashing them there was a complete outcry in the country. The facilities, however, for cashing stamps are so great that peculations to a considerable extent are carried on by employes. With a view to check thefts, the authorities of the post office have instructed the proprietors of receiving houses to refuse the purchase of perforated stamps, wrappers, or cards. Mr. Sulman, therefore,

offers his Hand Perforator at a very moderate charge, so that persons may perforate their own stamps, and so secure themselves from loss, and he also offers to perforate stamps for those who would avoid the trouble at a charge of 2s. 6d. per 1,000. The idea is good, and, although not new, it is certainly not sufficiently known. In extending this branch of business, Mr. Sulman introduces as a novelty the Security Label, for attaching to statements or invoices, at settlement, for sums under £2. The ground is black and it bears in white letters the words "Received Payment," and "under £2," while between these space is left for perforating the initials of the payee. These labels deserve patronage, and we also commend Mr. Sulman's suggestion that all receipt stamps be perforated, and a foot note to the following effect inserted on invoices and statements: "Messrs. A. and B. will not be responsible for moneys collected in their name, whether for less or more than £2, unless a receipt stamp, bearing their perforated initials, is attached to the statement by the Collector."

ENGLISH NOVELTIES

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

Mr. Summers, of Finsbury, has issued some excellent colored surface papers in a great variety of tints; many of the colors are quite novel.

Messrs. Mackay & Co., of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London, issue some handsome window show cards with every order for their thirty brilliant, beautiful, and popular colors. London agents, Dean & Son, 160A, Fleet street.

The Universal Spring Pen Rack is a useful upright for fixing against the wall or desk. The springs hold a large number of penholders and pencils in an easy-to-be-got-at position with perfect security. This article is to be had of all wholesale houses.

Messrs. Wilson & Amphlett, of Birmingham, have brought out a new spring reel needle-case. The handy little article is made of Scotch tartan wood. It is neat in appearance and convenient, holding a sufficient supply of needles ready for use. It retails at sixpence.

Mr. C. Harrison, London, has prepared a neat little show case for the trade to set off his well-known perfumery to the best advantage. The bottles are tastefully got up, and prettily decorated. Each case contains two dozen bottles to retail at sixpence. Supplied by Dean & Son and other wholesale warehouses.

Messrs. Powell & Co., manufacturing stationers, of Whitechapel, have introduced a novelty which consists of a new registered Elastic Pencil Fastener. It is adapted for all kinds of metallics, memorandum books, &c. Although simple, it is a great improvement upon the old style, inasmuch as it is almost impossible for the pencil to escape from the fastening, which is continually the case with the usual holders.

Smith's Patent Picture Suspender is a very ingenious contrivance, by means of which a picture may be hung at any angle without damaging the wall or altering the length of the cord employed. A perforated plate of brass or other metal is screwed to the back of the frame, at about a third of the length of the side from the top, and as close as possible to the inner edge. The cord is attached to a ring affixed to the elbow of the suspender, and

the points of the limb striking upward in an oblique direction from this elbow are gently pressed into the frame. The picture is by this means held firmly and securely in position, the angle which it forms with the wall being easily altered at will by either raising or depressing the limb. One nail is necessary to hang a picture of ordinary size.

W. A. Mansell & Co., of Percy street, London, W., have just issued perhaps the most beautiful set of landscape photos ever yet taken and finished. They are of various sizes, plain and colored, and, as they may be retailed from sixpence upwards, will be found by the trade to suit all classes of customers. The subjects are varied, and in all cases well chosen. One, a moonlight scene in our lake districts is a perfect photo Claude.

Messrs. Handley & Draper, of Birmingham, have introduced a neat and handy invention which may be classed as an "article of jewelry in the shoe trade." It consists of a tab or short band, fastened to the inner side of the shoe and brought over the front, two holes being made in the tab, through which part of a solitaire passes. The shoe is secured by the pressing down of the upper half of the solitaire which is made fast to the tab. The article is said to be thoroughly practicable and growing daily in favor.

We have received from Messrs. De la Rue and Gaisse, of Percy street, W., an improved registered Letter Clip, which, we believe, must command a sale. The novelty consists of an extra strong spring clip, enclosed and fastened between book covers. For merchants and others having a large correspondence it is invaluable, as papers, such as invoices, letters, &c., may be kept separate, easily referred to, and, at the same time, cause a clean appearance to the office.

Lett's Belgravia Dispatch Box is a newly registered design which possesses the advantages of casting no shadow upon the slope of the desk, when open, and of holding more than the usual quantity of stationery. Added to this, the box does not require to be turned around when unlocked. It is covered with French morocco and lined leather throughout, with gilt lines to relieve the work, and a specially prepared double Bramah lock. It will be welcomed where leather dispatch boxes are usually kept.

Hat Window Ticketers are introduced by Mr. Hearn, of Camden Town, and consist of paste-board, with a dead, black surface, resembling leather. The gold border and the figures indicating the price greatly tend to make these little innovators what they are, highly noticeable. This is a step in the right direction, for, as Ruskin said, "he who places anything of beauty where many can see it does good to his kind." We hope, in the interests of trade, that tickets of a similar kind will displace the plain but still homely black and white.

Messrs. Letts, Son & Co., London, have two new inkstands ready, the Autoplectic and the Crystal Pyramid. The first, as its name implies, is self-filling, and comprises a reservoir and a dipping cup, a kind of miniature well and bucket, so contrived that every time the lid is opened the cup rises to the top charged with a fresh supply of ink of uniform depth and entirely free from sediment; while, on the other hand, the mere closing of the lid causes the cup to be immersed in the reservoir, where it remains ready for the next ascent. The

mechanism employed is simple and not easily deranged. In anticipation of a large sale, this article is offered at a low figure. The Crystal is a perfectly clear cut-glass pyramid, with a base of three and a half inches, the lid hinged, and with a white metal mount near the apex. The pure transparency of the glass reflecting all the rainbow hues has a most pleasing effect, and when the article is mounted in an ebony stand the appearance is very handsome indeed.

ORNAMENTAL PAPERS.

Experiments show that sulphate of barytes and ground alum in due proportion will form a white enamel for the surface of papers. Its weight has precluded its general use, as in the case of the Kremnitz or pure white lead, made and brought from Germany in small square lumps. The introduction of "enamel cards," made between forty and fifty years since, then first in use, was claimed by a firm which commenced business in England. They applied two or three coats of barytes as a ground on the cardboard, and finished with two or more of Kremnitz white or enamel, so called, but the thickness and weight even of a few made them too heavy to carry in the card case, and were more like pieces of porcelain, to which they had a close resemblance. The firm we allude to was too jealous of their make, and tried by law to prevent other card-makers from producing similar goods, when it was proved that their so-called enamel cards for addresses and invitations were made in England from ground barytes and Kremnitz white many months before they had arrived in England. The heavy enamel cards were not in use any great length of time. One of the objections was that they turned black round the edges and spoiled the ladies' gloves. Barytes, from its density, can be used as a firm surface for many varieties of fancy papers and cardboards, the more so as it takes the colored printing ink for heavy patterns, such as imitation of tessellated ornaments for the drawing-room table; it improves the color, gives a brightness to all the pigments made from ochres, and will, ultimately, on account of the large quantity easily procured at a low price, be brought into more general use. It only requires to be more known to the fancy manufacturing stationer for making useful articles that can be beautifully ornamented in imitation of fancy woods, malachites, and marbles. Some few years since it was taken up by a celebrated Italian sculptor, whose works were well known and admired for their intrinsic worth at the Exhibition of 1851. His intention was only partially carried out, but specimens of ornamental papers, the designs by his hand, were printed off zinc plates. His partner was lukewarm in carrying on the project, and allowed the invention, after some expense, to fall through. It yet remains to be carried out to the profit of some more enterprising manufacturer. My remarks are made from personal notes, and although barytes is used as a loader for paper and common pasteboards, &c., the stationer should know that as much as twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. can be added safely to all manufactured cardboards, &c. The manufacturers in Holland introduce sixty per cent. of barytes in their duplex tint paper for wrapping the cone of lump sugar in. I was surprised that the two papers held together and bent without breaking, and therefore, to compete with them and meet the market in England, I mixed up with the paste as much as fifty per cent., and

gave satisfaction; so much so that an order was received for two hundred reams of duplex purple and white papers, weighing over two hundred pounds per ream, 29 by 33. This will give your readers some idea of the use of barytes after being well washed and sieved.

I may here note that the paper colorer should be careful, in selecting his dry colors, not to purchase those that feel heavy, for many pigments, although beautiful in color, have barytes for its base, and, unless it has been carefully prepared and passed through fine sieves, as I have before observed, in its damp state before receiving the stain of color, it leaves small grit, fatal to the mill mixing for paper staining and coloring. Added to which it is also found in conjunction with barium, its hard metallic basis, so called by Sir Humphrey Davy, who first made the discovery among his numerous experiments with barytes. These have been of much value to many trades and manufactures, as well as all connected with paper. Twenty-five years since barytes was mixed with other tough materials and made into strong jugs, basins, tea boards, &c., at a paper mill within ten miles of London; but that also was not fully carried out, the proprietor devoting the mill appliances to the manufacture of millboards for bookbinding. My space being limited, I must conclude with a remark on papier-mâché, in which a large proportion of glue, at present an expensive article, is used; one-half the quantity could be saved by mixing barytes with the glue, and would answer the purpose as well; the panels would still stand the amount of heat usual in drying Japan or papier-mâché goods.—H. R. S. in *London Stationer*.

A STATIONER'S GRIEVANCE.

Time was, and that not very long ago, when the stationer of a country town, London suburb, or neighborhood, supplied all the adjacent schools with books and other necessary educational requisites. Now the spirit of coöperation, in some form or other, among the scholastic body, has reached to such a pitch that this branch of trade, and a very important one, too, is either nearly gone from its old source, or is going so rapidly as to make the time not very remote when it will be altogether lost to it. The Scholastic Trading Company, and Education Supply Association, in town, and The Midland, in the country, are daily gaining in strength, and against these powerful rivals what are the stationers to do? To grumble at the few professional customers left is not the way to improve the matter, nor will any attempt to check the company, association, and coöperative movement avail. The one course open is for the stationer to see that the educational stock he orders answers the requirements of the advanced state of the time.—*London Stationer*.

THE FOLLY OF OVERREACHING.

During the Vienna Exposition the price of Russia leather work, for which Vienna is headquarters, was put up to such an exorbitant price that at Klein's, a large establishment for the sale of it, on the Graben, the charge for Russia leather portemonnaes or pocketbooks was ten to fifteen per cent. higher than the same articles imported from there could be bought for in Boston or New York. There was another Klein, however, at whose store in another street, opposite St. Stephen's Cathedral, these wares were sold at a much

more reasonable rate, and he was therefore known as "the cheap Klein," but the effect of this putting up prices nevertheless "killed the goose," &c., and strangers who would have expended three or four hundred florins in knick-knacks contented themselves with spending twenty, and Vienna shopkeepers learned a costly lesson by which it is to be hoped they will profit.

THE ENGLISH TRADE.

[FROM THE LONDON STATIONER.]

Whatever may be the state of any particular branch of the stationery and book trades, business, as a whole, is far better than it was the time last year. We are just now between the seasons, and, unless the fancy trades' common friend, novelty, steps in to our aid, we cannot expect to be over busy at such a period. And what novelties have been produced? To instance one, a Dagger Fan. Costly, none too slightly, theatrical, and certainly not remarkable for usefulness. Surely at a time when fashion rules to affirm the truth of the axiom that "extraneous is ever a dis-advantage," something better might have been designed than this by no means fascinating adjunct to a chateaufaine. Crinolines have given way to the close fitting dress that requires some kind of satchel to answer the purposes of the pocket which cannot find a home in the ladies' dresses of the present day. There is a simple scope for something neat and useful in this direction; but it had better not present itself in the form of daggers and fleurons.

The toy and toy book lines are looking up a bit, and for the fishing tackle and open air games trade, all things considered, nothing can be more satisfactory.

Croquet is in full swing, and tennis, as we predicted, is gaining in popular favor almost daily. Badminton, as we likewise foretold, has almost entirely hid its diminished head, while inquiries are pouring in hourly for narrow-hooped croquet. Indeed, more has been, and is, done with this game than effected last season; the one significant fact respecting it now being that the club sets are fast giving way to the prettier eight-colored ones.

In paper better business has been done than usual at this season, and the mills are still, fortunately, full of orders, both with regard to printings, writings, and browns; demand being in advance of supply, more particularly respecting best hand made, which are in such requisition that any good product of this kind is readily taken without any question being asked as to its particular parent mill. Writings keep up their prices, but in printings there is a tendency downward, owing to cuts and other necessary materials essential to the paper-maker ruling slightly cheaper. This diminution is expected to reach about a farthing a pound. There can be no better indicator of the general healthy condition of the paper trade than the fact that one large maker who turns out some forty tons per week will not guarantee the execution of any fresh order under six weeks. Good browns will maintain their price, and the export trade in all sorts is thoroughly brisk.

The playing and Christmas card makers have been hard at work, vieing hotly with each other for primitive supremacy in the field. Many pattern books have been asked for, and shipping orders are already in the hands of several leading houses. This branch may be said, at the very least, to be a month in advance of its former starting date. The first week in July was held to be very early for the travelers; now the like time would find the sample case carried out so late long behind its fellows. We hope the makers have employed competent hands to superintend the versification of the greeting cards and valentines, for really much of this literature is an insult to the public's judgment, and a waste of material and labor. In the country orders continue small, but the demand is quite for immediate sale, there being but few novelties in the market.

The prevailing style in leather is Russian, or black and blue tints, while for tins, German straw, and plain chard ones, with jeweled ornaments, decorated on the top with swan's down, are the rage. Many of the Jeweling foreign importers are here searching eagerly for novelties in anticipation of a great autumn business.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Westminster Review warmly commends Prof. W. C. Wilkinson's recently published volume, "A Free Lance in the Field of Life and Letters," saying of it that "It is not a frequent pleasure to meet with English essay writing so fresh, forceful, and terse as Mr. Wilkinson's; and especially rare is it to receive from the other side of the Atlantic writing so good and evaluation of English authors so sympathetic and appreciative as George Eliot finds in this volume." And again: "Three papers on Mr. Lowell may prove not only interesting but useful to a public which is apt to connect Mr. Lowell—as the University of Oxford did when it presented him with an honorary degree—principally with the 'Biglow Papers.' Mr. Wilkinson exhibits him as a poet of great originality and beauty, while he highly disapproves of him as a critic and laments his publication of a grotesque volume called 'The Cathedral,' a work overlaid with the vulgarities but unrequited by the high purposes of the 'Biglow Papers.' Mr. Bryant's blank verse is little known in England, but Mr. Wilkinson's praise of it may go far to introduce it more widely."

"The History of our Country." By Abby Sage Richardson. "The volume makes no pretension to original research, or to the character of a full and exhaustive narrative. It maintains a poetical indifference to dates and figures, aiming at impressive portraiture rather than at consecutive historical exposition. The reader who consults it with the view of containing complete and exact information will probably be disappointed, and find himself compelled to resort to more rigid, and perhaps less agreeable sources of instruction. The most attractive feature of the work is doubtless the vivid local coloring with which the characteristics of different phases of American life are delineated. There is a freshness in the description of the manners of the people in the successive stages of their social development which betrays an active fancy and a warm sympathy with the various expressions of human experience. In several instances the characters of prominent public men are drawn with felicitous touches, and often with nice discrimination and unexpected force. The volume is eminently readable, alive with familiar illustrations, with no trace of scholastic formality, always using the language of common life, traversing the ground with a brisk movement, and never delayed in its progress by a too curious inquisition into details of a merely matter of fact character, and with little general interest. If it may justly be called the romance of history, it does not imply that its scenes are fictitious, but that they are presented with a highly imaginative and poetical coloring.—*Tribune*.

Believing that there are important physiological facts which should be generally understood at an early age, and so, in some measure, prevent loss of health and reputation, Dr. Burt G. Wilder has written, and Estes & Lauriat published, a manual entitled "What Young People Should Know." The author very justly considers that, if this kind of knowledge is not rightly and properly acquired, it will be lost in another way, that may be very detrimental both to the mind and body of the individual; and hence he thinks that parents and guardians should, at the proper time and in the proper way, unfold to their children of both sexes, the mysteries which a false delicacy often keeps concealed till evil is the result. This little book is an attempt to supply all needed information. Though somewhat technical, it is sufficiently lucid to be comprehended by young persons; and, should its advice and warnings be attended to, it would be of vast service to the community. But there the dividend opinions in reference to the real practical good of all such works, however noble and pure may be the intentions of the author. Doubtless, the greatest responsibility rests with the parent, and nothing can supersede that best of instructors.—*Commerce Bulletin*.

Theophile Gautier was unsurpassed in the faculty of clothing common objects in expressive forms. He never failed to detect the peculiar physiognomy of a scene, and to represent it in natural proportions

and living colors. His power of language was equal to his keenness of insight. No writer better understood the subtle felicities of phrase, which not only reveal a subject to the understanding, but impress it upon the imagination. His descriptions, accordingly, while they show no lack of accurate observation, are always enlivened with an enticing vein of poetry. He never seeks for effect by displays of forced and artificial humor which in the end become as wearisome as the driest prose, but keeps the fancy perpetually awake by his rare power of lucid and picturesque recital.—*Geo. Ripley*.

"Beware of the man of one book," says Byron, who had gone through a great many books. The London Spectator tells us that M. Assi, the leader of the Paris Reds, has read but one book in his life, the "Revolutions of Italy," by Edgar Quinet, a strong republican writer. It was told us the other day by a person who has known Brigham Young intimately for twenty-five years, that the Book of Mormon is the only book which Young ever read; and thus, said his friend, "Brigham's intellect has never been corrupted by literature." We have also heard that Wm. M. Tweed, the political dictator of New York, boasts that he never read any book in his life except the book in which he learned to read.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS' "CIRCULAR" LOSSES.

Printers and stationers, particularly those in a small way of business, are peculiarly liable to losses in the executing of small "circular" and "card" orders. Too great care cannot, therefore, be taken in this direction to be assured of the respectability of the parties ordering or in securing a fair deposit. People as a rule seldom take into consideration the cost of the paper when they give a small printing order, or consider that circulars and cards are useful only to those for whom they are printed. A casual customer walks in, gives an order, and arranges to call on a certain day, but neglects to do so. To a cheese-monger or a grocer, where the cheese or tea could be put back into stock, the only loss would be the time wasted in taking the order, but to a printer or stationer, where the goods ordered are printed or made to order, the case is very different. In practice, it is found that, when a notice is conspicuously posted notifying that a deposit must be paid at the time of ordering, not one respectable person in a hundred objects to pay it. This being so, those who are too careless to post up such a notice,

or are indifferent about making proper business inquiries regarding the status of new customers, have only themselves to blame for losses so incurred.—*London Stationer*.

At a banquet given to the visiting printers at Boston, Horace E. Scudder made a little speech acknowledging the obligations which authors and the reading public owe to the "quiet, unostentatious, scholarly work of proof readers." Authors, he said, with quiet humor, were about the most ignorant class of men in the world. They did not know how to spell, they did not know how to punctuate, they did not know how to make paragraphs. Somebody interrupted the speaker with, "And they don't know how to correct proof." "Yes," added Mr. Scudder, "and they seldom have the good manners to thank the proof readers for their suggestions."

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AN OLD ENGLISH STATIONER.

At his residence, Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 63, Mr. Samuel Jarrold, head of the well-known firm of Jarrold & Sons, of that city and of London, printers, publishers, booksellers and stationers, died.

The first mention of the name of Jarrold in connection with the publishing and bookselling business was in the year 1821, when Benjamin Smith and his brother-in-law, John Jarrold (the father of the deceased), published at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, Poole's Bible, 3 vols., 4to., Burckitt's New Testament, Cook's Voyages, and other works of a miscellaneous, popular character, in numbers.

John Jarrold, and his eldest son, John James, went to Norwich in September, 1823, commencing business as Jarrold & Son, Samuel then assisting as apprentice compositor. There was a fine opening, and the business increased until it supplied a very large portion of the books and stationery sold in Norfolk. Mr. Jarrold appears to have been of very active habits, and was frequently engaged in the shop. Mr. Jarrold, Sr., traveled in Norfolk and its borders to supply schools and the trade; but, on account of his deafness, was frequently accompanied by his youngest son, Thomas, then quite a boy, to take down orders, &c. This son is the present active partner in the firm. John James Jarrold, the eldest son, may be considered as the founder of the Norwich business. He was a man of great literary taste and knowledge, and of untiring industry, attracting to himself and to the business the literary men of the district. His judgment was broad and sound; and, when only 16 or 17 years of age, acting as apprentice to the Woodbridge firm, Mr. Smith remarked that he would rather have his opinion than that of any man he knew. William Fighting Jarrold, the third son, was apprenticed to Mr. Blukely, a silk mercer and draper at Norwich; but, there being room for him in the increasing bookselling business, he engaged in it in the year 1831, and devoted much of his time to traveling.

The next accession to the firm was that of Thomas Jarrold, the youngest son and present acting partner. Before he was 21 years of age he joined his father and three brothers in the increasing trade; much of the buying as well as selling devolved on him, and under his care the manufacture of stationery was considerably developed.

In June, 1843, John James, the eldest brother, died. In addition to his great eminence as a bookseller, he was a man of earnest zeal, benevolence, and deep piety—working with his whole soul in a Sunday-school in what was at that time the lowest part of Norwich. There yet, after many years, many families cherish his memory for the acts of kindness shown to them or their parents; and but recently an aged woman in the neighborhood received a letter from her son requesting some daisies plucked from John Jarrold's grave. In 1844, Thomas Jarrold married his cousin, Maria Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, of London. This led to thoughts of a London business for the firm, which was commenced in 1847, at 7 Wine Office Court, under the care of Mr. Henry Short, who had been apprenticed to the firm, and has since continued their London agent. Dr. Brewer had, at the request of the firm, two or three educational works. A more public position was required, and 47

St. Paul's Churchyard, became, in 1848, the London address.

In 1854 was commenced the series of "Household Tracts for the People." The idea, which was originated by Mr. Thomas Jarrold, was to give plain, interesting, practical teaching on home, school and social every-day life, written in a Christian tone, and introducing what was then much needed—information on sanitary matters. They have been carried out by various writers anonymously, and have had a very marked success, their sale at the present time having exceeded four millions.

In 1862, the business was removed to more extensive premises at 13 Paternoster Row, new works being produced. In 1873, another removal became necessary, and the present suitable premises, 3 Paternoster Buildings, then in course of erection, were secured. The various books published by J. and S. are entirely produced at Norwich, where in the printing, binding, and other departments, no fewer than 100 hands are employed, assisted by steam machinery and other appliances. When Messrs. Jarrold & Son commenced business in Norwich, there was John Stacy, in the Haymarket, an old high-priced Church bookseller, with a good stock of Murray's, Longman's, Baldwin and Cradock's, and other publications; also stationery. Simon Wilkin, also in the Haymarket, a quiet literary trade, was also a printer; he was joined by Josiah Fletcher. On Mr. Wilkin's retirement, Mr. Fletcher carried on the business alone; subsequently he removed to the Gentleman's Walk, Market place, and was joined by John Alexander, son of an excellent Nonconformist minister. On his retirement, to become part of the firm of Yates & Alexander, printers, London, the firm at Norwich became Fletcher & Son. The son devoted much attention to printing for London publishers, and they have recently erected large printing offices.

In 1823, Mr. Parsons was chiefly devoted to old books, of which he had a fine collection at the corner of Bridewell Alley. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles Musket, who had previously been in business as Davey & Musket, of Bristol. On the death of Mr. Stacy, in the Haymarket, Mr. Musket purchased the premises, where he carried on a good business till his death. The business was then broken up, and stock sold by auction. There was also, in 1823, Bucks & Kinnerbrook, publishers of the Norwich *Mercury*, doing also a limited book and stationery business. The same may be said of Stevenson & Matchell, the publishers of the *Norfolk Chronicle*. Both these firms also published a "Gentleman's and Farmer's Annual Pocket-book," at 8s. 6d. About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Thomas Priest, from Thetford, had a business in St. Stephen's; he was succeeded by Curdall & Miller, now Miller & Co., with a church trade. Henry Stacy, son of John Stacy, has for the last ten or twelve years carried on business in the Haymarket.—*Bookseller*.

WHAT COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS EAT.

The amount of food consumed at the hotels of New York in the course of the year is enormous, and must certainly surprise every one who has not given the subject any previous thought. Of the 54,600 pounds of fresh meat required to supply these 15 hotels weekly, about 35,000 pounds are of beef alone. A bullock averages 1,000 pounds in weight, when slaughtered and dressed; but as the hotels only

take the best cut from the bullock it requires at least the slaughter of 350 bullocks every week, making it necessary to kill 20,000 head of cattle every year to feed the guests of only a small portion of the hotels in this city. The aggregate consumption of mutton, veal, pork, &c., is also very large. It will be seen that the yearly consumption of fish is nearly 600,000 pounds, while 15,000,000 oysters are required during the same period. Five millions of eggs are also used in these 15 hotels during the year, while over a million and a half pounds of poultry and game are consumed in the same space of time. About 10,000 barrels of flour and nearly 30,000 barrels of potatoes are also required, in addition to a very large supply of green and root vegetables, taxing the capacities of many of the neighboring market gardens. Nearly 150,000 pounds of coffee, 35,000 pounds of tea, and nearly 700,000 pounds of sugar are wanted every year. Over 35,000 cans of milk (or about a million and a half of quarts) and nearly 170,000 quarts of cream are necessary for the use of these hotels, and the product of several dairies in the country is thus consumed. Over 450,000 pounds of butter are also used every year, and although our own State furnishes a large quantity of this demand, it has been found necessary on several occasions to tax the resources of other States. This business for the hotels is transacted by commission houses, the proprietors of which are bound to see that there is no failure in the supply of the very best butter that the market can produce. Apples and dried fruits have to be supplied in large quantities, and one hotel uses over four boxes of lemons every week in cooking. Fancy fruits during the season, for dessert, form a large portion of the expenditures of a hotel. Two or three of the largest hotels have been known to use 2,000 pounds of grapes every week, while one hotel proprietor told a *Tribune* reporter that a barrel of oranges a day was a small demand. Nuts, raisins, &c., are also used to a great extent for dessert all the year.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUSIC PRINTING.

For printing music it is necessary to have, first of all, the composition lightly sketched on sheets of tin, after which it is engraved on the plate by a workman, who holds a punch in his left hand and a hammer in his right. As the design has to be transferred, it is engraved reverse, which requires both an experienced eye and a steady hand.

M. Lourdel, the well known photographer, of Paris, thought it would be a great saving to suppress the sheets of tin, which cost generally eighty-two cents. To do this a piece of transfer paper is taken, which has been previously lined and spaced. The workman has before him a composition case like a printer's, which contains in each division a tool, at the extremity of which is a musical sign. Beside him is a pad impregnated with transfer ink. He lays the ruled transfer paper before him, and with the right hand he takes the musical signs, notes, &c., inks them, and prints the paper without the slightest effort. It is simply a matter of regularity and rapidity, speed being easily acquired after a little practice. The music is then transferred to the stone and proofs taken at will.

The new five-cent foreign postage stamp will soon be ready, and it will bear the portrait of President Tyler.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CITY.

Trade is cosmopolitan from its nature, and in a city like New York there are hundreds of foreigners either engaged in business for themselves or acting as agents for parties in other lands. These, however, it is noticeable, seem to devote themselves mainly to the production and sale of the luxuries of life, while its necessities are almost wholly supplied by native Americans or persons of Anglo-Saxon descent. It is curious how closely this distinction of blood can be traced.

In the Produce Exchange, in Whitehall street, where all the dealers in grain, flour, packed meat, lard, petroleum, and other articles, meet, out of about fifteen hundred merchants who are members, there are scarcely twenty who were not born in Great Britain or the United States. The same is true of shipping, cotton, and provision merchants; but go among the tobacco dealers, or the money-brokers on Wall street, and at once you find foreigners, and particularly those of Hebrew extraction, contesting the field with the Saxon. Great numbers of the same class of persons are engaged in the importation or manufacture of silks, ribbons, feathers, jewelry, buttons, cigars, pictures, and like articles, and surpass even the native Americans in shrewdness and pertinacity. I think, on the whole, that there is more capacity for carrying on large business concerns involving great risks and extensive operations among Englishmen and Americans than among Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards or Italians. The French are great organizers, and the Germans very plodding and prudent, yet it will be found that most of the large mercantile houses in this city are conducted by the former. This point, however, seems to be settled, by the fact that the commercial supremacy among nations unquestionably rests with England and the United States.

A HISTORIC INKSTAND.

There has been placed by the Mayor, in the position it occupied one hundred years ago, a silver inkstand purchased by the Assembly in 1752, and which became the property of the Continental Congress in 1775. It was in this inkstand that John Hancock and other signers of the Declaration of Independence dipped the pen as they advanced one by one to the desk and affixed their names.

Afterward the inkstand was used by General Washington occasionally after he was elected President, but upon his retirement from office it gradually deteriorated in its associations until some time ago it was detected in public life at Harrisburg and, through the exertions of Governor Hartranft, was returned to seclusion in this city.

After a short ceremony the Mayor placed it upon the original table in Independence Hall, and efforts will at once be made to secure its ancient companion, the original copy of the Declaration of Independence, and they will be placed together in a glass case. The cost of the inkstand was \$25 16s.—*Philadelphia Star*.

The new Philadelphia Times claims about 20,000 daily circulation. Its owners have just paid \$142,500 for a lot of 51 by 90 feet, on the corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets, and they will at once begin the erection of a four-story building for a permanent home for the paper.

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BOOK AGENTS.

A late *Tribune* editorial on "Book Agents," it seems to me, bears Bromley's "ear marks." If so, no one could speak more feelingly on this subject than Bromley, for he was once a book agent himself. It happened in this wise: Bromley had but just "left" college, and was hesitating as to what to do, when the enterprising publisher of "The History of the World" persuaded him to make a trip to New Brunswick to "introduce the work." After some hesitation, Bromley acceded and started on his journey. The day after his arrival he sallied forth from his hotel to commence his canvass, but for a long while hesitated as to where to begin. By and by, he spied a clerical-looking person of very neat appearance and dignified demeanor sitting on a front step. Approaching him, Bromley introduced himself as introducing "The History of the World."

"Pleased to meet you. Take a seat," said the stranger. "What have you to say about the book?"

Much encouraged at this kindly reception, Bromley began his story, in which he had been very carefully instructed on leaving home, to the effect that the book was "the history of the world, from the creation down to the present year, 18—, embracing full and complete descriptions of the garden of Eden, the world before the deluge, the flood itself, the rise, progress and fall of the Grecian and Roman empires, with much information concerning other nations of antiquity prior to the birth of Christ; the rise and progress of Christianity, the conversion of Constantine, growth of the papacy, the crusades, the 90 years' war, the American revolution, the French revolution, the Mexican war, the great exhibition, the voyages and fate of Sir John Franklin, a full exposition of the Rochester knockings, the loss of the Arctic, &c., &c., all in one magnificent octavo, half Turkey morocco, of several hundred pages, all at the low price of five dollars—" Here the new solicitor paused for breath.

"Any illustrations?" said the stranger.

"Illustrations? I should say so. There are steel plates by the dozen, lithographs by the hundred, and wood-outs by the thousand."

"Portraits or landscapes?" was the next query.

"Both, sir; and everything else on earth or in the waters under the earth. There are likenesses of Adam, Eve, Noah, Moses, Potiphar's wife, Daniel, Hosea, Beelzebub, and all other old saints, besides Napoleon, George Washington, Zach Taylor, Frank Pierce, Henrietta Robinson, the veiled murderess, F. T. Barnum, and innumerable others, besides engravings from drawings by our own artists, engaged at an enormous expense in every section of the globe. Among these are views of the Garden of Eden, crossing of the Red Sea, tomb of Semiramis, seven wonders of the world, ancient Egyptian methods of plowing, Italian races, Daniel in the lions' den, battlefields of Bunker Hill, Waterloo and Buena Vista, the open Polar Sea, Bay and City of New York by moonlight, with figure of Hicks, the pirate, hanging from a scaffold on Bedloe's Island in the foreground, interior of a Bowery concert saloon, the route of the proposed Air Line Railroad, interior of Dr. —'s great pill factory, &c., &c."

"Well," said the stranger, "that must certainly be a remarkable work."

"Yes," said Bromley, "I should say so. Of course you will subscribe for a copy."

"Subscribe, oh no. I don't want the book. I let you go on because I used to canvass for it myself, and I just wanted to see whether you knew your lesson. You will do pretty well, though you forgot some things, but you made up for that by putting in a good many that are not in. But you forgot to say anything about any of the pictures being colored. Those bright colors always take with the women folks. That's what makes Fox's book of martyrs go so. But after you have had 60 people say 'No,' and been kicked down stairs half-a-dozen times, you will learn how. Good day." And with this the clerical-looking party went inside and slammed the door.

Bromley gazed at the closed door a few moments, then turned and went to his hotel meditating. He stayed in New Brunswick two weeks longer, but did not essay any further canvass until he received a letter from the publisher, expressing surprise and regret at not hearing from his new agent, save by drafts for expenses. This caused Bromley to make another effort, and he gave a day to steady canvassing, without any success till near sundown. By this hour he had got well out in the country, when in the center of a large lot, remote from any neighbors, he saw a carpenter at work on the roof of a new house. Ascertaining that no one was near, Bromley approached the house, ascended the ladder, and accosted the workman with, "Do you want the History of the World, from —?" "No," interrupted the man sharply. Bromley was mad at last, and, looking at the carpenter a moment, he resumed, "You've got to buy the book." "What do you mean?" "I mean just this: that I came from Connecticut to New Brunswick to sell this work. I have been here two weeks, and have not sold a copy. I am going back to-morrow, and you are the last man I shall speak to about it, but you've got to subscribe. We are alone on this roof. I am bigger than you, and have got control of this ladder. Down goes your name, or down goes this ladder!" The carpenter surveyed the situation a few moments, and saw Bromley held the key of the position, and that there was no escape, as nobody else was in hearing and the ladder was the only means of access to the roof. Hence he said quietly, "Where shall I sign?" "There," said Bromley, handing him a blank-book. The man signed and then asked, "How much?" "Five dollars." "There it is," handing over the amount. "All right." "Good day." "Good day. Don't trouble yourself to come here again." "Never." With this, Bromley went down the ladder, went to his hotel, packed his valise, and started home, that night. This was the first and last of his life as a book agent.—*Hartford Letter to Springfield Republican.*

RAILWAY BAGGAGE LAW.

From Lacey's "Digest of Railway Decisions," it appears the railroad is not liable for things stolen out of a passenger's seat, there being no previous delivery to the company's servants; for the same reason, the company is not liable for baggage in the passenger's own care. Baggage is personal effects, for use on a journey, and does not include merchandise to sell or purchased for some one not a member of the traveler's family, or money to be expended in goods at the journey's end. It does not include a reasonable amount of personal

jewelry, and in Illinois one revolver, but not two. The kit of instruments of any army surgeon, traveling with troops, is baggage; so is the kit of a harness maker, according to a New York decision, it appearing in proof that it was customary for "such persons" to take their tools in their trunks. Passengers who neglect to look after their baggage on arrival at their destination cannot recover, if it is lost without fault of the carrier. Baggage left in station-houses for the passenger's convenience, after it has reached its destination, comes under a new class of rights and duties, the baggage-master assuming the position of a gratuitous bailee, who only becomes liable in case of gross negligence. The obligation of the railroad as carrier ceases when it has delivered the baggage to its owner at the place of destination, or when he has had reasonable opportunity of receiving and removing it. Many States hold that the price of the ticket covers the transportation of a reasonable amount of baggage. It will interest sportsmen to know that they may recover for the value of dogs when they entrust them to baggage-masters for hire because of their exclusion from the passenger cars.

The last published income returns showed some ninety or more millionaires in New York and Brooklyn; this is one extreme of the list; the other is shown from the statement that the average incomes of men under thirty years of age, as estimated by the Internal Revenue Department, is \$1,200, and of those under forty at \$1,500. Thus is the upper ten thousand and lower million division exhibited more vividly.

It will naturally be asked why does this vast difference exist? For several reasons. First, because as the elder Astor said it is easier to make a fortune after having saved the first thousand dollars than to accumulate that sum. Like Archimedes fulcrum that thousand dollars may be the means of accomplishing extraordinary results; but the mass of men never succeed in getting it. They are improvident, reckless, lacking in faith, or so pressed by necessity that they barely succeed in making both ends meet, and think themselves lucky if they do that. This is the condition of three-fifths of the world, and it is the fortunate or provident few who lay by a surplus for a rainy day, or make any progress towards a competence.

Those who succeed in reaching this goal, either through inherited means or their own energy, in many cases are content to rest on their oars and go no further. Either they are lazy or indifferent to the charms of pelf, or they conclude philosophically that it won't pay to seek further gains, and so live on in a certain style, spending their income and enjoying life in a sensible manner. Among this class will be found those who, according to Webster's well-known description, "Live well, work hard, and die poor;" but it also includes the large body of well-to-do and prosperous people who are satisfied with their condition, and not ambitious of getting extraordinary wealth or position.

The extent of popular interest in base-ball at Hartford is shown by the action of one family, who have taken their church pew cushions to cover their reserved seats at the ball ground.

The Italian Senate has voted a law making profanity a punishable offense. But then they haven't any drummers in the new kingdom,

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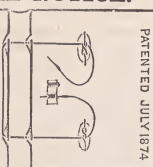
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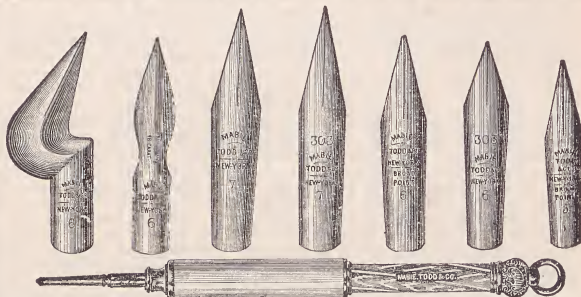


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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JULY 8, 1875.

NO. 50.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

We copy from a Cleveland (O.) paper the following account of the opening of the splendid new stationery store in that city on June 19, 1875:

The opening by Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co. of their new and magnificent Euclid avenue establishment is an important event, not only in the history of that old and well-known firm, but also of the city, for that book selling house came into existence almost as soon as Cleveland became a city, has grown with its growth, and prospered with its prosperity.

Cleveland obtained its charter as a city in 1836. In the following year Mr. M. C. Younglove commenced the book and stationery business in a store under the American House, just east of the entrance. In the course of two or three years Mr. C. C. Cobb was taken into the store and was followed by two other brothers, B. J. Cobb, and J. B. Cobb. As they grew up they were, one after another, admitted to partnership. In course of time Mr. Younglove retired from the firm, leaving the business to the three Cobb brothers, who changed the style of the firm to J. B. Cobb & Co. Under that name the house became well known, over a territory steadily increasing in extent, for prudent enterprise and honorable dealing. Its business, at first almost wholly retail, gradually became largely wholesale, and in time outgrew the capabilities of the old store, which had been enlarged to meet the increasing requirements. In 1860 a change was made to the much larger store, 241 Superior street, where the business has been carried on for the last fifteen years. But before long even this was outgrown. The main room was doubled in length by extending in the rear, yet the business increased so rapidly and the necessity of carrying larger and larger stocks to supply the extensive wholesale trade—which reaches not only into all parts of Ohio, but throughout Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois—became so urgent, that the finding more commodious quarters could no longer be delayed. In the meantime the style of the firm had been changed to Cobb, Andrews & Co., by the admission ten years since of Mr. Theodore Andrews, who, like the other partners, had been brought up in the establishment from boyhood. The same policy continued to characterize the operations of the house, which became still more widely known for wide awake enterprise combined with thorough trustworthiness and liberal and honorable treatment of its customers. It should be noted here that the firm have always recognized the advantages of liberal and judicious advertising, and have reaped its benefits.

This spring the firm erected a large and elegant block for their business on the south side of Euclid avenue, just east of the Park. It was absolutely necessary that much larger quarters be had than could be obtained in any existing building properly situated for their purposes, and the erection of so many first-class blocks in the neighborhood having shown the tide of business to be setting in that direction, it was wisely determined to put up on the land already owned there a building constructed with express reference to the requirements of their business. It was this building that was opened on Saturday evening with so much eclat.

It is no exaggeration or meaningless assertion to say that, taken altogether—in size, commodiousness, elegance, convenience and tastefulness of arrangement, and facilities for doing a heavy business with comfort and dispatch—a book-store in the West can compare with it, Cincinnati, Chicago, or St. Louis cannot match it. But one or two stores in New York can compare with it, if even these can in all respects. The experience of a lifetime, a thorough and careful examination of the most complete establishments in other cities, and an unceasing study of the work as it progressed with a view to improvements, have combined to make the new establishment what it is—an apparently perfect work.

The main floor is 180 feet deep, running back to an alley opening into Hickox street. The front, 53 feet wide and 17 feet high, has no equal among the splendid stores that now line each side of Euclid avenue in the neighborhood of the Park. The four enormous sheets of plate glass that with the door fill up this front have attracted general attention. On entering, the visitor is at once struck with the size, height, and admirable arrangement of the apartment. The lofty walls are shelved on either side from floor to ceiling, and every shelf is packed tightly from end to end with books and fancy stationery. A wire-fronted gallery, light and graceful, extends from front to rear on either side, and so divides the wall space that steps are unnecessary to reach any shelf in the establishment. Midway of the apartment the galleries are connected by a wire-guarded bridge, the ascent to the gallery being by a flight of wire-guarded stairs to the middle of the bridge and over the broad stairway descending to the basement. In this way no space is sacrificed to make room for the gallery stairs. The effect of this gallery in adding lightness and gracefulness to the view is admirable, while its usefulness is seen at a glance. Immediately in front of the gallery stairs, placed in the center of the room, is the office—spacious, conveniently arranged, and adding to the effect instead of obstructing the

view. From the front to the office the space is occupied with handsome tables and show-cases, while from the bridge to the rear, devoted wholly to the wholesale department, are placed the packing tables.

Beginning with the right side on entering, the shelves beneath the gallery are filled with books in half calf bindings, presenting the largest, richest, and most valuable display of this class of books ever seen in Cleveland. Beyond these to about midway the store the shelves are crowded with miscellaneous publications in cloth bindings, grouped according to the publishers. The gallery on this side, from the front to about the same distance back, is filled with volumes under similar groupings. Beyond these, below and above, the shelves are packed with school books, of which an immense stock is always carried. On the left side the first object of attraction is a large stationery cabinet, filled with fancy stationery, paperettes, &c. Beyond these the shelves are filled with a retail stock of blank books and office stationery. Next these are fine Bibles, and then well-filled departments of religious, scientific, law, and medical books. The remainder of the lower shelving and all the gallery on this side are filled with Sunday school and juvenile books, the stock of this kind of literature being "a sight to see." The show tables on the right are filled with large and elegant illustrated works, magnificent volumes in full morocco binding, splendid Bibles and prayer-books, and handsome albums. On the other side are show cases of gold pens, fancy paperettes, pocket-books, crystal goods, and elegant Bibles. A case that is always sure to attract attention, placed near the entrance, is filled with cabinet photographs from Mora's establishment in New York. These are new goods, of exquisite beauty. Another novelty that attracts attention is the "type writer," a machine to supersede writing, which this firm offer for sale, and of which sales have already been made by them before it was placed on public exhibition.

A broad flight of stairs from the center of the main room leads to the basement. This is of the same size as the main apartment, being 180 feet deep, with a front of 53 feet, and a height of ten feet. It is light, airy, and one of the best places for wholesale trade to be found anywhere. Here, in long rows of shelving, or displayed on tables, or piled in high stacks on low stands along the floor, is a very heavy stock of blank books, envelopes, fancy albums, games, playing blocks, photograph albums, colored toy-books, alphabet books and blocks, inks, dominoes, backgammon boards, chess men, stereoscopes, visiting cards, pass books, memorandum books, pen-holders, pencils, pens, rubber goods, kaleidoscopes,

stereoscopes, family Bibles, and almost everything required for the jobbing trade. On this floor also are vaults, closets, and wash rooms, and all the conveniences of a first-class building, while in the center stands the enormous furnace for the heating of the whole store.

Above the rear part of the main apartment is another, sixty feet deep, in which is kept a heavy stock of the celebrated Diamond and Bristol mills writing papers, croquet sets, crayons, plates and similar goods.

The facilities for doing a heavy wholesale business are admirable. All goods are received and delivered at the rear and conveyed from floor to floor by an elevator. Every convenience for unpacking and packing and shipping at the shortest notice has been provided, and the wholesale work will be carried on without interfering in the slightest degree with the retail customers.

The opening on Saturday evening was a magnificent success. The splendidly illuminated rooms were crowded with a brilliant and fashionable assemblage, who were unanimous in their expressions of admiration at the size and excellent arrangement of the establishment and the extent and beauty of the goods displayed. The neighboring stores were lit up to do honor to the occasion, and, taken altogether, it was an event that will not soon be forgotten by those who participated in it. The new Euclid avenue book and stationery establishment had a splendid start.

When Mr. C. C. Cobb first entered as a boy the business of which he is now one of the proprietors, he was the only clerk, and had to sweep out the store, build the fire, run errands, and do all the odd jobs, besides waiting on the customers. The crowds on Saturday evening were received by a small army of clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, and traveling agents, whose services are required by the extensive business of the establishment. It is but justice to say that the fine display of Saturday evening was due in no small degree to the taste and industry of those employed, and that they have so far shown themselves to be walking in the course of faithful attention to business and uniform courtesy to the public which has brought prosperity and honor to their employers.

It should be mentioned here that in removing to their new and elegant quarters Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co. have not wholly abandoned their old store. They will continue that as a down town retail book and stationery store, and have made several improvements in the internal arrangements, which customers will discover for themselves without any formal "opening."

A LEADING SCHOOL BOOK FIRM.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

Mr. Alfred S. Barnes began business in 1838, at Hartford, in Connecticut, having received at that time proposals, just as he had become of age, from Professor Charles Davies, formerly of the Military Academy of the United States, to become the publisher of his "Course of Mathematics for Colleges," and a revised edition of his "Common School Arithmetic." Professor Davies became his partner, and the firm of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. opened a small office on Pearl street, near the corner of Main, where now stands the magnificent edifice of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company. For two years Mr. Barnes spent most of his time in visiting the academies and colleges of

the United States, while Professor Davies remained in Hartford, principally occupied in perfecting his already published text books for schools. It should here be remarked that the process of introducing school books by personal visits upon teachers and school committees began at this time, and is now one of the essential means of bringing a school book into notice.

In 1840 Mr. Barnes removed to Philadelphia and opened a store in Minor street, gradually enlarging his list of publications by the addition of Davies' Primary Arithmetics, Elementary Algebra and Practical Geometry for schools. New editions of the school histories by Mrs. Emma Willard, previously published by N. & J. White and F. J. Huntington & Co., New York, Alison's History of Europe, abridged by E. S. Gould, and Pope's Homer's Iliad, English translation. These works then represented the capital of this young house, and may be said to be the foundation of their extensive business.

In the spring of 1845 inducements were held out to Barnes & Co. to remove to New York. They accordingly rented the new store, then just completed, on the corner of John & Dutch streets, occupying the first floor and basement for their ware rooms. On the second floor they placed four Adams steam-power presses, and established a small bindery on the third and fourth floors. Their own publications at this time did not require more than two presses; they therefore printed for other publishers and soon added two more presses, which compelled them to lease adjoining rooms on Dutch street.

The printing office was then conducted by Mr. C. A. Alvord, from Hartford, and the bindery by Mr. Lemuel Eldridge, from Philadelphia. Mr. Alvord was afterwards for several years proprietor of one of the largest printing establishments in New York.

The success of many popular books did not swerve the house from the prosecution of their favorite idea to become distinctively school book makers, and to merit the title they had assumed as being the publishers of the "National Series" of standard school books, which are now so popular throughout the country.

The first school books published by A. S. Barnes & Co. after removing to New York were "Clark's English Grammars," a revised edition of "Parker's Natural Philosophy" formerly published in Boston, and "Fulton & Eastman's Bookkeeping."

In 1848, Professor Davies, who was never an active partner, sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Edmund Dwight, who in 1849 was succeeded by Henry L. Burr, a brother-in-law of Mr. Barnes, a gentleman of remarkably fine business qualifications and high moral character. In 1850, Samuel A. Rollo (who for seven years had been their clerk) was received into the firm. In 1859 Mr. Rollo retired and the title of the firm was changed to Barnes & Burr, which continued until the death of Mr. Burr in 1863, when the old title of A. S. Barnes & Co. was resumed. In 1866 Alfred C. Barnes, a son, and John C. Barnes, a brother of the senior, were admitted into the firm. In 1868 Henry W. Curtis, a relative who had been a clerk, in 1869 Henry B. Barnes, a son of the senior and a graduate of Yale College, and in 1873 Charles J. Barnes, a nephew, became partners. In 1872 J. C. Barnes retired from the house.

It should be said of the last named gentleman that he was very active in establishing

the "Publishers' Board of Trade," which has proved useful to the school book publisher and the community at large. The plan of a Publishers' Board of Trade was conceived by Mr. John C. Barnes, who first visited the trade and then called its members together to consider the establishment of such an institution. He had to encounter much discouragement from the positive opposition of several important houses, and the great inertness of nearly all, who did not believe such a scheme practicable. Nevertheless, he persevered until the board became an assured success. In recognition of the great service thus rendered a handsome testimonial was presented to Mr. Barnes on the occasion of his retirement from the office of secretary of the board. Mr. A. S. Barnes is the present president of the Board of Trade.

The firm now keep twelve presses and more than two hundred persons actively employed in printing and manufacturing their different publications. Their publishing office and warehouse is at 111 and 113 William street, corner of John, occupying the whole building as a warehouse, and their printing rooms and binderies occupy several floors on the adjoining premises, Nos. 51, 53 and 55 John street, and 2, 4 and 6 Dutch street, constituting a small industrial city in themselves. In the busy season the stock rooms are so crowded with hillocks of books that the floors actually bend and threaten to give way beneath them. The house manufactures school room furniture and stationery as well as books, and it should be added that they do a large general jobbing business, which keeps their place alive with trade at all seasons.

OLD HARTFORD SCHOOL BOOK FIRMS.

Forty years ago D. F. Robinson & Co. were known as publishers of Olney's School Geography, and Atlas and Comstock's Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., which were the popular school books of that day.

The other school book publishers in Hartford at the same period were Oliver D. Cook & Co. and J. F. Huntington & Co. Each of these houses published school geographies and atlases, which were about the only books that were published in this branch of study in the United States. The oldest of these houses was O. D. Cooke & Co., publishers of Woodbridge & Willard's School Geography and Atlas. Their geographies superseded the old book by Rev. Jedediah Morse (the father of the inventor of the electric telegraph), known as Morse's Geography. Olney's Geography was the next book claiming public patronage, and was brought out in consequence of the unfavorable terms on which the publishers of Woodbridge furnished their publications. This book proved a powerful rival to Woodbridge, and in connection with Mathebrun's Geography, by S. G. Goodrich (author of Peter Parley's books), superseded it in a short time.

In 1836 the house of D. Burgess & Co., of Hartford, published Roswell C. Smith's Geography and Atlas, which had quite an extensive sale for twenty years. This house succeeded D. F. Robinson & Co. in Hartford, and afterwards followed them to New York, where they were in successful business until the death of Mr. Burgess. The house of F. J. Huntington & Co. also removed to New York, and were succeeded by Mason & Brothers.

To make a tall man short—try to borrow five dollars of him.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

THE COPYING PENCIL PATENT.

The following correspondence explains itself and treats of a matter of general interest to our trade:

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE, 74 DUANE STREET, }
NEW YORK, June 29, 1875. }

Eagle Pencil Company:

I am in receipt of an inquiry from a stationer at present selling your copying pencils who has been offered copying pencils of another make. The point at issue is, does he make himself liable to your company for damages for all copying pencils sold not of your manufacture, all pencils coming from you being stamped, "Patent applied for?" Will you be kind enough to send me a reply to the above at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully, ANDREW GEYER,

OFFICE OF EAGLE PENCIL CO., 73 FRANK- }
LIN STREET, NEW YORK, July 3, 1875. }

Andrew Geyer, Esq.:

In answer to your favor of the 29th ult. we beg leave to say that so long as the patent for the ink pencil, for which we have an application pending, is not issued, there is no cause for action, and they may be bought from any one, but so soon as a patent is issued (and there is no doubt of its issue) the sale of all goods not protected by patent will have to cease, and all parties holding infringing goods, whether bought before or after the issue of the patent, will not be able to dispose of them without making themselves liable for the consequences of infringement. Respectfully,

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY.

THE CHECK STAMP NUISANCE.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1875.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

Your journal is the medium of the stationery trade, and all should assist to make it the channel for discussion of common interests. One subject, on "Impressions of Revenue Stamps on Checks," would no doubt receive attention by the whole fraternity. Not only are we obliged to pay cash, but in many instances compelled to await the pleasure of our customers in settlement. This, together with delay and destruction of sheets in so many handlings, and great loss of business sustained, as many parties will not make the additional outlay for stamps, but use the ordinary bank checks and affix the stamps, and the number of years (since 1860) we have endured the trouble and loss, is sufficient cause for the stationers to commence to labor in concert for the abrogation of the law. Each and every stationer should sign a petition asking Congress (when next in session) to repeal this taxation. This petition would receive the signature of every banker and merchant. A blank form published in your paper could be copied, or a number printed and sent to the trade with a request to have them returned within a stated time, and to your address, would be the means of reaching the desired end.

Yours respectfully,

NASSAU.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & Co.'s

**Celebrated
American
Steel
Pens.**

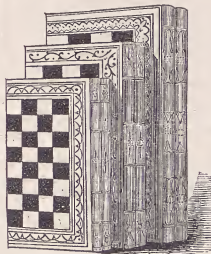
FALCON.

Nos. 505, 20, 28, 75, 1, &c.,

Embracing Every Style and Finish.

Factory: Mount Vernon, N. Y.

OFFICE: 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



F. C. SCHUMANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards, Satchels,

AND

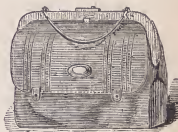
MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,

Writing Desks,

Portfolios, &

Leather Goods Generally.

18 Dey St. N. Y.



PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

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No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRIE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

HOW AMERICAN STEEL PENS ARE MADE.

We lately had the pleasure of inspecting the extensive factory of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Company, Camden, N. J., of which Mr. R. Esterbrook, Sr., is president, and Mr. R. Esterbrook, Jr., secretary, and take pleasure in recording some recollections of our visit, and of the manner in which this important manufacture is carried on.

The steel, which is of the very finest temper and quality, is obtained from Sheffield, England, in sheets of five feet long, eighteen inches wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. They are then cut into strips of the required width. These strips of steel must pass to the muffle, which is an enclosed furnace; they are put into iron pots and sealed with clay at the open end. This softens the steel for the rollers. It then passes to another department, where it is put in pickle, the object of which is to eat all the rough scales, dirt, &c., from it, so that it will roll smoothly and preserve an even and beautiful surface. It next passes to the rolling department. Here are five powerful sets of rolls, which are turned by means of an engine of 50-horse power. The operation of rolling lengthens out the strips from eighteen to forty-two to forty-six inches; that is, until the proper thickness is obtained for the pens. While the steel is passing through them, there is an increasing flow of water passing over the rollers. They are thus kept constantly cool. This is the only cold steel rolling mill in the United States. It will thus be seen that this gives them an advantage over all other establishments in the country in securing uniformity in the steel, as they do not depend upon a foreign country for rolling their steel, as all others are compelled to do. Thus if you get a box of their pens and take one out, you will have an exact counterpart of all the pens in the box. This, more than perhaps all else, is the secret of their success.

Next in order is the cutter room. Here the blanks are cut or punched out at the rate of over two hundred per minute; and there are ten of these punches at work. Calculating ten hours as a day's work, and 300 working days in a year, it gives the enormous amount of 2,160,000,000 as a full year's capacity of these works.

The pens are next pierced and side slit. The piercing is done by a great variety of configuration in the stamps, and forms the varied shaped aperture to be seen at the back of the pen. The slitting at the sides or edges gives flexibility. Everything here, as indeed every where else, is turned out with mathematical accuracy and precision. In this department there are twenty-nine punches, and a woman is working at each. A good hand will pass one thousand gross per week through her hands.

We next pass into the marking room, and here we must state that before the pens go through this department they have to go back to the muffle again to be annealed. They are then put into iron boxes which, with the inclosed pens, are inserted in the furnace before, named, and when heated sufficiently, are taken out and allowed to cool gradually.

The name of the room itself sufficiently indicates the nature of the operation performed in this department, viz., the name of the makers, the number by which the pen is known and the name of the pen, such as the Falcon, School Pen, Fine Point, Easy Writer, &c., is stamped upon them.

There are fifteen of these marking presses to

be seen here. These machines are worked by foot, while the pens are being put under the marker by hand. It will be seen by the cognomen of one of the brands just given, that they are the makers of the celebrated Falcon Pen, 0.48. The sale of the pen alone last year was about two hundred thousand gross.

We were next shown into the raising department. "Raising" is a technical term which means bending; hitherto the pens have been flat. Now they are raised or bent into shape by means of presses, to which levers are attached, and which are brought down upon the pens singly. Only one pen is manipulated at a time. This is the case in each department and at every operation. Here we counted twenty-five of these presses. Again the pens have to be passed to the muffle, which may now be called the tempering department, where they are put into sheet-iron barrels, and under each barrel is a slow fire. They are then made to revolve by turning a handle, while at the open end of each barrel a workman stands with a spoon about four feet long, which he inserts from time to time, taking out a few of the pens to see that the process is going on satisfactorily, and to enable him to take them out at the right moment.

In the scouring shop the pens are put into galvanized iron barrels with sawdust, &c., and made to revolve until they become bright. Then we go the grinding branch of this establishment. Here the pens are first ground straight or lengthwise, and also across. The object of the first-named process is to assist the flow of the ink, and of the second to retard or hold it back; thus an equilibrium is obtained, and the ink flows just as the writer uses the pen. This grinding is operated on emery wheels, of which there are fifty in this department.

Our conductor now introduces us into the slitters' workshop, where there are twenty-five punches, which perform the operation of making the slit at the point of the pen. When we consider that the pen comes almost to a point at the end, so that there is no margin whatever for the slightest deviation from the center, and reflect also that the operation has to be performed with the greatest possible rapidity, our readers will see how perfect the machinery must be which is used for this work, and how skilful and expert the operator in the performance of her duty.

Our next visit is to the examining department. Here there are from twenty to twenty-five girls at work, who may be termed experts, whose business it is to examine each pen singly. They take up a pen with each hand, try the points, and examine the grinding, stamping, marking, finish, temper, and general appearance. Indeed, there are from twelve to fifteen classes of pens which are thrown out for as many reasons, and these faults and blemishes are noted with such celerity that each examiner will sort 100 gross per day.

It should be explained that after every process to which the pen is subjected it comes back to the rough warehouse, and the weight per gross being known of every style of pen, they are re-weighed and passed to the next department.

We are now taken through the bronzing and varnishing department. The object of varnishing is to prevent rust and impart a fine gloss and finish. For this purpose the pens are put into a perforated vessel, dipped into the varnish, then put into a swinger, in which they are made to revolve rapidly to throw off

the superfluous varnish, which also partially dries them. This process is continued by shaking them in a riddle; then they are baked for four or five minutes, to dry off all the remaining moisture.

They are now ready for the boxing room, where they are weighed off into grosses, the first gross being counted and the rest weighed off with the counted gross as a balance, and with as much care as if they were gold. They are now ready to be put into the small boxes, each of which contains a gross, and which are to well known in the market to need description here.

Over every department through which we passed there was an experienced foreman, who is thoroughly skilled, is an adept at the work, and who sees that everything proceeds with order, accuracy, and precision.

Most people have doubtless heard of the nine processes through which a pin has to pass in its manufacture; here, however, each pen passes through from fifteen to twenty-five distinct operations, according to style, quality, and finish. The greater portion of the pens here manufactured, being of a very fine quality, pass through from twenty-two to twenty-five operations.

So well is the standard and unvarying excellence of these pens known and acknowledged that our General as well as State Governments invariably require these pens to be specified in their contracts for stationery, &c. Our public schools and corporations in the same way acknowledge their undeviating excellence.

These works may be called self-contained; that is, they make everything which they require for their own use. They have their own machine-shop, box-making department, &c. We may say, with reference to their box department, that in consequence of the superior skill and dexterity their hands have acquired from making the superior class of work which they require for their own use, they have been induced to manufacture jewelers', druggists', and other boxes of a fine quality. They make boxes to sample. We saw some of the most beautiful styles and patterns, and of the most varied and delicate prints.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 164,069. Paper Boxes.—Jas. L. Moore, Stratford, Conn., assignor of one-third his right to E. B. Munson, same place.

No. 164,247. Shawl or Carrying Strap Handles.—Benjamin Andrews, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 161,989. Drawing Boards.—W. B. O. Peabody, Boston, Mass.

No. 161,923. Fountain Pens.—George Baader, Pittsburg, Pa.

No. 162,018. Lead Holders for Dividers.—Samuel L. Fox, Philadelphia, Pa.

A split tube for holding the lead crayon, and adapted to be secured in the clamp ordinarily attached to one of the divider legs.

The lead holder for drawing dividers, consisting of a split metallic tube having a tapering point terminating in a shoulder, said lead holder constituting a new article of manufacture.

No. 158,945. Paper Bag Machines.—Chas H. Kellogg, Leverett, Mass.—The invention consists in the construction of the bottom folder and the guard for opening the bottom and smoothing the folds.

No. 164,162. Paper Bag Machines.—Almon B. Glover and D. M. Church, Derby, Conn.—Takes a nearly square piece of paper and winds it under pressure around the former, which is caused to ro-

tate a little more than one revolution, and then reverse a distance equal to the lapped and pasted seam. Removes the cornucopia from the cone by feed rolls, one within and the other without the cone, and compresses it between the calendar rolls.

No. 164,173. Blackboard Rubbers.—David Jackson, Chicago, Ill., assignor to A. H. Andrews, H. L. Andrews, and T. S. Hayden, same place.—The endless rubber can be removed and readjusted, to present a new wearing surface.

No. 164,926. Ink Wells. Charles H. Brown, Boston, assignor of one-half his right to F. C. Anthes, Melrose, Mass. The well is let into and flush with the desk top by a counter sink formed therein. At a point upon the outer periphery of the flange of the cover an elongated lug is formed, which passes through an opening in the rim or flange of the well, and also into an orifice coincident with the former one formed in the desk top, to secure the well cover and ink pot to the desk. The device is provided with a lock and key, to secure the cover to the well and by which also the whole may be removed from or finally secured to the desk.

No. 164,349. Photograph Albums.—James C. Arms Northampton, Mass.—The frames are made of two perforated sheets with a metal binding. These frames may be bound together into a book, or attached one to the other by flexible connections, so as to be folded or extended into a long strip.

No. 162,667. Writing Desks for Chairs.—J. A. Park, Lansing, and Wm. Woodhouse, Mason, Mich.—A desk divided into compartments, and provided with a connecting device folding therewith, whereby it can be attached to a chair.

No. 161,902. Pencil and Crayon Holders.—P. D. Richards, West Medford, assignor to Cutter, Tower & Co., Boston, Mass.—In combination with a pencil case provided with a side ring, jaws, and a retaining spring, constructed for holding the pencil in the case.

No. 158,955. Pocket Books.—Charles Liehl, New York, N. Y.—The side flaps or giv sets and partitions are connected together by metal clasps stuck out from a single blank.

No. 164,030. Temporary binders.—Robert O. Peirce and Wm. H. Foye, Portland, Me., said Peirce assignor to said Foye.

A detached thumb plate, in combination with a paper fastener and a wire clamp.

A paper fastener formed of a single piece of wire by bending the same in figure 8 form, to construct the base, and approximating the ends and extending them up to form penetrating points.

No. 164,019. Slate Frames.—Wm. A. Miller, Paterson, N. J.

No. 163,334.—Package Holders.—G. Lewinson, Boston, Mass.—In combination with a package consisting of a number of pencils or penholders, the clasps united by one or more cords or bands.

Improved Slate Cutting Machine.—Thomas W. Parry, Danielsville, Pa.—A wing piece projects from the front, on a level with the top of the frame, in which are notches for receiving the back edges of the pieces of slate and squaring the same against the flange. The cutter plate is fastened to the top of the frame. The knife is attached to the end of a lever so as to cut with the cutter plate like a shears, and is composed partly of steel and partly of cast iron. A stand from the sill pieces of the frame is forked at its upper end to receive the cutting lever. The machine is operated by means of treadles connected with the lever at different points. The operator holds the piece of slate over the cutter plate, with its back edge resting in one of the notches, according to its width, and its straight side against the flange, which is at right angles with the cutter plate.

A correspondent asks: "How can I take the printed heads off an account book, so as to be able to write others in their stead?" We do not know of any method by which this can be accomplished.

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

These six

brands represent

our leading

grades of

Lead Pencils.

On the receipt

of 25 cents we

will send one

of each by

mail.

HB STANDARD.

NO. 2. AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y.

1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.

NO. 2. PIONEER.

NO. 2. KNICKERBOCKER.

NO. 2. UNIVERSAL.

Our leads

are carefully

graded, firm

in texture,

without brit-

tleness or grit.

We claim per-

fection in fin-

ish and pack-

ing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 483 & 485 Broadway, N. Y.

PAPER RULING FOR THE TRADE.

Cutting, Folding, and Stitching.

LOW PRICES FOR LONG RUNS OF WORK.

NEAT WORK AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE MY SPECIALTIES. WHAT'S YOURS?
B. A. KISSAM, BAINBRIDGE BLD'G. 33 BEEKMAN ST., N. Y.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

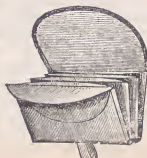
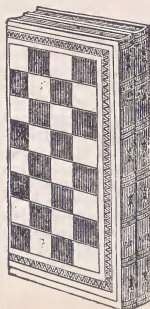
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



A SUBSTITUTE FOR PARCHMENT.

Parchment paper has several properties in common with animal membrane. It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid or chloride-of-zinc solution on unsized paper. When sulphuric acid is employed, the best solution is one kilogramme (2.20485 pounds) English concentrated sulphuric acid to 125 grammes (about 4.4 ounces) of water. The paper is dipped into the acid, so as to moisten both sides uniformly. The length of time it is to remain in the bath depends on its own thickness and density. The minimum time for the ordinary unsized paper of commerce is 5 seconds, the maximum 20. When the acid has acted a sufficient length of time, the paper is first dipped in cold water, then in dilute ammonia, again in water, to remove the acid, and finally it is dried. When it is left to itself to dry, it becomes shriveled, and has a bad appearance. To guard against this, the following process is adopted: An endless strip of paper is passed by machinery first through a vat of sulphuric acid, and then through water, ammonia, and water again; next a cloth-covered roller deprives it of a portion of the water, and finally it is pressed and smoothed out by means of polished heated cylinders.

When properly manufactured, parchment-paper has the same color and translucency as animal parchment, its structure having undergone a change from fibrous to corneous. In point of cohesion and hygroscopicity, it is very much like common parchment. When dipped in water, it becomes soft and flaccid. It is impermeable to liquids, except by dialysis. These qualities render parchment paper specially suitable for diplomas, important papers, and in general for documents which it is desirable to preserve. As compared with ordinary parchment, this paper possesses the advantage that it is very little liable to be attacked by insects. Then, too, the characters inscribed on it cannot be effaced without difficulty, and, when effaced, cannot be replaced by others—a perfect guarantee against all kinds of falsification. By reason of its firmness and durability, it is specially suited for plans and drawings, particularly architectural drawings, which are much exposed to moisture. Further, it might be used for covering books; or books, maps, &c., for use in schools, could be printed on it, and would be very durable. In place of animal membrane, it is well suited for covering jars of fruit, extracts, &c., as also for connecting the parts of distilling and other apparatus. It furnishes excellent casings for sausages. In surgery it is employed instead of linen, oiled cloth, and gutta-percha, for dressing wounds.

Fans are a very ancient invention, being found painted on the walls of tombs at Thebes, in Egypt, showing their use more than 3,000 years ago. Old writers, too, mention them in describing the customs, or illustrating the usages of antiquity. The forms were different, but some very beautiful. Catharine de Medicis introduced the fan into France, where it has long been an article of manufacture and commerce. The Chinese are the only great rivals of the French, and the two nations have in a good degree, the monopoly of the business. In China, the manufacture is chiefly confined to Canton and a few other towns. In France, Paris is the chief center of the fan business, which gives employment to a great number of men, women and children.

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will di-play a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYERS offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hantord & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer, The Paper Trade Journal, & The Housekeeper.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

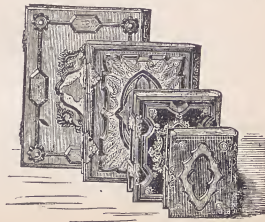
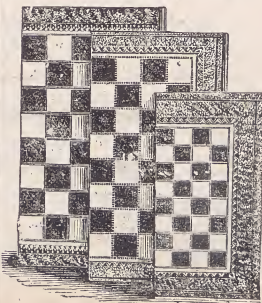
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

**KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,**

No. 156 William Street, New York.



"LOCKWOOD'S DIRECTORY OF THE
PAPER TRADE."

The second edition of this valuable work has been issued. It presents the same general appearance as the first edition, published in 1873, being bound very handsomely in green cloth, and printed in the most superior manner on the best super-calendered book paper. The work contains considerable more matter than the first edition, the pages being more crowded and numerous. An important improvement is a very complete general index to the whole book. The mills are fully described in alphabetical order, according to States and post offices. The full name of partners and officers; the name of the mill; its exact location and nearest shipping point; the number and sizes of the engines and rolls; the kind and width of the machines; the kind of power; the capacity and kind of goods made are all fully detailed. The mills are then classified according to the kind of paper manufactured, which list alone forms a most valuable assistant to any one wishing to reach a certain class of mills, without having the trouble of selecting them from the body of the work. Following the classified list comes the directory of dealers in paper and stock, and publishers and wholesale stationers in the leading cities. Very full and complete statistical tables follow, and form an interesting and valuable feature of the work. The department of advertisements is in the back part, and constitutes of itself a very full business directory of all our leading houses in the trade and allied industries. An examination of this work shows that all the many changes have been fully noted, and some seventy-seven new mills have been added to the list. The compiler and publisher claims that, aside from its fine appearance, it is not only by far the most complete directory of the paper trade ever issued, but that it is in accuracy far superior to the general run of works of this class. All orders sent to this office. Price \$3.

A VERY STUPID WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.—If a merchant or banker should so manage his business as to be obliged to pay three times as much for his goods as the market or contract price; if through his neglect his clerk should rob him regularly; and if, owing to his stupidity or negligence, or with his connivance and consent, persons who trusted their interests to him should be ruined, he would be laughed at if, when exposure came, he should try to shift the responsibility from himself to the "unwise system" of doing business in his warehouse or counting-room. He would be told that the system was the very thing he must look after if he expected to carry on business at all. We said just now that he would be laughed at—but he would rather be sent to jail to learn by personal experience the consequences of an "unwise system" of executing trusts and meeting obligations. Until just as swift and direct a responsibility is enforced in political affairs we cannot expect that public work will be done so well as private work.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

There are in the Netherlands 1,004 book-sellers, 267 printing-offices, 98 lithographic establishments, 4 type-foundries, 13 xylographic institutes, 8 copper plate printing-offices, 4 printer's ink manufacturers, 2 roller composition depots, 5 dealers in printing-office utensils, 3 stereotypers, 87 bookbinding establishments, and 153 paper merchants.

B.B. FALL, 1875.

Attention of the Trade is Called to NEW GOODS.

MORESQUE INKSTANDS---Library, 4 Nos.

PRISON INKSTANDS---Glass.

HONE PAPER WEIGHTS.

Manufacturers of the "Euroid Inkstand."

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

B. ILLFELDER & CO., 60 John St., N. Y.

Importers and Dealers in STATIONERY.

German—Slate—Pencils—a Specialty.

NICHOLAS MULLER'S SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bronze Stationery Ware.

No. 8 CORTLANDT STREET.

First-Class Goods Only, at All Prices.

NEW FALL STYLES NOW READY.

GEORGE H. REAY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

No. 77 JOHN STREET,

NEW YORK.

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
Ten Colors our Specialty.

Send for our New Price List, out August 1, 1874.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will not call such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

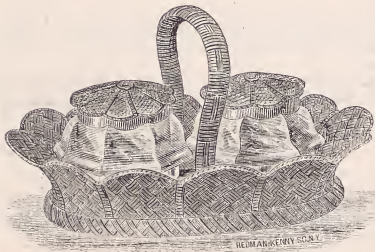
NOVELTIES IN INKSTANDS.

The accompanying cuts represent the latest novelties in the inkstand line, which have just been issued by Nicholas Muller & Sons, to whom we are indebted for these handsome illustrations. Like all of the products of this enterprising firm, they display both tasteful design and thorough workmanship. It is always a matter of commendation to find anyone who believes in good work, and the success of this house in disposing of their goods fully justifies what we have always contended in spite of the croakers, namely, that good work always finds appreciation and brings profit to its originators.

The first of these inkstands is intended especially for ladies' use, and is quite unique in its way. It has no name, but we should be tempted to call it the "Basket Bijou"; it consists of a neat basket made in imitation of wicker work, with

tion is very artistic and in marked contrast with similar imported work of the same kind. The latter has been open to criticism, especially for the inferior quality of the glass, which has been of a green hue, and well described to be characterized as "Dutch" in appearance. In the present case the ink receivers are of fine flint glass; the whole stand will make a very handsome mantel ornament, and we can recommend it as a suitable present to any young lady or matron.

The second of Messrs. Muller's novelties is much larger, being nearly a foot in height,



while it is much more elaborate in design. The main feature is an upright thermometer which forms a flat-back, surmounted by a

the exception that the ink receivers are double instead of single. There is a brush pen-wiper in the front with racks to receive the pens.

Both these inkstands are manufactured in various styles, including bronze, verde, and light green and bronze. The price of the small size for ladies is \$12 per dozen, while the larger style costs \$8 apiece. They are just placed upon the market, and orders can be supplied at once.

TRADE COSSIP.

Most stationers just now are more interested in trying to keep cool than in selling goods.

One would think that people would solicit calls from drummers just now, they are such cool fellows.

The discounts on the new list of Sisson's Binders will be as follows: On \$450 or over, $\frac{1}{4}$; on \$300 or over, $\frac{1}{5}$; on \$200 or over, $\frac{1}{10}$.

One of our leading blank book and diary manufacturers will display a thousand dollar case of goods at the Centennial. Who comes next?

Messrs. Koehl, Sons & Co. expect samples of their fall novelties before the next issue of THE STATIONER, so that we will be able to notice them.

The Post-Office Department has given a contract to the Gaylord Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., to supply the Government with label-cases for mail-bags at 12 cents each.

Mr. Liebenroth is still at Chicago with samples of the Perpetual Diaries for 1876. We heard one of our large Western jobbers say he wouldn't have any other diary than these in his store.

On and after this date the list price of Improved Soapstone Pencils will be as follows: 4-inch, per thousand, \$3; 5-inch, \$4.50; 6-inch, \$5. An important change in the discount is also announced.

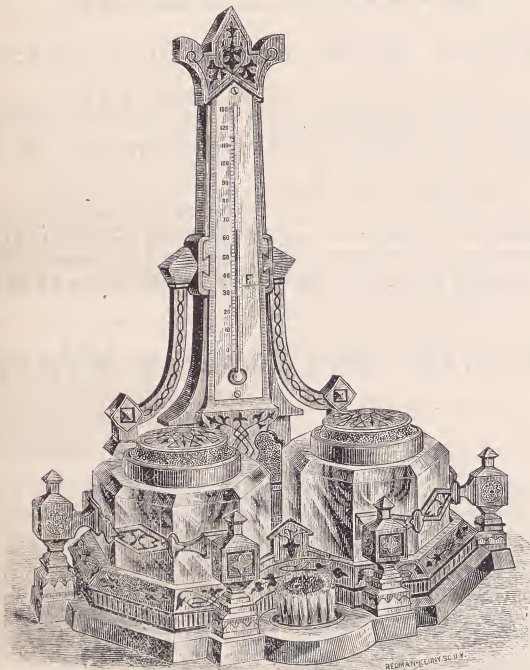
The American Optical Company at South-bridge have sold during the last six months 144,792 pairs of different kinds of spectacles and eye-glasses at the rate of a little over 80 dozen for every working day.

B. Ilfelder & Co. expect some 300 cases of German slate pencils of all sizes in port in a few days; 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 inches, full length, plain and papered. They also expect the fall novelties purchased by Mr. Ilfelder abroad in time for notice in our next issue.

Another "new thing under the sun" is the Perpetual Absorbent Blotter. It is ornamental in appearance, everlasting in its nature, and alike useful as a blotter and paper weight. There is neither "tearing off" nor any attention required on the part of the user.

The trade in palm-leaf fans is very brisk. One prominent dry goods house attempted to flood the market recently, by selling the fans at five cents a dozen; but a neighboring house was not to be outdone, and placed a huge case of them on the sidewalk with a placard attached saying, "Take as many as you want."

The Montreal Gazette thinks that Mr. Lovell's establishment at Rouse's Point is an outgrowth of the Copyright Law, which in its operation favors American publishing houses, and hopes Mr. Lovell may fully realize his anticipations in relation to the business to be done at Rouse's



an oval handle, and contains two octagon ink-wells with covers, which, like the rest of the basket, are of bronze. The whole produc-

tion is very artistic and in marked contrast with similar imported work of the same kind. In other respects this novelty resembles the style of the very popular pattern No. 585, issued by the same firm, with

Point, anticipations which there is good reason to believe, from orders already in from American publishing houses, will not be disappointed; and that his present venture may tend more strongly to draw the attention of the British public on both sides of the Atlantic to the anomalous state of the patent copyright law.

The year 1830 was the date that ushered in the first white paper made in England, all before being brownish, if not brown. In 1701 Johannes Müller, German pastor at Leyden, invented a method of printing by cementing type at the bottom into a solid mass, which was really the origin of stereotyping, the first trial being made with a book of prayers, printed the same year.

From a lately issued table showing the values of the domestic exports from the United States for each of the twelve fiscal years (ended June 30) from 1863 to 1874, inclusive, it appears that the exports of books, maps, papers, and stationery have varied materially, as the following figures indicate: For 1863, \$815,563; 1864, \$807,929; 1865, \$1,200,042; 1866, \$976,700; 1867, \$916,785; 1868, \$874,181; 1869, \$925,830; 1870, \$341,080; 1871, \$835,371; 1872, \$463,153; 1873, \$896,228; 1874, \$534,930.

Describing the recent changes in Japan, a writer says: "They have printing-presses and a type-foundry, with several daily newspapers; and are busy in preparing and publishing dictionaries, vocabularies, phrase-books, and grammars of several European languages, besides translating and preparing books on medicine, law, political economy, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, history, chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, and other subjects. They have introduced a regular postal system, and use postage stamps."

As an illustration of what energy and enterprise will accomplish, we point with pride to the success of the house of Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co. The name is an old one, familiar to the mercantile community in ante bellum days as Bloomfield & Steele, and though the present firm have but lately established themselves at No. 47 Chartres street, they have succeeded in building up a general stationery business, which in point of magnitude rivals that of the old time. This has been accomplished by the adoption of low prices in every department of their immense stock.—*New Orleans Paper.*

The Springfield Republican says: "The new trade sales, known as the Booksellers' Exchange, will be opened at Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York, July 19, during which the entire lists of all the houses represented will be offered for sale on credit of four and six months—this extension of time applying only to the exchange. It is well known, or ought to be, that all the great publishing firms in the country are concerned in this exchange, which includes also several writing paper and kindred companies, among them the Powers, Massasoit, Whiting and Union paper companies of this city and Holyoke, and the Union Ink and Paper Company of this city."

The contract for supplying the Post Office Department with envelopes, &c., has been awarded to Messrs. Geo. F. Nesbit & Co., of New York, they being the lowest bidders. Their competitors were the Plympton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., who were the highest bidders; the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., who were

next highest; and Mr. George H. Reay, of New York. The prices are somewhat lower than the last contract. The bids were very close, the difference in price in the lowest grade of goods being only two cents per thousand, and on the highest grade eight cents per thousand.

In our last issue we gave a notice of the new Centennial Diaries, issued by Kiggins, Tooker & Co., which are among the handsomest works of the time that we have ever seen. They are illustrated with very tastefully executed engravings of the Centennial building, together with leading events of the Revolutionary war. A comprehensive historical sketch is given of all the more previous world's fairs, together with a record of the most notable events of the century, particularly the illustrations of industrial progress. The diaries are put up in a particularly neat and handy style of box, and are meeting with a large sale, which they rightly deserve.

Among the noteworthy novelties in the English market is L. B. Bertram's Mysterious Pen. It requires no ink, but writes with an excellent blackness by merely dipping it into water. It will, therefore, be found invaluable for travelers and for general use. One dip of water will be sufficient to write an ordinary note. The ink is supplied by means of a cartridge placed under the nibs of the pen, which is instantaneously soluble, producing a beautiful black ink. The pen is cleansed by constant contact with the water, and consequently lasts longer, there being nothing to corrode or injure the points. The cost is trifling, and its advantages great, as no matter where or under what circumstances the possessor of one of these pens may be, he has always the power to communicate by the materials at hand.

Flames in the third story of the building at 23 Liberty street, last evening, ignited some inflammable materials in the press room of the Aldine Publishing Company, and penetrated to the fourth and fifth stories, and soon burst through the roof. Nearly all the company's printing stock and material was destroyed. The loss was estimated: On first floor \$30,000 worth of books were damaged by water; in the second story \$80,000 worth of electrotypes and printing materials were damaged by water; in the third, fourth and fifth stories were thirty-four printing presses, valued at \$39,000, which were injured to the extent of \$20,000. The paper and stationery in the basement was damaged \$75,000. The company's stock was insured at \$150,000. The loss on the building was \$6,000. Powers & Weightman, chemists, at 25 Liberty street, lost \$2,000; Hattry & Fisher, at 21, lost \$1,500. The cause of the fire is unknown.—*N. Y. Sun, June 25.*

There is no traveling satchel in greater favor than one of red Russia leather of Paris or Vienna manufacture, though very fine satchels are now being made in our own country of imported Russia leather and French morocco. The most complete satchels are lined with silk velvet, or satin, and furnished with a case containing combs, all the necessary hair, clothes, tooth and nail brushes, with nail files, scissors, toe-nail dips, nail powder, and a cushion for polishing them, and cut-glass bottles and boxes for containing several restoratives and toilet powders; with all the necessities of a perfect dressing case on a somewhat smaller scale. Some of these are mounted with silver, while the brushes are set in ivory,

and, when made to order, have the owner's monogram in relief on the back. But these are very exceptional luxuries for the traveler, and never desirable, unless a lady shall have at hand a stout maid or a convenient valet. In a comparatively small Russia leather or morocco satchel, which will not cost more than \$10 at most, one can carry all that is needful for a journey, and not be burdened with the superfluous weight of steel, silver and other handsome things of the dressing case. A thoroughly finished and furnished satchel, such as described above, costs from \$75 to \$300, at the manufacturers in Vienna or Paris.

We believe that one of our leading chemists is engaged in experimenting upon a new process intended to render entirely unnecessary the process of damping paper before it is printed. The results of such an invention, if successful, would be very important indeed, and it is remarkable that the idea has not been carried out before this. Wetting paper is a troublesome and expensive process, occupying much time, often retarding the progress of job and book work. Besides this, it injures the texture of the paper and robs it of one of its best qualities—its evenness and smoothness of surface. Unequal wetting, too, is often the cause of bad register, as the paper gives in some places more than in others. It seems an altogether irrational proceeding—first of all to wet paper, and then to put it through a costly process of cold or hot pressing to restore its pristine lustre. The man who will show us how to render damping unnecessary will be a benefactor to the race of printers.

SHIPMAN'S PATENT SCRAP BOOK.

A very large assortment. Send for price list.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE
BAY STATE PAPER CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Draw attention to their desirable lines of
LOFT-DRIED WRITING PAPERS,
and upon which they offer

UNUSUAL & SPECIAL
INDUCEMENTS TO
CLOSE BUYERS IN LARGE LOTS

It will repay purchasers to examine our stock, but if this is not convenient, send for samples and quotations.

BAY STATE
FIRST CLASS COVER PAPERS
20 X 25 - 24 lbs. & 35 lbs. 1 1/2, 17 X 28 - 35 lbs.
IN 14 COLORS.

SISSON'S BINDERS,

MANUFACTURED BY

Bugbee & Hall,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Bequie.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Korb's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Black Linen.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Dreka's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.

Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perfected, Monochromatic.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.
Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.
Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.
Check Cutoffs—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.
Cork Screws.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Steatite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Deed Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Onion Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyelets.
Eyelet Fastener—McGill's.
Eyelet Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyelet, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovell's, Guyot's; Indelible, Payson's, Sear's; India, Jetoline, Knapp's, La Persane, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's, Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, B.B., BB Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Brose Library, Cocoa, Combination, Counting House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Euroid, Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.
Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

K

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Books.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Muclage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Dovell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's, Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whittman's.
Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Paperettes, Sermon, Sermon per, Specification; Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.

Parallel Rulers.

Pastel Crayons.

Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold-plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.

Pencils—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.

Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.

Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Steatite.

Pens—Glass (Briggs), Gold, Quill, Ruling.

Pens, Steel—Blazy, Poure & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bedford & Co., P. D. & S., Perry's, Spencerian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.

Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.

Picks—Quill, Wood.

Pin Bowls, Cups.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.

Point Protectors.

Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.

Portfolio.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Presses—Notarial, Seal.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willett's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.
 Receiving Boxes.
 Reel, Twine and Tape.
 Reporter's Books.
 Reward Cards.
 Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
 Rings—Key, Suspending.
 Rogers' Erasers.
 Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'.
 Rubber Bands—Perry's.
 Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
 Sponge, Tips.
 Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
 Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
 Tingley.
 Rules, Pocket.
 Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
 Sand Boxes.
 Satchels, School.
 Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
 Scholar's Companion.
 Seal Presses.
 Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
 Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.
 Sharpeners, Pencil.
 Shears.
 Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Scatite.
 Slate Rubbers.
 Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
 Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
 Book, Transparent.
 Sponge Cups.
 Sponges.
 Stencil Combination.
 Stereoscopes.
 Stereoscopic Views.
 Straps, Book.
 Styles.
 Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tablets, Ivory.
 Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
 Tape—Pink, Measures.
 Taste.
 Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.
 Tinsel or Copper Foil.
 Tinting Saucers.
 Thermometers.
 Thumb Tacks.
 Tooth Picks.
 Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
 T Squares.
 Twine Boxes, Cutters.
 Wafer or Pin Cups.
 Wafers.
 Wallets—Bill, Russia.
 Washing Lists.
 Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
 Water Bowls.
 Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
 Wax, Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's
 Weights, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
 Well's Ink.
 Whist Counters, Markers.
 Willott's Card Racks.
 Work Boxes.

W

To the numerous inquiries as to when the
 "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we
 beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected
 index of the book as far as possible. We wish
 our friends would look this over, and if we
 have omitted anything, would notify us at
 once, as the first pages have already gone
 to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and
 we hope to have the book ready for delivery
 some time in August. We have tried to make
 the Price List complete, but, as to err is human,
 we need to have all the help our friends can
 give us.

ENVELOPES At Wholesale.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the Paper and
 Stationery trade that they are largely in the Envelope
 manufacturing business—having machinery for
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 Official size, all well made and gummed, and sold at
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Second Edition—1875.

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 finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and
 as a work of reference is indispensable to every pa-
 per-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer,
 or any one connected with the trade.

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THE PROGRAMME AT NIAGARA.

According to the schedule of arrangements, the Niagara Convention will be opened Tuesday afternoon, July 13, at 3 o'clock, with an address by President Randolph. Arrangements have been made to hold the general meetings in the Pavillion, Prospect Park, near the Falls, at a single entrance fee of 25 cents for each member for the whole time. Places and time for the meetings of the special interests, law, medical, Catholic, and Sunday-school publishers, the representatives of the religious publication societies, jobbers, &c., respectively, will be designated at the convention. **EVERYBODY WHO CAN POSSIBLY GO SHOULD ATTEND THE CONVENTION.**

AN HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Knowing that your paper is filed by a large number of people and kept for future reference, I thought I would like to place on record a true statement of the stealing of the safe by Jenkins in San Francisco, June 10, 1851, for which he was hung by the first Vigilance Committee at 2 o'clock A. M., June 11, 1851, being the first execution by the first Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and not let it drift into the fog which now surrounds the story of Washington and his hatchet, or Tell and the apple, &c.

A few years ago I saw in the *Morning Call*, of this city, a paper having the largest circulation of any on the Pacific coast, the following account of the affair, which I have never seen contradicted. The writer said Jenkins floated a scow under the stone, and with an anger bored holes all around the safe until it fell through into the scow and carried it off. A very plausible story, but, if true, he would require a very long anger, for the simple reason that the safe was taken from the second story.

At that time I had a book, stationery, and fancy goods stand on Long Wharf (now Commercial street), between Front and Davis streets. I also had a room in the building to which my stand was attached, in which I kept my stock, imported or purchased here, as I thought would pay the best. Adjoining my room, with only a thin board partition between, was a room occupied by a Mr. Virgin as a shipping office. During the forenoon he had shipped a good many men and had handled a good deal of money, paying advances, &c., which was kept for convenience in a small iron box. Somewhere about four o'clock in the afternoon business had slackened up, the money remaining had all been taken out of the box down to a grocery store below and deposited in a large safe, and all hands had gone out, leaving the office alone. Jenkins, thinking he saw his opportunity, took a bag, went up into the office, picked up the iron box or chest, and dropped it into the bag. Going down the stairs he was met by an attaché of the office, who, supposing he had a bundle of books from my room, passed up to the office. As soon as he entered it, he missed the box. It dawned upon him that the bag contained the box, so he gave chase, and on reaching the wharf gave the alarm. Jenkins, having a little the start, ran down to the end of the wharf, threw the bag and contents into a Whitehall boat, jumped in, and pulled off.

A large number of Whitehall boatmen who

made that their headquarters, as soon as they understood the case, gave chase, gaining rapidly upon him. Fearing a capture, Jenkins threw the bag and contents overboard, and pushed on. Some of the boatmen stopped and fished up the bag and contents, while the rest continued the pursuit, and caught Jenkins, who had hardly been out of sight from the time he stole the box until he was caught. There was, therefore, no doubt of his guilt. The Vigilance Committee had just been organized, and the boatmen turned him over to them. They met in a building on the northeast corner of Sansome and Bush streets (the annals of San Francisco say corner of Sansome and Pine), diagonally across from where the Cosmopolitan Hotel now stands. The Committee gave Jenkins a two hours' trial, hearing all the evidence in the case, and condemned him to be hung. When asked if he had anything to say, he said, "I have nothing to say, only I should like to have a cigar and a glass of brandy," which were given him. He was taken to the northwest corner of Portsmouth square and hung to a beam on the south end of an adobe building. The rope being thrown over, he was hauled up by the crowd and held till he was dead. Respectfully yours,

CALIFORNIA PIONEER.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

So much interest has been manifested in the subject of mutual benefit associations, that we copy from the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* a few suggestive points from the records of a very successful organization in the "Hub":

"About a year ago the hands employed in the Boston Rubber Shoe Company's shops, numbering then about 550, formed their relief society on the basis that no person under sixteen years of age should be admitted; that each member should pay twenty-five cents on entering, and five cents per week thereafter, the company to contribute \$9 per week; that no member should be entitled to aid who had not contributed for at least eight weeks, and been in the employ of the company for that time, and when a member ceased to be in the employ of the company his contribution and his aid should cease; also, that if the shops should shut down, all contributions and aid should stop until work commenced again.

The allowance to sick members is \$4 weekly, and continues six weeks; it is then reduced to \$3 per week and extended six weeks longer, should sickness continue. It then stops, unless otherwise determined by the board. This board is formed by each department electing one person for every fifty employed therein. If less than fifty are employed, they elect one. To which it is added ex-officio the foreman of each department. These represent the shoe, cement, cutting, boot, varnish, grinding, and machine rooms. This board elect annually, by ballot, a president, secretary, treasurer, and two auditors. Seven members constitute a quorum.

Each foreman appoints a committee to visit the sick (whose residence does not exceed five miles from the works) and see that they are well cared for. If a member be suspected of feigning sickness, a certificate from a physician appointed by the board shall be obtained before said member will receive any allowance from the society. Any sick member who may desire to leave town must first obtain permission from the secretary, and in case they remove to such a distance that the society can-

not visit them the weekly allowance shall be determined by the board of managers, and shall not exceed two dollars per week during absence. When a member is sick and desires assistance from the society, a written notice must be sent to the secretary, with name and address of the person. The allowance will begin one week after sickness commences.

If the illness of any member arises from personal misconduct, no relief will be afforded by the society, but in case of doubt the applicant may refer to the board. No member receiving allowance for sickness will be permitted to do any work whatever. In case of dissatisfaction on the part of any of the members with the decision of the board, they may appeal to the president of the society, his decision to be final. All surplus funds shall be deposited with the company.

The first year the society collected \$1,338, and aided 36 persons, spending \$1,013, which included \$50 funeral expenses to a machinist. About one-third of the members are women. The society has been peculiarly successful in its work, and has so far had no case for discipline or difference.

In what respect does a Bishop resemble a fish? Both live in the sea!

A darkey called at Owensboro', Ky., the other day, and wanted to know, "Does dis postorfish keep stamped antelopes?"

"It isn't loud praying which counts with the Lord so much as giving four full quarts for every gallon," says an Arkansas circuit rider.

Liszt, the pianist, has received an order, and a writing desk worth 24,000 marks from the King of Holland, whose guest he recently was.

A New Orleans paper says the dollar stores in that city are places where you may buy a twenty-five cent article you don't want, for four times its value.

As a result of the increased care in running our railroads, the number of accidents per day has materially diminished. A gain of a life every five days and of eleven sound men every ten days is a result worth rejoicing over and working for, yet that appears to be the result of last year's running of trains as compared with the previous year's.

A Newburyport man was the victim of a singular coincidence the other night. While passing along the street, a boy exploded a common cracker just behind him, while at the same instant a rotten banana, thrown from a neighboring fruit store, struck him on the back of the head. He at once screamed, "My God, I'm shot! I'm shot!" and taking a handful of the decayed fruit from his head, exhibited it to a horror-stricken bystander as a specimen of his brains. A great crowd assembled and a doctor was called, who soon explained the matter to the satisfaction of all.

The British failures, which precipitated an insolvency of about \$50,000,000 in the course of ten days, were generally attributed in London to the depression in the iron and East India trades and the scandalous freedom with which accommodation paper has been issued. The *London News* finds a more remote and more substantial cause in the high rate of interest paid on deposits by the great joint stock banks. There, as here, interest cannot be paid on deposits right along, through thick and thin, without subjecting the banks at times to great temptations in the acceptance of paper.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c., AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING JUNE 25, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	593	\$76,320
Newspapers.....	165	10,163
Engravings.....	56	13,753
Ink.....	223	5,692
Lead Pencils.....	45	9,492
Paper.....	375	48,733
Steel Pens.....	.....	.....
Stationery.....	80	5,617
Total.....		\$169,770

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING JUNE 25, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	27,711	\$6,724
Paper, pkgs.....	1,534	8,602
Paper, cases.....	63	1,964
Books, cases.....	77	8,638
Stationery, cases.....	70	16,375
Total.....		\$42,267

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

JUNE 22 TO JULY 3, 1875.

Regehard, Shovill & Co, Rhein, Bremen, 5 cs.
Bannett Bros, by same, 2 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs hangings.
B L Solomon & Son, Republic, by same, 2 cs.
Smith & Lupton, by same, 5 bs.
E Losse & Co, by same, 1 cs.
V E Manger, Utopia, Glasgow, 17 cs.
Y E Manger, France, Havre, 10 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Russia, Liverpool, 5 cs.
I Dejonghe & Co, by same, 18 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 3 cs.
M Harroette & Co, Herder, Hamburg, 4 cs.
R Giehl, Greece, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Chas Moller & Co, Industrie, Bordeaux, 4 cs.
F Engel, Suez, Hamburg, 2 cs.
E Kimpion, Ethiopia, Glasgow, 2 cs.
C Liechtenberg, Oder, Bremen, 2 cs.
C Joerg, by same, 1 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 2 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 7 cs.
F J Emmerich, by same, 6 cs hangings.
B & P Lawrence, Holland, London, 6 pkgs, 3 cs.
Greenfield & Strauss, Egypt, Liverpool, 3 cs.
T A Dickinson & Co, England, 5 cs.
A Storrs & Co, Oder, Bremen, 1 cs.
F Probst & Co, Henry Channery, Aspinwall, 1 cs.
Hester Bros, Russia, Liverpool, 3 cs hangings.
Seovill Mig Co, Bothnia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
P Morzanstein, by same, 1 cs.
E & H P Anthony, Rhein, Bremen, 1 cs.
C Moller & Co, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
H Garbe, by same, 1 cs.
F J Emmerich, by same, 1 cs hangings.
F J Emmerich, by same, 1 cs.
I Bainbridge & Co, Castalia, Glasgow, 6 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, Egypt, Liverpool, 8 cs.
J C Kohlstaet & Son, Oder, Bremen, 3 cs.
J S Benedict, by same, 1 cs.
G Gruent, China, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
B Hitteler & Co, by same, 5 cs.
H A Gane's Son & Co, by same, 3 cs.
Spoonor & Bauer, Neckar, Bremen, 2 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM JUNE 16 TO JULY 6, 1875.

Hamburg, 1 cs books.
Bremen, 6 cs books.
Dutch West Indies, 22 pgs perf.
Liverpool, 27 cs st'y, 23 cs books, 2 pgs paper.
British West Indies, 2,260 rms paper, 355 pgs perf.
Greenfield Hindras, 1 cs books, 30 pgs perf.
Cuba, 5,500 rms paper, 162 pgs perf, 1 cs st'y, 210 cs ink, 557 pgs paper, 2 cs books.
Porto Rico, 1,400 rms paper, 196 pgs perf, 30 cs st'y, 500 pgs paper, 1 cs books.
Africa, 17 cs books, 316 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 3 cs books, 2,500 rms paper, 120 pgs paper.

New Granada, 3 cs st'y, 131 pgs perf, 53 cs books, 44 pgs paper.
Brazil, 3,400 rms paper, 421 pgs perf, 25 cs st'y, 7 pgs paper.
Argentine Republic, 145 pgs perf.
China, 1 cs books.
Canada, 37 pgs paper.
Havre, 3 cs books.
Mexico, 10,000 rms paper, 3 cs st'y.
London, 54 cs paper, 2 cs books.
Barcelona, 27 pgs perf.
British Australia, 1 case books.
Hart, 4 cs books.

Advertisements.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, with twelve years' experience in the Stationery and Blank Book Trade would like to engage as salesman or traveler for a reliable house; has traveled extensively, and is well acquainted in the trade; is well posted in both buying and selling goods, and competent to take entire charge of a stationery department. First-class references given. For further particulars please address W. C. HERRICK, Station M. N. Y. City. J5-11

WANTED.—A POSITION AS SALESMAN, by a young man with fifteen years' experience in the jobbing stationery and fancy goods business. Can give unexceptional references. Address ENQUIRER, care A. Gever, office of "Stationer."

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This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVING disposed of his stock and interest in THE AMERICAN STATIONER Association, Mr. Charles F. Wingate has relinquished the literary editorship of this journal, and will in future devote his entire attention to editing the *Housekeeper*, of which periodical he is now sole proprietor.

TWO SIDES OF A QUESTION.

Some time since we published in our correspondence from the West a complaint that the head of the largest stationery firm in Chicago had been in a large Western city endeavoring to sell to the consumers of the place, while the regular traveler of the same concern was also engaged attending to the wants of the trade there. Comments were made by the writer upon the practice of trying to sell to the trade and to consumers at the same time. Supposing our correspondent was giving us the truth of the matter, we published the letter, and if we had commented at all, should have said harder words than our correspondent. It seems, however, that our correspondent was mistaken.

The gentleman representing the firm was called to the city by the ill-health of his wife, and while there tried to introduce to the country offices certain forms of blanks, single or in bound form, for which his firm held the copy-

right. So far our correspondent was right; but now the honor of a first-class business man comes in, and before giving any prices to the purchasing agent of the county, the gentleman called up the trade, told them what he had done, and offered to turn the accounts over to the local dealer supplying the county. This puts quite a different construction on the matter.

BASE BALL.

The base ball players in the trade have received a check for twenty dollars from a liberal paper manufacturer, and the question naturally comes up, "What will they do with it?"

Last year some three or four similar donations were made to the members of the Beckman street nine, with an aggregate amount of nearly two hundred dollars, which was all expended in having a good time. Dinners were served in the "Shelter" in Prospect Park and attended by the nine, with several invited guests, including the editor of THE STATIONER, who can vouch that they were very sociable and pleasant.

Now, sociability is a very good thing as far as it goes, but there are other things of greater importance. It may well be questioned whether the young men in the trade would not be better off if the money had been spent for some other purpose. Two hundred dollars is not a large sum, but it is big enough for a nest egg. Good dinners are pleasant, but their remembrance soon fades from the memory, like our debts and other obligations.

Again, many sensible and well-to-do manufacturers and dealers would willingly subscribe to an object of a higher merit than eating and drinking if they were solicited to do so.

We therefore repeat to the young men of the trade who propose spending this last contribution in the same manner as the first, the advice of Douglass Jerrold, in *Punch*, to those about getting married—"Don't!"

Make some other use of the money. Buy yourselves a uniform and ball apparatus, or lease and furnish a club room. Organize an association of all the young men in the trade, and adopt the mutual benefit principle. There will be hundreds anxious to join before long, and we will guarantee that capital will be quickly provided whenever it is required.

Young men should have ideas about their stomachs and cultivate the nobler elements of manhood.

A HINT TO AMERICAN INVENTORS OF NOVELTIES.

Under the head of "Inventors' Column," the London *Daily Telegraph* announces that it has arranged to extend, in an entirely novel direction, the field of intelligence and public usefulness to which the pages of a daily newspaper have hitherto been limited. This purpose it is proposed to effect through the medium of a new class of advertisements, pertaining to fresh inventions of all kinds; to patents in operation and for sale; to the formation of public companies and private partnerships for working them; the business announcements of patent agents; the publication of legal pro-

ceedings, and other matters relating to patents and registered designs. Hundreds of excellent and valuable inventions, it is urged, every year fail to obtain their due meed of attention and reward from the simple fact of their existence being known only to the comparatively few readers of the purely scientific journals. A prominent position will be assigned to these advertisements in the leader page, at a charge of seven shillings for advertisements not exceeding three lines, and two shillings for every additional line.

THE AMERICAN STATIONER notices all new inventions free of charge, while, in addition, a separate and special description will be given of all novelties cuts of which are sent to this office.

ONE of the worst results of the demoralization of all kinds of trade by the practice of underselling and the lack of any system or code of ethics in our business, is the difficulty which high-minded and honest stationers have to overcome in order to carry on their business. Take, for example, the case of a leading manufacturing firm in this city; these gentlemen earnestly desire to limit themselves wholly to supplying the jobbing trade, besides doing a local retail business in New York. They do not want to fill any orders sent by mail from out of town localities, which would bring them in competition with their customers, yet they find it almost impossible to convince people that this is a sincere desire. Often when orders are received from country stationers who have seen their catalogue, and who want to obtain goods, they will write back and refer the parties to their customers in the same locality, at the same time sending a copy of the correspondence to the latter. Even such proofs of fair dealing do not overcome the doubting Thomases. We highly commend the conscientious and wise prudence that has been displayed by this firm; we feel certain that were there more of the members of our trade actuated by similar motives, great benefit would result.

To A. T. Stewart is given the credit of having introduced the now general "one price" system, and his marvelous business success is largely credited to the rigid enforcement of this practice. Certain classes of customers, it is true, dearly enjoy the pleasure of "beating down" the price of an article, and many merchants place a fancy price on their goods with a view to leaving a margin for such a reduction without loss to themselves. On ordinary occasions and in open market, however, the cost of production should regulate and determine value. Luxuries and mere ornamental articles, articles that few deal in and are seldom inquired for, are generally sold for many times their intrinsic value. And yet it must be borne in mind that articles of that description are enhanced by the very infrequency of their sale. In many cases where abatements are made the customer, after all, has only paid the legitimate price. Still, there is a degree of dissatisfaction in the minds of some customers, even after they have made their bargain. While all sensitive and sensible people dislike the practice of

"beating down," the only straightforward way seems to be the one price system; any other method of doing business must appear disgraceful in a cultivated and well-regulated business community.

We heartily endorse the suggestions of our correspondent, "Nassau," relative to a united movement on the part of the stationery trade to petition for the abolition of check stamps.

IN TOWN.

...Geo. H. Fleld, Passaic, N. J.
...J. K. Gill, Portland, Oregon.
...Wm. Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.
...L. L. Brown, South Adams, Mass.
...W. H. Dempsey, Washington, D. C.
...Charles W. Colton, La Crosse, Mich.
...J. A. Storer, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
...G. Ilbery Whitcomb, Worcester, Mass.

PERSONAL.

—C. Stewart Schenck, of Schenck, Hund & Co., returned from Europe on the City of Richmond.

—Mr. Von Anw sails for Europe in a few days on the *Frisla*, for a ten weeks' trip in Berlin and other continental cities.

—Lieut. Gov. Sisson, who was lately reported dangerously ill at Little Compton, R. I., has so far recovered as to be out of danger.

—Mr. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co., returned from Europe, July 5, in the *Germania*, after a twelve days' passage, just in time to see the 4th of July fireworks.

—William H. Hart, lately treasurer of the Fort Wayne, Maric and Cleveland Railroad, has joined the Boston book publishing firm of Henry L. Shepard & Co.

—Mr. Brown, of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., Chicago, leaves New York on the 10th for a few days' pleasure tour through Pennsylvania, and expects to arrive home the following week.

The motto proposed by Sydney Smith for the *Edinburgh Review* was, "We cultivate literature on a little old meal." Mr. E. P. Itoe, the novelist, sustains himself while writing very good novels by a diet of strawberries some six inches in girth.

—James T. Fields, of Boston, is the only living American publisher who has received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and only one other has been honored—Isiah Thomas, founder of the Worcester Antiquarian Society in 1812, who died in 1881.

The conferral of an LL. D. on Mr. George Ripley, by Michigan University, was no more than a just recognition of a nobly earned fame. Mr. Ripley has been for many years a first-class critic of literature for the *New York Tribune*, and his invaluable labors on the American *Cyclopaedia* have won their own sufficient acceptance. His judgment is high and pure, his knowledge ample, his perception perfect, and the university is to be congratulated on its fitness of perception.—*Springfield Republican*.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have a branch establishment in Chicago, superintended by one of the partners, Mr. C. J. Barnes, where all the agents in the West and Northwest get their supply of books for introduction purposes. They have also an office in New Orleans, superintended by Mr. A. L. Wilkins, a gentleman of excellent qualifications, who attends to their agency business in the South and Southwest. They have also an excellent agent in Boston in the person of H. M. Cable, who can be found with Nichols & Hall, No. 32 Broadfield street, and who has charge of the field of New England; and another is Mr. A. P. Flint, of Philadelphia, who is favorably known in the Keystone State as agent for the "National Series of School Books."

—The following stationers are to be local agents of the Committee on Assemblies at the Niagara Falls Convention: Messrs. Lee & Shepard; A. S.

Barnes & Co.; Joseph Knight, of H. B. Nims & Co. (Froy); Steele & Avery; Martin Taylor; Geo. Kemson, of Claxton, Remson & Haffelinger; Kelly, Platt & Co.; Wilson, Hinkle & Co.; Isaac C. Aston; E. L. James, of Janson McClurg & Co.; Geo. H. Smith, of E. B. Smith & Co.; West & Co.; Wesley Jones; Bowen, Stewart & Co.; G. B. Grosvenor, of Grosvenor & Harger; R. Crampton; Gray, Baker & Co.; A. F. Payne, of Payne, Holden & Co.; Brown, of Brown & Fauce; James A. Gresham; J. E. Mason; Burke, Hancock & Co.; J. T. Ely; S. H. Bonesteel, of F. G. Hodge & Co.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DULUTH, MINN.—T. H. Pressnell, publisher, sold out.
GENEVA, N. Y.—J. K. Vasylik sold out to Wetmore & Wilkins.

DUBUQUE, IA.—Gammon & O'Regan, publishers, dissolved; now W. J. Gammon.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Alonso White & Co., paper and stationery, dissolved; now Alonso White.

BOSTON, MASS.—Brewer & Tilson, publishers, dissolved; Thos. M. Brewer retires; others continue, old firm style.

J. R. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of paper hangings, dissolved; C. H. Hayden retires; admit G. P. Page and Chas. M. Driver.

Henry L. Shepard & Co., publishers, admit William H. Hart.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 8, 1895.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The transactions on the Stock Exchange continue to reflect the improved tone in financial circles, and prices generally are firm with an apparent stiffening tendency. From the interior favorable accounts are still being received as to the condition of the crops, and the prospects of a revival of business are extremely encouraging. Money on call has been in better demand, moving freely at from 3 to 6 per cent. Commercial paper, 30 to 60 days to run is quoted at 8½ to 9 per cent. Four months' acceptances, 4½ to 6½ per cent, and first class single names, 4 months, 6 to 8 per cent. Government bonds are firm and prices well sustained.

The payment of the July gold interest without rebate, which commenced some days since, and the order for the sale of \$5,000,000 during the month of July, has had very little effect upon the gold market thus far. The price has steadily advanced during the month, and the market rules steady, and is ranged from 117 to 117½.

The market in foreign exchange has been dull and without feature. We quote actual business at 84 to 85½ to \$4.87 for long, and \$4.90 for short. Cable transfers, \$4.92 to \$4.91½. Commercial sterling, \$4.85 to \$4.86. Paris, \$1.67 to \$1.62½. Antwerp and Switzerland the same. Reichsmark, 94 to 95½. Amsterdam, 40½ to 41½.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Trade generally is reported quiet, as is usually the case at this season of the year. Prices have not changed, and dealers are generally firm in their asking prices. The straw wrapping trade is good, there being a fair demand for shipping, and dealers have advanced their prices considerably. Some of the large manufacturers have, in view of the anticipated short crop of straw, given orders to hold their product for higher prices.

CITY TRADE.—Trade has been very quiet in this city. There are only few buyers in town at present, and they are not placing orders very fast, although they are preparing to buy in as large an extent as usual, and expect a much larger trade than that of last fall. Importers sample the market to come in, and we trust that during the book sale, beginning on the 19th inst., there will be

a fair show of new tall goods. Had importers known generally that the sale would take place so early in the season, they would have been better prepared to make a good display of their new goods. H. M. Hildner, the president of the Office Scraper Book, has appointed Geo. A. Olney his agent in this city, and stock can be obtained of Mr. Olney at his office in the Stationers' Exchange, 74 Nassau street. Nicholas Muller's Sons have two new inkstands out, which are the only novelties now on the market. S. M. Tower & Co. have issued a contrivance for pressing autumn leaves, mosses, &c., which bids fair to come into general use among students of botany and lovers of nature. It is made of two strips of ash for the outside, and is filled with blotting paper to any desired thickness for affixing the leaves or moss upon cards, which are then passed through holes in the strips of wood, coming up on both sides to the top of one side, on which is fastened a piece of walnut fitted with a handle and lever, similar to Holbrook's Book Clamp, and fastening in the same way. This new appliance is very light and durable; no price has been fixed as yet.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.
WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	30c.	10 lb.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 10.....	30c.	10 lb.
Square French Envelopes, 3½ M.....	30c.	10 lb.

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 lb.....	30c.	10 lb.
No. 5 size, 10 lb.....	30c.	10 lb.
Envelopes.....	30c.	10 lb.

FLAT CAPS, OR LEADER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c.	10 lb.
Second Class.....	30c.	10 lb.
Third Class.....	30c.	10 lb.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.50
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$12.50.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$6.35	\$7.20
Commercial Note.....	3.25	3.50
Octavo Note, 22-10, Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.55	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-10, Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 25-10, Small Post.....	3.85	4.20
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Square Flap.....	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	...

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price per M.
Flat Cap.....	14 x 17	30c.	250c.
Folio.....	17 x 22	30c.	280c.
Demy.....	16 x 21	28	Price per Ream.
Medium.....	18 x 23	36	13.00
Medium.....	18 x 23	40	15.00
Large.....	19 x 24	42	17.00
Super Royal.....	20 x 28	52	22.00
Elephant.....	23 x 28	68	34.00
Imperial.....	25 x 31	86	40.00
Columbia.....	23 x 34	80	40.00
Atlas.....	26 x 33	100	50.00
Double Elephant.....	27 x 40	130	60.00

Any other size or weight at appropriate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin lepp, satin quadrille, 20 x 21, 50 sheets.....	3.25	00
Quarto Letter.....	3.00	00
Royal Note.....	3.50	00
Commercial Note.....	3.00	00
Octavo.....	3.50	00
Envelopes to match 88, 88.50, 89.50.		

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

No. 1, ♂ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, ♂ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2,	5 00	No. 4,	6 75
IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
No. 0, ♂ doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, ♂ doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1,	4 00	No. 4,	6 25
No. 2,	4 50		
SNAKEWOOD HANDLES.			
5½ inches, ♂ doz.....	\$4 00	7 inches, ♂ doz.....	5 00
6 inches,	4 50		
ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
5½ inches, ♂ doz.....	\$5 75	7 inches, ♂ doz.....	\$4 50
6 inches,	6 00		

IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.

Per dozen.....	\$4 00
Discount, 20 per cent.....	

GAMES

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.	
Cloth, 2 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	\$3 00@ \$6 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	8 25
Leather, 3 in nest, 3/4 nest.....	8 75
Leather, 2 in extra, 3/4 nest.....	4 50@ 9 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....	87@ 1 25
CHECKER-MEN.	
Box-wood, 3/4 dozen set.....	\$1 75
Turned wood, 3/4 dozen set.....	1 25

CITY-MEN.

Wood, German, ½ dozen set..... 9@ 36
Stanton, German, ½ dozen set..... 18@ 36
Best English Bone..... 10@ 66

English Bone.....

English Carved.....

DOMINOES.
 Bone, ordinary quality, ebony back, 3 doz...\$3@55
 Bone, good quality, ebony back, 3 doz..... 6@12
 Bone, mahogany boxes, 3 doz..... 6@18

PLAYING CARDS.
GOODALL'S CARDS.
BEST QUALITY (Imported.)

Doz. |

American Arms	\$15 00	Mozuls, series 316,	
Japanica.....	15 00	315, 314.....	\$14 00
Mozuls, series 404,		City of London	11 00
405.....	15 00	Shakespeare	11 00
Canadian Arms.....	15 00	Furn.....	11 00
Mozuls, series 402,		Mozuls, series 211,	
403.....	15 00	212, 209, 124, 122,	
National	15 00	120, 119, 51, 52.....	11 00
Palace	15 00	Floriated, Light..	9 75

series 319,	Florigated,
-------------	-------------

320.....	14 00	Floral.....	9 75
Mistletoe.....	14 00	Gold Backs.....	9 75
Holly.....	14 00	Tinted Enamel blue,	
Japanese Figure.....	14 00	buff, green, pink,	
Butterfly.....	14 00	violet and white.	9 75

SECOND QUALITY (Imported).

Magnolia, series A,		Florgated, Dark.....	\$9 00
Dark and Light.....	\$8 75	Gold Florgated.....	9 00
Magnolia, series B,		Gold Floral.....	9 00
Dark and Light.....	8 75	Floral.....	9 00

ed, Light.. 9 (0) |
DOMESTIC

DOMESTICS.	
Per Gross.	Per Gross
Mount Vernons.....	573 00
Golden Gates.....	54 00
Columbus (Enchre Packs).....	48 00
Gen. Jacks. No. 1.....	40 00
General Jacks., Sporting.....	42 00
Virginias.....	36 00
Broadways.....	28 00
Regatas, Bichro- mates.....	24 00
Steamships, Bichro- mates.....	22 00

LEY & CO.'S ENGLISH PLAYERS

Gold Moguls, series 105-106 107-108 109-110-111-112, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$11 00
Gold Harrys, series 105 106 107-109-110-111-112, doz.....	10 00
Figured Moguls, series 302-303 304-305-306-307-308, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	9 00

Harrys, series 302 303-30s-305-
cloz.....

Trade discount.....		3
Nos. MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.		
0. Propeller.....		\$2
1. Steamboats, assorted star and calico backs.....		2
3. No. 2 Highlanders, assorted star and calico backs.....		2
4. Enrekas, assorted star and calico backs.....		3
9. Deentars, assorted star and calico backs.....		4
12. Star Eagle, half linen, assorted star and cali-		

at Mogu¹, fancy backs.....

33. Eagle, American flag back, enameled.....	5
29. Decatur, fancy backs, enameled.....	4
16. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	5
35. Great Mogul, (Euehrle), fancy backs, enameled	5
36. Great Mogul, Solo, fancy backs, enameled.....	4
17. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, super-ename'd	7
30. Eagle, fancy backs, extra enam'd, in gold.....	9
31. Great Mogul, illuminated backs, extra super-enameled	

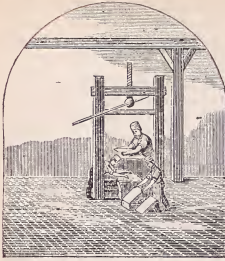
Convex Corners.....

32. Great Mogul, Illuminated, gold backs.....10
15. Enameled Moguls, Col. ex Corners.....7
Discount, 10 per cent.

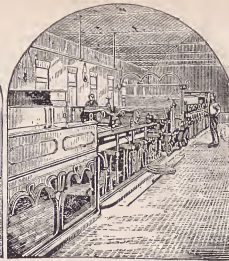
STATIONERY HARDWARE.
BILL-HEAD CASES.

1 part, 72 doz.....

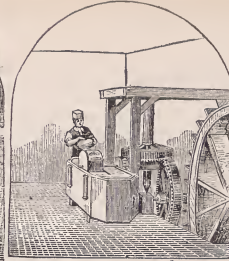
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	67
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	85
POST OFFICE BOXES	
No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	51



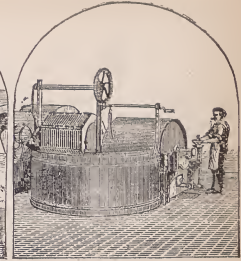
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK-LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

REHBACH'S

Celebrated

COPYING PENCILS.

Each Genuine Copying Pencil is stamped "I I REHBACH TINTENSTIFT," in plain gold letters.

Rehbach's Office Pencils,

Rehbach's Colored Pencils,

Rehbach's Ink and Pencil Eraser.

WILLY WALLACH,

Sole Agent for the United States.

No. 4 Beekman Street,

No. 134 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
Paper Warehouse.
25 BEEKMAN ST.

New York Agents for all mills in Eastern States.
TRY OUR SUPERIOR FLAT PAPERS AT 20 CTS.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 509 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF

White Linen & Buff-Tinted
COPYING BOOKS.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO.,
14 & 16 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"LEADERS OF FASHION," & ORIGINATORS OF ASSORTMENTS OF

Choice Gold Pens, Gold, Rubber & Silver Pen & Pencil
Cases, Pen Holders, Tooth and Ear Picks, Etc.,

TASTILY DISPLAYED IN METAL SHOW-CASES, WHICH ARE OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ACCORDING
TO AMOUNT OF PURCHASE.

Manufacturing none but reliable goods, continually introducing new styles and novel modes of display, in order that our patrons may have both pride and profit in selling our Pens, &c., it is not surprising that we should have among our customers many of the leading stationers and booksellers of the United States.

For the benefit of customers in the West, we have a Branch Establishment at 111 EAST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, where not only a stock of new goods is kept, but Gold Pens are repointed and refinished.

JAMES C. AIKIN, formerly with A. Morton, deceased.
HENRY A. LAMBERT, formerly with James Macconnell, deceased.
WM. M. STEWART, formerly with Dawson, Warren & Hyde.
JOHN B. SHERA, Superintendent of Factory.

LEGAL NOTES.

A MACHINE-MINDER'S CLAIM.—In the City of London Court a machine-minder, named McCarthy, sued Mr. Stevens, printer, for three days' wages. The defendant said that plaintiff discharged himself because he had been required to pay for three reams of paper spoiled through bad workmanship. The plaintiff had printed off a number of copies of the *Little Girls' Treasury* "out of register," so that they could not be folded. The plaintiff said that no regular boy could be found for him, so one was engaged out of the street who put the paper on the wrong machine, not knowing anything of the business. His Honor said that, if that were so, it was plaintiff's duty to refuse to work with the boy, and not to go on spoiling work. Judgment for defendant.

A JUDGE'S OPINION ON THE NUMBER SYSTEM.—At the City of London Court, recently, Blackie & Son, publishers, sued for £5 15s. for a copy of the *Imperial Gazetteer*, supplied through a traveling agent. The defendant's solicitor produced a catalogue to show that the book could have been bought in a shop for £3 15s., and he objected to pay more. His Honor said there appeared to be a special contract by plaintiffs to sell at £5 15s., and defendant could not get out of that. If the book could have been bought cheaper in a shop, defendant should have gone to a shop. The simple remedy against traveling agents was to show them the door.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—Charles Bozzi Granville, 33, no occupation, and Algernon Granville, 17, clerk, brothers, have been charged at the Mansion House with obtaining goods by false pretences. Prosecutors were Messrs. Watts & Cooper, paper-merchants, at 5 and 7 Fenchurch street. The younger prisoner had been in their service two or three months past as clerk and traveler. They had done business for some time with Messrs. Granville Brothers, Queen Victoria street, of which firm the prisoner Charles was a member. On the 29th of April last the prisoner Algernon represented to his master that he had received an order for eighty-one reams of brown paper from Messrs. C. & S. Grimwade on condition that the delivery was made that day, and he stated that as he knew they had only five reams of that quality in stock he purchased the remaining seventy-six from Scott & Anderson, Martin's lane, upon whom they occasionally drew. The paper was of the value of £75 odd. The prosecutors, believing his statement, handed him a delivery order, and the goods, instead of being taken to Messrs. Grimwade, were put into the possession of Charles Granville, who subsequently sold them for £40. In reality no such order had been given by Messrs. Grimwade. Afterwards, on that fact becoming known, prosecutors insisted upon learning from Algernon what he had done with the paper, and he then stated that, at the instigation of his elder brother Charles, he had previously given them a false order in the name of another firm, and that when payment became due he was obliged to obtain another parcel of goods so as to obtain the money. On Charles being accused of the fraud, he produced some receipts in the name of the prosecutors, and in his brother's handwriting, for the price of the goods. Both prisoners were eventually given into custody. The prisoners were committed for trial; they reserved their defence.

LITHOGRAPHING VS. LETTER PRESS.

First—The ordinary process of lithographing consists in writing or drawing on a proper kind of polished stone with a kind of fatty ink; then when the surface is moistened with a sponge the water will not adhere where there is writing. If a printer's roller charged with the oily printing ink is passed over, the ink will not adhere where the stone is wet, but only the fatty writing or drawing, and an impression can be taken with a proper press constructed for the purpose, and this operation may be repeated many hundred times. A modification of this original and best process is intended to facilitate it; it consists in writing with a kind of transfer ink on transfer paper and placing it on the stone and passing it through the press, when the writing will be transferred to the stone, from which impressions can then be taken in the manner described.

Second—Lithography used to be the most expensive, by reason of the cheapness of printing large editions of stereotypes, electrotypes, and wood cuts by steam power presses, but since the invention of steam power lithographic presses lithography has become much cheaper, but cannot in ordinary cases compete with the stereotype print if cast from common printing type. All the New York morning papers are now printed from stereotypes, of which a dozen or more casts are made from every page, and then printed on as many steam power presses, so as to strike off a hundred thousand copies, more or less, between 1 and 5 o'clock A. M.

The stereotype and electrotype are only reproductions of the wood cut or printing type, are identical with them, and therefore do not constitute a separate style of printing. In regard to expense—where a small number of copies are wanted lithography is the cheapest; but for large editions the letter press with wood cuts, after being stereotyped, is by far the cheapest. Take, for instance, music; the engraving or lithographing costs per page \$1.50, the printing half a cent a page, no matter how many are printed, making 100 copies of 4 pages each, \$6 for engraving and \$2 for printing; for 10,000 copies \$6 for engraving and \$200 for printing, total \$206 for 10,000 copies. To set up the same piece in music type and stereotype it costs \$5 per page, or \$30 for four plates, and about \$3 to print 100 copies, total for 100 copies \$33. For 10,000 copies, \$20 for plates, as before, and for printing 50 cents per token, that is, 250 impressions of 4 pages each, or \$2 per 1,000 impressions, and \$20 for 10,000 copies; total \$40 for 10,000. The paper has not been considered, as it is supposed to be of equal quality in both.

Third—The cost of good boxwood is 8 cents per square inch, therefore your pieces of 1½x2½ or very nearly 8 square inches each, would cost 24 cents, or \$4.80 for twenty of them.—Prof. Van der Weydl.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

To transfer engravings on to plate glass, fix the engraving to the glass with ordinary paste. Etch with hydrofluoric acid, specific gravity 1.14. At the end of a few minutes wash off the paper, and the design will be found reproduced upon the glass, the printer's ink having protected it.

STAMPING INK.—An excellent stamping ink that dries rapidly and is free from grease may be cheaply prepared, according to Muller, by dissolving one part of crystallized, so called, red aniline violet in thirty parts of alcohol, and adding thirty parts of

glycerine to the solution. This colored liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

In manufacturing rubber stamps, all the type before making the plaster of Paris cast. To prevent air bubbles from forming, the type is first covered with a film of plaster of the consistency of cream. This is worked into all the cavities and around the lines with a camel's hair brush, thus excluding all bubbles of air. Immediately afterwards the thicker plaster paste is poured in, and the whole allowed to set.

To make a small hand stamp there are several methods; one of the best that is known is the Woodbury process, which consists in first photographing the object on a plate prepared with a solution of bichromate of gelatin, the action of light on which is to render the bichromate insoluble. Upon immersion in water, the parts of the plate not affected by the light dissolve out, leaving the picture standing in relief, which on drying becomes very hard. It is next placed upon a smooth, even block of zinc, and submitted to great pressure in a hydraulic press. The zinc die thus produced is used for printing.

A CHEAT RED INK.—Messrs. Slater & Palmer, of Wine Office court, Fleet street, have submitted to us a sample of red lithographic ink which is a good imitation of vermilion, and works very well. Though unable to state of what it is composed, we may say it is not vermilion, as nitric acid will turn it an orange-yellow; moreover, it is transparent, while vermilion is opaque. Of its stability under ordinary circumstances our experience does not enable us at present to vouch. There is no doubt that it will answer many purposes quite as well as the more expensive ink it imitates, and while being cheaper per pound, it has a further recommendation in the fact that one pound of this will go further than two of vermilion.—*Printing Times*.

MIXING COLORED PRINTING INKS.—In color printing it is sometimes useful to know how to produce a color or tint you have not got, by those you have, by combination, and the following list may be useful to some of our readers: Carmine mixed with lake produces bright pink; carmine mixed with blue produces lilac; carmine mixed with chrome yellow produces amber; raw umber mixed with burnt umber produces deep brown; raw sienna mixed with burnt sienna produces light brown; black mixed with white produces lead; yellow mixed with blue produces green; brown mixed with white produces rose; red mixed with yellow produces orange; blue mixed with white produces gray; red mixed with black produces brown; white mixed with red produces flesh; yellow mixed with white produces purple. In mixing these add the darker color sparingly at first, for it is easier to add more, if necessary, than to take away, as, in making a dark color lighter, you increase its bulk considerably. If a color when worked does not look as full as you could wish, dust it over while wet with its own dry color, which will wonderfully intensify it using cotton, wool, or a camel's hair brush for the purpose, just as you would in bronzing.—*American Type*.

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that there can be no doubt that the ranks of those who stand between the producer and consumer have outgrown the business of exchanging commodities, and to this fact is largely attributed the lugubrious reports which so frequently reach us of "dull trade," "hard times," &c. Statistics show a gradual but steady expansion of the commerce of the country, but there are so many more men now engaged in mercantile pursuits in our large cities, in proportion to producers, than in former years, and the various departments of trade are, in consequence, so "cut up," that there are oftentimes individual reports of dullness that are not warranted by a careful survey of the whole field. [Is this true of the stationery trade?—Ed.]

A disgusted Milwaukee fisherman offers a chromo to every fish that will take the bait.

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THE TENDENCY OF TRADE.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks that one of the most radical of the business changes now going on is the tendency of trade to diffuse itself more evenly over the country. New York no longer monopolizes the distribution of manufactured goods, and she is losing the distribution of imported goods. The New England manufacturing firms are not now, as formerly, represented on their mercantile side, by a single commission house in New York, through which the whole country obtains their goods. On the contrary, they deal directly with Chicago and St. Louis, with perhaps a home commission house in the nearest considerable city to the point of manufacture. The New England cities, outside of the Boston group, and the large cities of the West, are thus brought into more intimate and direct relations. In the same way, the distribution of imports over the West is falling into the hands of Chicago and St. Louis to a wonderful extent, and in the Atlantic States Boston and the other ports are not only in no danger of being wiped out by New York, but are growing in relative importance. In the commerce of exportation there is a still more threatening diversion in favor of the second-class cities.

This change has a most important effect on the relative business growths of different cities, on their internal politics and on the politics of States, as regards certain questions which have been regarded as pressing, particularly the railroad question. The increasing diffusion of trade arises partly from the sharp competitions necessitated by dull business, and it in turn greatly stimulates those competitions. But these competitions are between communities and whole geographical groups of industries; they are involuntary and irremediable; they cannot be "arranged" by any "Saragoga combination"; they carry the force of natural law, and cannot be nullified except by circumstances which require a decade or even a generation for their carrying out. In other words, these competitions must be honestly met. Consequently, when New York finds her dream of metropolitan supremacy of ten years ago so rudely broken up, she may make up her mind that a real struggle is before her, which cannot be met by "arrangements," "combinations," or the *coups* of Wall street. Business necessity will force her to a more honest and economical municipal administration, and the fate of a party in city politics will not be determined by ward politicians and slate-makers, but by the success of Boston and Baltimore and Chicago in cutting into her trade, burdened as it must be by onerous taxes, and the lack of many "facilities" which, notwithstanding her great debt, she is still without. All the other cities are put equally on their good behavior in municipal politics. Their transportation opportunities are so nearly equalized that a dollar a thousand in taxation, or a piece of jobbery or stupidity in the carrying out of an important municipal work, may turn the scale.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOOL BOOKS.

The sale of Olney's Geography and Atlas from 1830 to 1840 was about 100,000 copies per annum, which, for that period, was quite large, when the system of public schools was but just beginning. No school books had attained such a circulation excepting Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. At this time Murray's English Grammar and Reader and Da-

boll's and Pike's Arithmetics were the common school books of the day, but, like the geographies before mentioned, have passed out of sight. They are, however, quite fresh in the recollection of parents of the children who now study more modern books. Olney's Geography outlived its rivals, and was the last to lose its hold on the affections of teachers and scholars.

Mitchell's Geography, published in Philadelphia, was the next competitor for public favor, and became a very successful book.

Of Davies' standard series of mathematics many million volumes have been sold.

When McNally's Geography was first published it was so constructed that the maps and text were in one volume, and the maps were so placed that all the questions upon them were on the opposite pages, so that the use of a separate atlas became unnecessary. All geographies since McNally are published in one volume.

Professor J. D. Steele (now Dr. Steele, of Elmira, a very few years ago wrote a work entitled "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry," designating it primarily for his own classes, but supposing that possibly a few other teachers might agree with him as to the proper way to teach the sciences. That book sped very rapidly, like good news, all over the country. Even the publishers were amazed, while the author, then unknown, himself knew not what to think of its sudden and immense popularity. Edition after edition was called for, while all scholars began to clamor for works on the same plan in the other sciences. In response appeared successively, "Fourteen Weeks" in Astronomy, in Philosophy, in Geology, and in Physiology; and such has been adopted with equal avidity by the eager public.

Of Mr. James Monteith's "Original Series of Geographies" half a million volumes are annually sold.

A HINT FOR YOUNG MEN.

Not long ago a young man in this city had a most favorable opportunity to enter a business house in this State, at a large increase over his present salary, with a prospect of soon getting a place in the firm. His recommendations were first-class, and the officers of the institution were decidedly pleased with his appearance. They, however, made him no proposals, nor did they state their favorable impressions. A gentleman from this city was requested to ascertain where he spent his evenings, and what class of young men were his associates. It was found that he spent several nights of the week in a billiard room on Main street, and Sunday afternoon drove a hired span into the country with three other young bloods. He is wondering why he didn't hear from the house concerning that coveted position.—*Springfield Union*.

In New York it is daily becoming more difficult to obtain a foothold in any popular occupation. Thus positions in leading mercantile houses have become so desirable that persons are willing to pay premiums to obtain them for their sons or other relatives. So also young men who have graduated with honor from the law schools are glad to toil and drudge for a year or more as students without pay in the offices of successful law practitioners for the sake of the experience thus gained. The offices of leading lawyers—like W. H. Everts, David Dudley Field, or Man & Parsons—are filled

with these young men, who save their patrons almost all outlay for clerk hire. The same state of things exists in the medical profession, and is even showing itself in journalism, where constant complaints are made at the scores of applicants for editorial positions, and at the strenuous efforts daily being made by young men to obtain positions on leading journals.

"Honesty is the best Policy" was one of the quaint conceits of our simple-minded fathers; "As Safe as a Bank" was another. How funny they look to our eyes! "Slow and Sure" was supposed to contain the very quintessence of wisdom; and "Out of Debt out of Danger" was the comfortable axiom that business men were guided by in all their transactions. How admirably such ethics suited those primitive times! To be influenced by such now would be like going to Patagonia on a cork-jacket. Just as we have outgrown post-boys and stage-coaches, so have we the trite and narrow philosophy of our venerable founders. "As Safe as the worse for us," says one.

In a sketch of the career of M. Paul de Cassagnac, the *Daily News* gives an amusing account of the way in which he became editor of the *Diogenes*. It appears at the mature age of twenty-one he darted into the office to demand satisfaction for what he considered a too pungent criticism. He got satisfaction, but not of the sort he expected, for the *Diogenes* staff, enchanted with his good looks, his frank eyes, and deliberate bravery, called for beer and cigars, and appointed him by acclamation their editor. [This fact is, perhaps, unique in journalism, but we don't want any of our readers to take this as a precedent in their own case.—Ed.]

Mica is used for a variety of purposes in the stationery line. It is superior to card board for marine compass dials, and in the lettering of fancy signs. When very clear it forms a better protection to photographs than enamel. But by far the most artistic application is in the manufacture of the lamp shades. With the aid of chromo-lithography exquisite pictures are printed on sheets of mica, three or four of which are tastefully joined together, and form a really beautiful design.

It is strange that the business men of the community amount to eighteen per cent. of the whole, and the entire wealth of the country is either produced by them or else is constantly passing through their hands—while they are represented in the councils of the nation by only twelve and one-half per cent. of the whole, against sixty-one per cent. of lawyers, and twenty-six per cent. of all other professions.

In Canada, of late, production has been greatly stimulated and over-developed, while business now feels the long dullness of American trade, especially in lumber, and is subject to the same depression in breadstuffs that our own markets are. Hence suspensions of industry, the closing of mills and boot and shoe manufactories, the embarrassment of great houses and of speculating banks, and a mild financial crisis.

Don't boast of your business. Said a man one day to the elder Astor, "Why is it that you have made so much money and I none, although I have been as temperate, as industrious and as economical as you?" "You talk too much," replied the millionaire.

THE RAILROAD.

Through the mould and through the clay,
Through the corn and through the hay,
By the margin of the lake,
O'er the river, through the brake,
On we hic with screech and roar,
 Splashing! flashing!
 Crashing! dashing!
Over ridges, gullies, bridges,
By the bubbling rill and mill,
Highways, byways, hollow hill;
Jumping, bumping, rocking, roaring,
Like forty thousand giants snoring!

O'er the aqueduct and bog
On we fly with ceaseless jog;
Every instant something new,
Every moment lost to view;
Now a tavern, now a steeple,
Now a crowd of gazing people,
Now a hollow, now a ridge,
Now a crossway, now a bridge,
Grumble, stumble, rumble, tumble,
Fretting, getting in a stew!
Church and steeple, gazing people
Quick as thought are lost to view.
Every thing that eye can survey
Turns hurly-burly, topsy-turvy.

Glimpse of lonely hut and mansion,
Glimpse of ocean's wide expansion,
Glimpse of foundry and of forge,
Glimpse of plain and mountain gorge—
Dash along! slash along! flash along!
On! on with a jump, and a bump, and a roll
Hies the fire fiend to his destined goal.

—London Mail.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Charles F. Wingate's book, "Views and Interviews on Journalism," is nearly ready for issue by F. B. Patterson. It will contain much gossip about editors and newspapers, and promises to be very entertaining.—*Booksellers' Guide*.

In the current number of the *International Review* Porter, of Yale, has a very interesting paper on "John Stuart Mill as a Religious Philosopher"—a review of his "Three Essays on Religion."

Mr. Francis Gerry Fairfield has revised his work on the clubs of New York, and a new edition will soon be issued under the title of "Club Life in New York."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued the first part of "Old New York," by Mrs. Eliza Greentree, consisting of thirty-five pages of text and seven illustrations, etchings of old landmarks. The text is very pleasant gossip about old residents, and the whole is prefaced by William Cullen Bryant.

T. Ellwood Zell has ready his "Cyclopedia of American Literature," bound in two handsome quarto volumes of a thousand pages each. The first edition of this work, written by Evert A. and the late Geo. L. Dwyckluck, was published in 1855, by Charles Scribner, and contained 1,458 pages. It has been carefully revised by M. Laird Simons, and enlarged to its present size, bringing the history of American literature down to the beginning of 1874. It is the fullest and most reliable record of its growth and the life of American writers that we have. Mr. Zell has in preparation a work on anatomy, on which he has been at work for a number of years.

One of the best accounts of "The Battle of Bunker Hill" is that by George E. Ellis, issued by Lockwood, Brooks & Co. They have also issued a pamphlet of forty pages entitled "One Hundred Years Ago; or, How the War Began," in which Rev. Edward E. Hale, in a running account of the events in the early part of 1775, introduces such original narratives, ballads, and reports as show what the people thought of those events at the time. It is the design of the publishers to enlarge the pamphlet from time to time, by similar papers, extending through the period of the war of the Revolution.

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Over Thirty Kinds of Styles and Sizes.For Price Lists of Globes or Pencils, see THE AMERICAN STATIONER'S Price Current, or the
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Blank Books, Memorandum and Pass Books, Butcher and

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DRAWING PAPERS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

COMMON SENSE.

The always genial, smiling, and gentlemanly Mr. H——, of the firm of Robert Clarke & Co., got a small joke on him yesterday that ought to cost him a glass of N. O. nectar. A handsome young lady walked slowly down the center of the big, busy, bustling establishment, and encountered, as somehow the pretty young ladies seem fond of doing, the smiling and polite Mr. H——.

"Good morning, Miss——."

"Good morning, Mr. H——," replied the fair one. "Have you got Common Sense?" "Ah! w-w-hich, how! did I understand you to say?"

"I want to know, Mr. H——, if you have Common Sense?"

Mr. H—— moved nervously, and finally stammered, "Well yes, Miss——, I had always supposed I did possess it; at least——"

"Ah! yes," sweetly interrupted the young lady. "Please give a copy. I think 'Common Sense' is the best book Marion Harland has ever written."

"Oh! ah! yes, indeed," said Mr. H——, a sudden light breaking in upon him. "It is a very fine book and immensely popular." And he saw the book furnished, and bowed the lady out, and looked around cautiously to see if anybody had overheard the conversation, and was pleased to see that no one had—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

INKS.

Ink is made of a variety of ingredients, according to the use for which it is designed. Common black writing ink is generally made by an infusion of nut-galls mingled with dissolved coppers, and some other less important substances. There are many very valuable and well known recipes for making it.

Blue ink is made by dissolving the substance called Prussian blue in a certain acid and thickening it with a gum or mucilage.

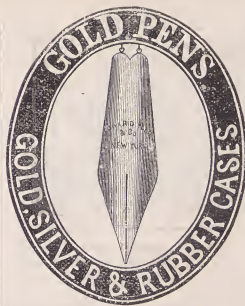
Synthetic ink is made from a solution of cobalt in an acid. Characters written with it are invisible until exposed to heat, when the letters appear blue.

India ink, or sepia, is a solution used much in water colors. It comes chiefly from China in rolls or square cakes, and is made of fine lamp-black and animal glue. Formerly it was supposed to be derived from a gland of the sepia or cuttle-fish, which contains a dark-colored liquid, and which the animal is said to use for defence and escape from its enemies, by coloring the water so that it cannot be seen. Drawings made of this substance are therefore called drawings in sepia.

The name of India ink is applied to it because it was obtained from China through India. It is used by moistening the cake with water and applying it with a brush.—*Manual of Commerce*.

Shakespeare makes Jack Cade ("Henry VI." pt. ii.) say, in accusation of Lord Sandys: "Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the *tally*; thou hast caused *printing* to be used, and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a *paper mill*." (That's just the trouble now at Holyoke, namely, building paper mills.—Ed.)

A Dayton hotel porter has to remove a diamond ring from his finger before laying hold of a big trunk.



EDWARD TODD & CO.

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Gold Pens,
Pencil Cases,
Tooth Picks.

Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fac simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

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A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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ESTABLISHED 1851.

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CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Fortunately such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

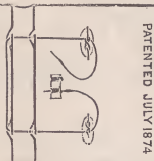
Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of America.
Wm. A. Fall, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, Pres. National Bank of Republic.
F. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpan, Cashier Continental Bank.
I. G. Ogden, Cashier New York Co. Nat'l Bank.
Clark, Dodge & Co. George D. Arthur & Co.
Vermilye & Co. H. T. Morgan & Co.
Winstow, Lanier & Co. Adams Express Co.
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Daniel D. Smith, Pres. Commercial Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
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J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
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United States Ex. Co. S. B. Chittenden & Co.
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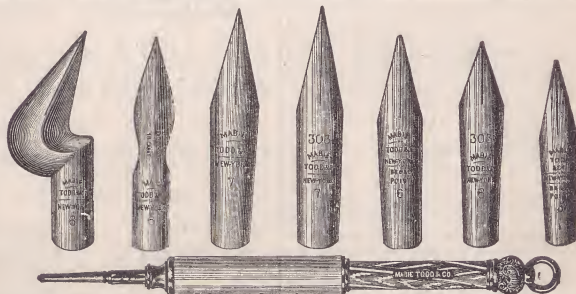


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The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

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MABIE, TODD & BARD,

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Favorite Line of French Papers,
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PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

106, 108, 110, 112 Reade St.,

SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JULY 23, 1875.

NO. 51.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1875.

There is little during the present dull season to write about with reference to stationery in general, although Draka reports his sales as being considerably in advance of those of the last season, which may be partly accounted for by his removal to a larger establishment in the Girard Row, where he is enabled to vastly increase his facilities for supplying home and country orders. Many in the trade are basing large expectations during the fall and spring seasons from the great influx of strangers to the Centennial. Several large and elegant hotels are under contract, and already applications are made for room. The buildings are being very rapidly completed, and it is to be hoped all their sanguine expectations will be realized.

Draka reports a steadily increasing demand for his Dictionary Blotter, and states that the trade generally is returning from the many novelties introduced in stationery to plainer styles, and advises stationers to be careful or they may have many unsaleable goods left on their hands.

Mason & Co., one of our oldest and most reliable stationers, are doing a good business. The Mason of the concern was one of the best engravers Philadelphia ever had, and in a quiet way built up an extensive business, which his successors, wisely continuing his name, have largely increased.

Wm. H. Hoskins & Co. and their neighbors, C. A. Dixon & Co., attract a large amount of customers by selling their goods at a very small profit.

Wm. G. Perry, J. R. Nagle & Co., and others in the same line retail close on to wholesale prices, and I venture to say will all eventually find that it is nonsense to do so.

Murphy & Son and Wm. Mann do an almost exclusively wholesale commercial stationery business, and are making money.

Altemus, Lippincott, Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, and Moss wholesale to the trade, and as long as they do not interfere with their customers' trade they will prosper.

Messrs. A. M. Collins, Son & Co. and Charles Beck have a steady demand for their cards and cardboards for stationers' and printers' use. Mr. Beck has imported a large line of small chromes and pictures specially adapted for ball programmes, fancy boxes, &c.

Dennison, Spangler, and Lockwood are vying with each other as to which can produce the best and cheapest tag. The two latter are the largest manufacturers of envelopes, Cohen

and Tobey Brothers being their only competitors in the trade.

The Quaker City Stencil Works supply a large number of novelties in their line, and J. Goldsborough is our leading manufacturer of hand stamps, seal presses, &c., required by banks and other corporations.

Warrington & Co., of this city, and Estebrook & Co., of Camden, are the leading steel pen manufacturers.

In the manufacture of writing ink C. F. Knapp, Joseph E. Hover & Co., and the Harrison Manufacturing Company, and in printing inks Johnson & Co., Melvaine & Co., Pratt & Robinson, Woodruff Sons, and J. K. Wright & Co. enjoy a monopoly.

Restein Brothers are extensive manufacturers of, and M. M. Bayersdorfer large importers of, fancy glazed papers, as Charles Williams is the only manufacturer of marble paper, and John C. Copper the only importer of foreign marble paper.

In the manufacture of bracket and book racks and fancy walnut work Cooper & Bro., Hale, Kilburn & Co., and R. W. P. Goff are largely engaged, and their goods are universally saleable among stationers.

Hall & Garrison do a large business in making large frames adapted to mirrors and railroad advertising cards.

In blank books to order or the trade the T. W. Price Company, Gladding, Jones, Diamant, Altemus, and Lippincott take the lead.

Our book publishers seem to be quietly awaiting the effect of the Niagara Convention, and will base their fall ventures largely on the resolutions there adopted being honestly carried out. Several changes in firms have taken place, notably that of T. Elwood Zell, our great encyclopedia publisher, retiring with an ample fortune, to be succeeded by Baker, Davis & Co., who will conduct the business with energy backed by ample capital.

Our leading lithographers, Hunter & Co. and H. J. Tondy & Co., have added several handsome views relating to the Centennial buildings and grounds, and have other novelties of interest to picture-dealers and stationers on hand.

Any of your patrons requiring checks, diplomas, maps, &c., engraved on stone, will do well to correspond with T. Leonhardt & Son, who deservedly rank A1 in this line of engraving.

Hoping I may have more of special interest to report in my next, I am,

Yours, &c.,

H. C.

THE AMERICAN BOOK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The association convened at Niagara Falls, July 13. A. D. F. Randolph, president of the association, opened the meeting with an eloquent address, from which we make the following extracts:

In the beginning of the duty and privilege which the committee of assemblies have put upon me, I think it only proper that allusion should be made to those who initiated this reform. Two years ago a small company without recognition, without the slightest expression of sympathy from the great body of the trade at large, met in the city of Cincinnati, and planted the seed of which we have such a goodly fructage to-day.

It is a matter of congratulation that the book trade of the country is beginning to realize through this national institution the fact that it is not a body of isolated traders—mere hucksters in paradise, without an organization, without definite purpose, but a company of men organized in an honorable calling, and holding intimate and enduring relations with the best interests of the country.

The realization of this simple truth has already been of great service, and is the harbinger of the ultimate triumph of the reform. We are beginning to learn that with us there may be a republic of trade as well as a republic of letters; that the publisher and bookseller hold a position of permanent importance to the author as well as the reader. If our civilization in its progress produces the author and the reader, it likewise demands a method of production and distribution through the publisher and the dealer. Every college, school, and intelligent household becomes a consumer of books. The bookseller is an indispensable agent, as well as a creative force, in increasing the demand by the exposure in the open market of the author's and publisher's product. Yet, notwithstanding this, how seldom does it occur to those who take the deepest interest in the education of the people that the book store in the town and village is an educational institution; and that, in a certain sense, it is as important to the community as the school house or the college; that it is an institution that also needs encouragement, and should be strengthened in every way. Now it is a significant fact, and worthy of all praise, that during the last twenty years men of sagacious benevolence have contributed vast sums of money for the creation of new colleges and seminaries of learning, and for the better endowment of the old. Other schools and educational institutions, normal schools, high schools, schools and colleges for women, have shared in sundry benefactions. All over the country a new life has been infused, and professors and teachers have reaped a large return for their labors, while the student has had facilities and advantages without any increased mental tax. During the same period, the common schools everywhere have been placed on a more generous basis, and in some of our cities are conducted by a plan of lavish expenditure. In the meantime, however, the book trade of the country, for reasons which I need not detail, has gradually, with some exceptions, become less profitable as a business pursuit; the local bookseller in manifold districts has found himself

with a lessening trade, a decreasing stock, and failing resources.

Towns and villages that boast an opera house, and a railway station, and churches, and schools, and sometimes seminaries of learning with banks and warehouses, and shops glittering with dress goods of "our own importation," have suffered the local book store to drop, if not to die, all unconscious that by such an act a most important educational institution has been lost! Why, gentlemen, I know of a town in one of the oldest States of the Union, that has a college with hundreds of students, and this college during the last decade has been the recipient of more than half a million of money; and this town, with a college so richly endowed and with a high school famous in its reputation, has allowed its local book store, established nearly half a century ago, to dwindle into insignificant proportions. And why? Simply because the competitors of trade have sent the college and the school, the professor and teacher, to purchase their supplies where they could be had as cheaply as the book-seller himself could procure them. A good proportion of that town is engaged in the business of book-selling, if buying books at trade prices constitutes a bookseller.

Now, this is but one of the evils that afflict us. Yet let us be just, and not forget that all our evils are largely of our own creating; that it is our own fault that they were not long ago corrected and that now they may seem to threaten us with disaster.

It may be well for us to consider now and here what our real positions as publishers and dealers are, what relation does our trade hold to the trade and commerce of the whole country? How far has the author, the publisher, the seller of books stimulated the colonization of States, the development of hidden resources, the building of ships and steamers, the erection of mills and factories, the construction of railways?

Of what avail would the labors of the author be if all his great thoughts were to be forever shut up within the folds of his manuscript. And so what intelligence, what sagacity, what enterprise is required on the part of the publisher to comprehend the public want, to create the public taste, and step by step lift it to a higher level? Why, gentlemen, it demands more skill than to bore the Hoosac tunnel or to construct the Victoria bridge! Who is it that stands between the well-formed opinion of the author and the unformed opinions of the public but the publisher and the dealers?

Gentlemen, these are but indications of some of the relations which you hold to all the great factors in our civilization. I do not flatter you, nor would I unduly exalt your calling and mine. Yet it is an honorable one; it is susceptible of producing its own great reward in the consciousness that the world ought to be better because of you, and such as you, having lived and worked in it. And yet you ask for no endowments out of the public or the private purse; no gift from any man's treasury, but only this: a moderate return for your labor and investment, that you may have the bread which you have earned by the sweat of your brow.

Now it is to correct some of the evils to which I have alluded that we have organized and assembled here. But this is not a trade union, as it has been called; it does not seek to array one class against another; it is not money as against brains; we are not striking for eight hours or ten hours, but only demand a fair day's wages for a full day's work. Nor is it a movement to increase the price of books, but simply to retain the price which the publisher has fixed, and which price affords no larger proportionate profits either to publisher or dealer than that afforded upon all articles of common merchandise. And, gentlemen, no one is more deeply interested in the principles and results which underlie this reform which we contemplate than the book-buyers of the country.

As to the progress of the work since we met a year ago, the reports of the various committees will show it. It would be too long to say, and we cannot overlook the fact that there may have been some violations, that there may have been some disappointments, that we have not prosecuted to its ultimate close the work of reform. But, gentlemen, perhaps some of you have not had the same means and opportunities

to keep run of the movement as some of those of us who have been more closely identified with it. I doubt exceedingly whether in any movement which represents such a variety of interests, interests that differ so widely scattered, there has ever been a movement for reform that has been so successful as this. You know, gentlemen, the action which was taken in New York, by the publishers of the Board of Trade.

You will hear from the committee what we did in Boston, what we did in Philadelphia, and while we did not as I say carry the thing in full to the perfect end, we swept out a long way in that direction. I look over this audience to-day—there are many here and they are welcome, who were not here at Put-in-Bay. Aside from what has been actually accomplished through the Publisher's Board of Trade, and in other directions, this association has done much according to my perception, much according to my estimate of this whole business and of the men that are engaged in it. It is of still more value than the book-traders of the United States to-day are more of men than they ever were before. Why, gentlemen, when in the city of Chicago under the operation of the laws of this movement the buyers of Webster's Dictionary paid \$12 each instead of \$8.50, it balt the trade of that city up into manhood, and so on. While we have not been able to hold the trade in all the cities, every man in his own place, according to his own purposes has strengthened himself in believing that it was not right or just or proper that a man who paid without a murmur \$5,000 for a camel's hair shirt to give his wife should jockey for his 20 per cent. on his Bible. It would not be strange if among this company—representing, as I said, a diversity of opinion, although there is a unity of interests—there should be some complaints as to the propriety of proposed modifications or changes in the movement. That will not be strange; but let us remember this one thing: that we are here as brethren; that we are here as men engaged in an exalted calling; that we have a business and duty to perform—to lift our calling out of the slums into which we have suffered it to fall. And so do not let us look at this question from our own limited point of view; do not let us look at the book trade of the country through the narrow focus of Chicago, or Detroit, or St. Louis, or New York, or Boston, but let us look at it as a whole. It is not a publisher's movement; it is not a jobber's movement; nor is it a dealer's movement; but it is our movement. And because it is ours let us continue to maintain this spirit of magnanimity, this spirit of many foresight, which will enable each one of us to bring into our deliberations not an element of discord, but an element of harmony, so that we shall forward the whole movement, and go from this place to carry it to a swift conclusion. One word more, and I am done. You will remember when Commodore Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie—a hotly contested battle—that he was obliged to shift his flag from the sinking Lawrence to the Niagara. And it was on the Niagara that he won the victory!

Isaac E. Sheldon, from the Committee on Assemblies, reported that 250 delegates from twenty-seven States were to be present.

A. S. Barnes reported that 137 Eastern houses had assented to the movement.

The second day's session, after informal addresses by a number of the delegates, was opened by a report from the Committee of Thirty, upon whose resolution the Convention unanimously decided that none but members of the association should be permitted to buy or sell at the book fair. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, It is the unanimous and settled conviction of this association that unless its principles and resolutions are vigorously carried into effect it will be impossible for honest booksellers longer to maintain themselves, that the best and most enterprising booksellers will rapidly withdraw their capital from this business, and in the end serious loss must come to the publishers as well as the trade at large; and,

Whereas, We believe the time has come when by the hearty co-operation of all branches of our trade, the final blow may be struck at the evils of underselling, and pledging ourselves faithfully to stand by one another in measures necessary to that end; therefore,

Resolved, That we as an organization do most respectfully and yet earnestly ask all publishers so to control the sale of their publications to jobbers and other dealers as to protect us in securing from the public the prices which they themselves have fixed on their own publications, and to prevent undersellers from purchasing at rates that will enable them to sell in violation of the rules of this association.

Resolved, That dealers may continue to use the same methods of disposing of their unsaleable stock as at present.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a petition to Congress, praying that body to restore the former rates of postage on books and printed matter, and present the same to the members of the association by signature.

The last day of the session was marked by vigorous action, as shown in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That article 8 of the constitution be amended to read: "The Committee on Arbitration shall take cognizance of all complaints made by members for alleged infractions of the by-laws and agreements of this association. They shall endeavor, if possible, to reconcile the parties, and if not successful may publish in the official organ of the trade a complete statement of the case, with their conclusions, and present the same to the association at its next regular meeting; that an underseller, in the meaning of this association is defined to be a dealer, whether a member or not, who in practice violates the by-laws and agreements as to the sale of books, this fact having first been proved to the satisfaction of the Arbitration Committee of this association."

The report of the committee to amend the resolution on the twenty per cent. rule was presented.

In the afternoon session a committee of five reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the American Book Trade Association pledges itself to maintain, and urges upon the entire trade the absolute necessity of maintaining, the publishers' advertised retail prices in all sales to buyers outside the trade, excepting that a reduction, not to exceed ten per cent. in medical books, and twenty per cent. in all other classes of books, including educational, may be allowed to the following classes only: Public libraries, including circulating and Sunday-school; clergymen and professional teachers; professional books to professional buyers; large buyers, said purchasers buying wholly for their own use, and in case of the exceptions made by the Publishers' Board of Trade. In case the rules of this association should, under exceptional circumstances, prove injurious to any dealer in competition with other parties, said dealer may state his case to the Arbitration Committee, and this committee shall have power to authorize him to take such measures as will meet the emergency, after notice has been given and the like liberty granted to the other dealers directly concerned.

Resolutions were also passed that the Executive Committee be directed to print in the manual of the association the report of the committee on the twenty per cent. rule, and to announce that it would take effect on the 1st of August next.

The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Assemblies on the second Tuesday of July, 1876.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, A. D. F. Randolph, of New York; First Vice-President, Martin Taylor, of Buffalo; Second Vice-President, Wesley Jones, of Burlington, Iowa; Third Vice-President,

John B. Pret, of Baltimore; Treasurer, Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Ind.; Corresponding Secretary, James S. Baker, of New York; Recording Secretary, James Knight, of Troy.

One of the most important announcements of the session was that J. B. Lippincott & Co. had joined the association and were then represented by an authorized delegate. This news was received with great enthusiasm, and seemed to give to the association the last guaranty for success that was needed.

Among those at attendance in the Convention were:

W. S. Appleton, New York.
A. C. Barnes, New York.
R. R. Bowker, New York.
N. R. Monachesi, New York.
W. H. Gross, Hartford.
Wm. Lee, Boston.
J. H. Ammon, Chicago.
H. M. Reed, New York.
C. A. Clapp, New York.
W. D. Baker, St. Louis.
Silas T. Bowen, Indianapolis.
R. D. Barney Cincinnati.
W. H. Watson, Aurora, Ill.
Martin Dennis, Newark, N. J.
James S. Baker, New York.
George E. Sterling, Cincinnati.
John H. Thomas, Dayton, O.
W. A. Ingham, Cleveland.
A. Palmer, Dubuque, Iowa.
H. M. Ingham, Cleveland.
Ira Reynolds, Dayton, O.
James F. Smith, New York.
R. Rutter, New York.
R. Worthington, New York.
B. H. Ticknor, Boston.
Augustus F. Payne, Dayton, O.
W. H. Rickey, Hartford.
H. C. Clarke, Vicksburg, Miss.
J. C. Sterling, Watertown, N. Y.
L. R. Penfield, Hillsdale.
E. L. Jansen, Chicago.
James M. Cushing, Baltimore.
Joseph Knight, Troy, N. Y.
W. J. C. Dulany, Baltimore.
James H. Bond, Baltimore.
John B. Pret, Baltimore.
George B. Brown, Toledo, O.
Wm. A. Faunce, Toledo, O.
W. F. King, Adrian, Mich.
Charles Humphrey, Adrian, Mich.
A. D. F. Randolph, New York.
H. C. Foster, Canandaigua.
Alex. McNil, Winona, Wis.
J. A. Hoager, Milwaukee.
H. H. West, Milwaukee.
George H. Smith, Detroit.
J. B. Carmichael, Davenport, Iowa.
R. Crampton, Rock Island, Ill.
A. Eyrich, New Orleans.
T. Hunt Butler, Buffalo.
John H. May, Philadelphia.
Arthur E. Welch, Philadelphia.
Albert B. John, Indianapolis.
Wm. J. Shuey, Dayton, O.
D. H. Davis, Coldwater, Mich.
J. C. McCreary, Erie, Pa.
George Remsen, Philadelphia.
B. M. Harger, Dubuque.
J. S. Lockwood, Boston.
W. D. Brooks, Boston.
Frank H. Dodd, New York.
Geo. R. Hanford, Watertown.
Geo. W. Guinness, Princeton, N. J.
Hiram E. Griffith, Niagara Falls.
Peter Paul, Buffalo.
Geo. W. Armstrong, Boston.

W. H. Watkins, Waco, Texas.
Erastus Darrow, Rochester.
M. D. Dewey, Rochester.
Charles E. Morris, Rochester.
Lansing G. Wetmore, Rochester.
Jerome J. Wood, Hudson, Mich.
Isaac E. Sheldon, New York.
Charles C. Hall, Elmira.
Frederic Hall, Elmira.
T. E. Smith, New York.
Andrew Geyer, New York.
E. C. Eastman, Concord, N. H.
A. J. Holman, Philadelphia.
John M. Phillips, New York.
L. E. Walker, Warsaw, N. Y.
Chas. W. Easton, Grand Rapids.
John H. Dingman, New York.
W. F. Christian, New York.
A. J. Tofel.
R. N. Gaily, Cincinnati.
J. H. DeNise, Newark, O.
H. H. Shepard, Kansas City, Neb.
Jos. N. Waggoner, Galena, Ill.
Newell Sanders, Bloomington, Ill.
E. M. Olds, Circleville, O.
M. Cunningham, Rochester.
Chas. A. Ogden, Knoxville, Tenn.
A. H. Pounsford, Cincinnati.
G. H. Putnam, New York.
E. L. Godecke, Cincinnati.
A. S. Parsons, Cambridge.
J. F. Garde, Philadelphia.
Edwin Regal, Oberlin, O.
George Wood, Philadelphia.
Thos. W. Deland, Boston.
M. Norton, Scranton, Pa.
O. H. P. Applegate, Ironton, O.
J. M. Arnold, Detroit.
Geo. Perkins, Chillicothe, O.
W. F. Draper, Andover, Mass.
O. J. Victor, New York.
J. A. Hopkins, Washington.
T. J. Brown, Toledo.
J. B. Parker.
S. M. Sackets.
B. N. Hurd, Titusville, Pa.
J. H. Reed, Mansfield, O.
Henry T. Coates, Philadelphia.
Martin Taylor, Buffalo.
Andrew F. Graves, Boston.
John S. Locke, Boston.
A. H. Smythe, Columbus, O.
Howard Hinkle, Cincinnati.
Lawrence Kehn, New York.
Eugene D. Hardy, Boston.
Joseph G. Cupples, Boston.
Wm. A. King, Owego, N. Y.
Jas. S. Wynkoop, Syracuse.
W. A. Houghton, New York.
Isaac C. Aston, Columbus, O.

One of the New Orleans train-boys thus explains how they turn an honest penny occasionally: "You see, each boy is furnished with just so much fruit, so many books and papers, and he is either obliged to show them up at the end of the route or else turn over the money for which they must have been sold. The only way it can be done is this: We sell a book to a passenger for \$1.50. He reads it, and then we give him a new book worth 50 cents for the one he has read. He is generally willing to make the exchange, and reads the new one. This, when read, he is ready to swap for a two-cent paper, which he leaves in the car when he gets out. This paper we pick up and put back in our pile, having all our books and papers and \$1.50. This is about the only show we have to make a decent living."

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

We make the following extracts from advance sheets of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co.'s circular for the first six months of the year:

"We present herewith very complete returns of the number of failures which have occurred throughout the United States in the first half of the present year, together with the amount of liabilities:

States.	Total for Six Months.	
	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama.....	20	\$523,000
Arkansas.....	17	211,500
California.....	116	2,507,670
Colorado.....	34	365,102
Connecticut.....	14	914,054
Delaware.....	14	124,500
District of Columbia.....	9	58,100
Florida.....	11	235,000
Georgia.....	79	2,066,215
Idaho.....	1	3,000
Illinois.....	175	3,888,226
Indiana.....	123	1,860,283
Iowa.....	78	436,652
Kansas.....	27	218,000
Kentucky.....	93	2,456,000
Louisiana.....	16	630,989
Maine.....	60	587,173
Maryland.....	68	1,008,135
Massachusetts.....	377	10,853,500
Michigan.....	81	740,111
Minnesota.....	79	812,125
Mississippi.....	36	1,045,750
Missouri.....	105	2,328,550
Nebraska.....	24	146,000
Nevada.....	16	271,100
New Hampshire.....	35	353,600
New Jersey.....	26	316,258
New York.....	283	5,712,797
New York City.....	335	14,762,500
North Carolina.....	25	253,400
Ohio.....	160	2,394,950
Oregon.....	13	202,948
Pennsylvania.....	294	8,745,445
Rhode Island.....	43	778,804
South Carolina.....	111	2,042,572
Tennessee.....	52	325,167
Texas.....	114	1,153,300
Vermont.....	33	274,200
Virginia and West Virginia.....	103	1,383,684
Wisconsin.....	94	752,719
Total.....	3,377	\$74,940,869

"Accurate comparison of the above figures for the same six months in previous years is impossible, owing to the absence of previous quarterly and half-yearly returns, but dividing by one-half the number of failures for the entire twelve months of previous years, the following will show a comparison sufficiently near the mark for all practical purposes:

Total Failures for Year.	One-half Tot. of same.	Tot. Liabilities for Year.	One-half Tot. of same.
1872....4,067	2,037	\$121,056,000	\$60,528,000
1873....5,183	2,591	228,499,000	114,249,500
1874....5,830	2,915	155,239,000	77,619,500
1875....1st 6 mos.	3,377	1st 6 months.	74,940,869

"While the above comparison shows a very trifling increase in the number of failures, it will be seen that the amount of liabilities is considerably less than the average of the four years.

"The reports from all chief centers of trade herewith submitted, and which are derived from the most reliable sources in each locality by our own representatives, indicate much that is encouraging. Whatever an abundant agricultural product will accomplish toward a restoration of prosperity will certainly this year be contributed. The purchasing and debt-paying power of the people in vast sections of the country will be improved,

while considerable activity must be provoked during the autumn in replenishing the small stocks of merchandise held in all hands. Other things than agricultural success may be needed to restore universal prosperity. Expectation founded on that basis has already led to disappointment. But whatever else may be needed, it seems hardly possible in the nature of things that a revival can be very much longer delayed. Every day brings us nearer to the commencement of a better state of things. We have all the elements of wealth at hand, abundant and varied resources, unrivaled means of transportation, a large surplus of unemployed capital, and, above all, a people who have experienced a far worse condition of things and yet have achieved success. It may be that the one hundredth anniversary of the nation will both come and go before we can chronicle permanent activity and profit in business; but if no worse comes to us in the interval than has befallen us in the six months under review, there will be cause for congratulation. The great lessons of patience and economy and the practice of such business principles as will equally apply to a poor as well as a prosperous condition of trade, will at least not have been taught in vain."

The Times has the following to say about the above report: "Some newspapers are commenting on the statement of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., with reference to the business failures in the last six months as very encouraging. We confess that we do not find them altogether so. They are at best extremely vague, because there have been no previous semi-annual statements, and the only way of making comparisons is to place the failures of the last half year by the side of one-half the failures of previous years. Taking this very rough method, Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. say 'it shows a very trifling increase in the number of failures, while it will be seen that the amount of liabilities is considerably less than the average of the four years.' This does not strike us as a very clear presentation of the facts. The increase in the number of failures over one-half of last year is sixteen per cent.; over the average of the four years it is twenty-four per cent. The decrease in the amount of liabilities from the average of the four years is only eight per cent., from last year only three per cent. It hardly seems correct to call the increase of twenty-four per cent. 'very trifling,' while the decrease of eight per cent. is 'considerable.' To us, it looks very much as if the stress of the times had spread, and was spreading, among the smaller dealers, and that the process of 'liquidation' made necessary by the collapse of 1873 had not yet been completed. On the other hand that process is an extremely healthy one, and severe as its immediate effects may be, it is an absolute condition precedent to solid prosperity."

Any manufacturer or merchant, in this enlightened age, who permits his accounts to be kept in a loose manner, whereby he cannot tell at a glance, monthly, the exact condition of his affairs, is not entitled to credit. Let our business men not be satisfied, or rest content in the feeling that they have "expert book-keepers," but let them make personal examination of their books themselves, and be able to show a balance sheet giving a true and exact state of their business. How many of the stationery firms of the country could furnish this to-morrow morning if called upon for it this evening?

HARRISON, BRADFORD & Co.'s

Celebrated

American

Steel

Pens.

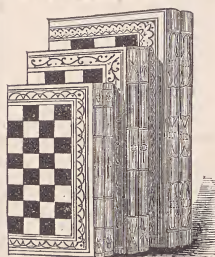
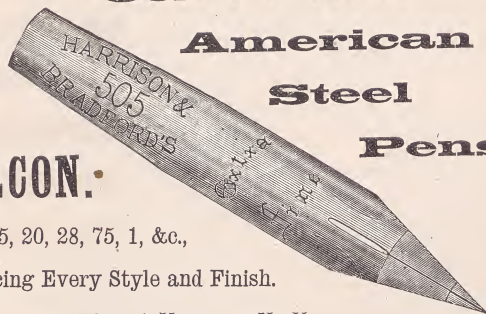
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Embracing Every Style and Finish.

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OFFICE: 75 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.



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Backgammon Boards, Satchels,

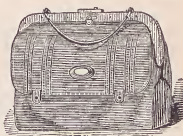
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MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,

Writing Desks,
Portfolios, &

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18 Dey St. N. Y.



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At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRIE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

HOW THERMOMETERS ARE MADE.

The *Polytechnic Bulletin* thus describes the manufacture of thermometers at the Tower Manufacturing Company's establishment, Chester, Pa:

The glass tubes, as received, are about a yard long. A boy nicks them with a hard steel knife, and breaks them into the length required. The bores, which are flat, are compared, by means of a lens, with those of ten standard sizes, and the tubes assorted accordingly. They are then passed to the blow-pipe table. Each glass blower has a foot-bellows, and uses an oil lamp. Melting the glass at one end of a tube, he blows it into a bulb by pressing the sides of a hollow india-rubber ball attached at the other, proportioning the size of his bulb to the bore of the tube, and ascertaining the size by using a pair of callipers. While the bulb is yet hot, the tube is inverted in mercury, which, as the bulb cools, rises and partially fills it. The tube is then withdrawn and a short india-rubber tube attached at its open end. Into this mercury is poured; that in the bulb is boiled to expel the air, which rises up through the mercury in the india-rubber tube, and an atmosphere of the vapor of mercury now fills the glass tube and bulb. As this condenses, the mercury in the india-rubber tube takes its place, when this tube, with any mercury remaining in it, is removed. The bulb is now warmed, and the open end of the glass tube hermetically sealed.

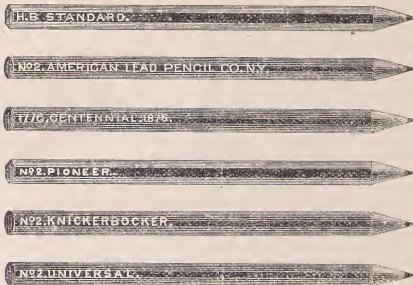
The bulb and a portion of the tube are immersed in melting ice, and the height of the mercury marked; they are then transferred to a bath at 62° Fahrenheit, and the height marked; next to a bath at 82° Fahrenheit, and the height again marked. The lengths of the three spaces of thirty degrees each are now carefully measured. If they are exactly equal, the bore of the tube is assumed to be uniform, and the degrees laid off on the brass scale of the thermometer are all made of the same length. If the spaces of thirty degrees each are not found to be exactly equal, then, by means of a highly ingenious dividing engine, the degrees on the scale are made to increase in length as the calibre of the tube diminishes. When the plate has been divided, and the figures and letters punched, it is passed, laterally, between rollers, to remove the burr left by the tools. Were it rolled lengthwise, the accuracy of the dividing would be impaired. The plate is then silvered and lacquered, the glass tube attached, and the whole slid into the well-known japanned tin case. The establishment turns out two hundred dozen thermometers a week.

THE PAPER COLLAR TRADE.

Most of the licensees of the Union Paper Collar Company met at Springfield, Mass., on the 13th, and failed, after much discussion, to conclude how to combine for higher prices. No satisfactory plan was presented to the meeting, and the subject will again come up on the 27th inst. at the office of the Union Paper Collar Company in this city. It is claimed that prices have declined below the limits of fair profit, and that greater loss must follow if measures are not taken to repair the injury thus inflicted on the trade. The Union Paper Collar Company, owning all of the patents for manufacturing cloth covered paper collars, having gained its suit in the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, intends to prosecute every violation of its patents.

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

These six brands represent our leading grades of Lead Pencils. On the receipt of 25 cents we will send one of each by mail.



Our leads are carefully graded, firm in texture, without brittleness or grit. We claim perfection in finish and packing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 483 & 485 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD PENS,

Gold, Pearl, Silver, Ivory and Rubber Pencils, Tooth-Picks, &c., at Wholesale.

The attention of the trade is called to the SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP and NEW DESIGNS of goods in our line. PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturer,
44 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.



ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMOST,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 163,919. Mucilage Holders.—Henry T. Cushman, Bennington, Vt.—The receptacle containing the liquid mucilage is united to the cap, thereby forming a base for the mucilage reservoir, and a cover to the chamber of the base, in which chamber the mucilaginous matter to be dissolved is kept in dry lump form.

No. 164,654. Game Tables.—N. W. Moulton, New York, N. Y.—A game table provided with an adjustable border, backgammon board, checker board, counters, and cribbage counters.

No. 164,657. Paper Clips.—William H. Pack and Joseph S. Vanhorn, Jersey City, N. J.—In combination with the base and a double spring fastened to such base, a lever having its forward end projecting beneath the double of the spring, and its rear end serving as its lifting handle.

No. 164,646. Book Clasp.—Newton Harlan, Washington, D. C.—The harp is made in two sections, each screw threaded, the upper one being adjustable within the lower one, and connecting with a lock secured to one of the covers, while the lower section is pivoted to a plate connected to the opposite cover. When the book is unlocked the harp can be folded down parallel with the cover, so as not to obstruct the manipulation of the leaves.

No. 164,723. Electric Toys.—Wm. J. Decker, New York, N. Y.

Electrical excitation in the glass, resulting from rubbing, causes the figures to dance and execute various gymnastic feats.

The electric toy composed of the glass plate which is supported on legs, and of the rubber, combined to affect the figures which are placed beneath the glass.

No. 164,730. Bell Toys.—Francis Arnold, Chatham, Conn.—The combination of a barrel, cylindrical throughout, or at or near its ends only, the bells attached to the inside or ends, by connections, and the bail, its ends entering the centers of the ends of the cylinder.

No. 164,791. Toys.—Charles A. Bailey, Cobalt, Conn.—A toy ball consisting of the spherical shell, with one or more bells permanently suspended therein.

No. 164,641. Musical Game Apparatus.—E. Draper, London, Canada.—A series of spring sliders answering to the keys of a piano are arranged in a vertical frame, and each slider may be disengaged by an accurately fired marble or other missile.

No. 164,671. Processes for Printing in Colors.—Winslow H. Holmes, Hastings, Mich.—For printing two or more colors from one plate or form. Impression in first color is taken from the whole form upon the surface of sheets secured to the platen, from which are cut out such parts of the design as are to be printed in another color; the sheets or cards in printing thus receiving no impression over the cut out portions of the platen. For the second color, from new platen sheets the parts printed in the first color are cut out.

No. 164,687. Stamp Cancellers.—Myer Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.—A sheet of stamps may be clamped upon the table, and will be fed forward one tooth of the rack with each stroke of the plunger. The ratchet-bar which feeds the table is interchangeable, and the pawl is adjustable to fit different teeth.

No. 164,636. Machines for Cutting and Delivering Printed Paper.—Walter Scott, Chicago, Ill.—The printed web is perforated between two cylinders, these passing to grippers on a cylinder having projections on its surface, which, meeting a yielding hinged section of the female cylinder, tear off the sheets, which are then passed alternately to two delivery cylinders and their tapes.

No. 164,721. Inkstands.—Samuel Darling, Providence, R. I.—The combination of an ink reservoir, a dipping cup, made outside of but in the same place with the reservoir, and extending below the bottom thereof, and a cap with a vent for the free circulation of air to and from the interior of the reservoir, causing the ink to stand at its natural level.

No. 164,742. Paper Boxes.—Louis A. Kettle, Phila-

delphia, Pa.—A lid formed with tongues which lock with inwardly projecting rims of the body of the box.

No. 164,833. Postage Stamp Holders.—P. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.—Is composed of several apartments for stamps of different denominations.

No. 164,838. Machines for Cutting Fan Leaves.—Philip Hufeland, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Fan leaves of uniform thickness can be cut by a reciprocating knife and its carriage, in connection with a spring clamp capable of a reciprocating motion, and admitting of an intermittent feeding of the material under the knife. Leaves of any desired thickness can be cut by adjusting the intermittent feed mechanism to the extent of its motion.

No. 164,832. Manufacture of Fans.—Philip Hufeland, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Blocks of wood for making fans are first prepared of sufficient length and width for the fan leaves, and of suitable thickness for two or more complete sets of leaves. They are then split into sheets of required size, the sheets being liable to adhere to each other at one edge. The split blocks are then exposed to the action of a suitable die for producing the shape required, by which a complete set of leaves is cut by one stroke of the die.

No. 164,840. Machine for Spotting Dominoes.—Isaiah S. and John W. Hyatt, Newark, N. J., and Charles M. Hyatt, Albany, N. Y., assignors to the Embossing Company.—Combination of a spotting die, reciprocating die carrier, a fixed perforated platform for holding and retaining the dominoes, and a clister beneath.

No. 164,847. Envelopes.—Alexander N. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Re-enforces the tongue or tuck of the closing flap, to admit of lighter postage in the manufacture of the article, and to facilitate the introduction of the tuck under such circumstances.

No. 164,873. Blank Books.—Ira Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to Reynolds & Reynolds, same place.—A blank book of sheets held to a flexible cover by a line of stitching through the center, with the ruled spaces consecutively changing from inside to cover, so that the ruling shall register, or nearly so, when the book is closed.

No. 164,904. Machines for Folding, Covering, and Pasting Paper.—C. Chambers, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.—For folding a sheet of paper and a cover separately, and uniting the two to form a pamphlet.

No. 164,920. Rotary Paper Cutters.—Agar Judson, Newark, N. J., assignor of one-half his right to D. Howard Judson, same place.—Lower series of knives are held loosely on shaft, and their tops inclined inward by pressure-spring and pin.

No. 164,977. Paper-Folding Machines.—Wm. Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Perforates the sheet at the line of fold, so that it can be easily detected. Provides the knife with a guard to shield the hand of the operator. The paper is supported, while being perforated, on fingers which give way to the folding blade.

No. 164,978. Paper-Folding Machines.—Wm. Daniels and Charles Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The plate acts as a holder, stripper, and hand-protector, and is operated by the projection upon the knife-arm fitting into the lug on the knife-shaft, so as to cause the holder and knife to move together, except when the holder is resting upon the paper, the projection having been lifted from the lug. The knife cuts the sheet, and the tongues, which are provided with cutting edges, sever it completely when the second fold is made.

No. 164,984. Combined Cigar-Tip Cutters and Watch-Charms.—Emil F. W. Eisenmann, New York, N. Y.—The locket carries a cutting-knife, which can be operated by pressure upon the stem under its ring, to sever the tip, the two meeting sides or edges of the locket forming a stationary cutter.

No. 165,009. Pencil Cases.—W. I. Tudlow, Rochester, N. Y.—A hollow cylinder or casing, having an aperture at each end and an internal screw-thread, in combination with the pencil adapted to move through the cylinder.

No. 165,079. Band Fasteners.—Edwin Dresser, Cambridge, assignor to Cambridgeport Diary Com-

pany, Cambridgeport, Mass.—A plate having a prong at each end has a bar struck from its center and bent downward, thus forming a slot to receive and clasp the end of the band.

No. 165,109. Tag Machines.—H. D. Mentzel, Baltimore, Md.—The parts are made interchangeable and adjustable for different-sized tags.

No. 165,123. Toy Chromotropes.—Thos. J. Robertson, Washington, D. C.—In connection with the stem of a whirling toy, loose disks, colored or marked, are employed, and a skeleton disk arranged to be secured to the tapered point of the stem, so as to leave room between for the light to strike the surface of the under disks.

No. 165,137. Paper Boxes.—J. R. Van Vechten, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A paper box having its body composed of a tube, and its head of a separate piece, supported, re-enforced, and secured to the body by means of the crimped and turned in portion, and having the central portion of the head countersunk within said portion.

No. 6,515. Paper Barrels.—John Wm. Jarboe, Greenpoint, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to J. F. Seiberling, trustee.—Patent No. 76,771, dated April 14, 1868.

CHARLES GOODYEAR AND THE INDIA RUBBER FANCY TRADE.

There will be few of our readers in the fancy trades who have not at late years dealt in some of the numerous articles to which Goodyear's method of vulcanizing has been applied in the manufacture, and to them the career of the inventor, taken from the current number of the *Spectator*, and the *North American Review*, will prove interesting.

This Charles Goodyear was an insolvent iron founder, a Yankee born in Connecticut, very shrewd, very inventive, and possessed of that asinine patience in which the true Anglo-Saxon, whether of Connecticut or Lancashire, exceeds the rest of mankind. The idea that he could make india-rubber useful by destroying its property of liquescence without impairing its elasticity took a fixed hold of his mind, and he melted his first pound of gum while in prison for debt. His first idea was the old one of dissolving the gum in turpentine, and he contrived to make some very pretty goloshes, with the slight drawback that, as June approached, they melted away into a stinking and sticky paste. He knew no chemistry, but repeated experiments convinced him that it was only by the admixture of some substance with his gum that he should ever succeed, and for a time he tried every article he could think of in the pharmacopoeia. Magnesia was his favorite nostrum, but some apparently excellent bindings made of india-rubber and magnesia turned, after exposure, into a substance as hard and brittle as shell. His experiments wore out his small means, till he pawned his wife's trinkets and his own clothes; and, finally, after two years of effort, he betook himself to New York, to obtain assistance from anyone who would put faith in india-rubber. There he found friends, who supplied materials on credit and lent him a room, and in a few months he discovered a new and very successful device. He boiled india-rubber in magnesia and quick-lime, and produced some sheets very smooth and very firm, and which sold very well, being, of course, impermeable to water, but which had one little defect. A drop of the weakest acid, such as apple juice, made them all sticky again. Then he tried the gum mixed with quick-lime only; then, guided by an accident, dissolved in aquafortis, and this time he hit on something valuable,

GREAT SALE OF FINE STATIONERY!

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3.

The Importation of Messrs. B. & P. LAWRENCE, No. 49 Maiden Lane, New York.

Ordered and imported expressly for their own sales. All of the highest grade, and aggregating a cost value upwards of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The whole to be Sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, without any reserve or limit, commencing Tuesday Morning, August 3d, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms.

The following will give an idea of the great variety and value of the goods to be offered :

A very large assortment of Alex. Pirie & Sons' celebrated Papers and Envelopes, in white and fashionable tints, in papeterie form, and in flat folios. Grand Quadrille Papers, in white and tints, with the latest style of fashionable Envelopes to match.

One thousand copying Letter Books, bound in half calf and half russia. Made from very best quality of French glazed paper, and thoroughly well bound.

A full line of Stephens' celebrated London Inks, comprising Fluid, Copying, Red, Blue, and Commercial Black Writing Inks.

A large variety of Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Tracing Cloth and Papers, Roll Drawing Papers.

An expensive line of Leather Goods, Glass Inkstands, Library Inkstands, Metallic Memorandum Books.

Glass Bankers' Inkstands in all sizes; Glass Paper Weights in great variety; Lead Pencils; Visiting Cards; Price Current Papers in Blue and White folios and letters; Water Colors, English and German; Mathematical Instruments; Copying Papers; Leather Portfolios, in Sheep and Morocco, with Gilt and Steel Locks; Backgammon and Chess Boards; Red Tape; Iron and Tin Goods; Cash Boxes with Patent Locks; Sponge Cups in Glass, etc., etc. A general assortment, too numerous to mention.

The whole will be offered on a credit of four and six months, for approved indorsed notes.

TERMS OF SALE.

On all purchases from the WHOLE CATALOGUE amounting to \$1000 and upward, FOUR and SIX months' credit; on purchases from the whole Catalogue, less than \$1000 and more than \$300, FOUR months' credit; and on all purchases less than \$300, CASH WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

Approved INDORSED notes to be dated on the FIRST day of the sale, payable to the ORDER of YOUR INDORSER, in the City of New York, satisfactory to the seller, will be required. Bills must be settled before the delivery of the goods, and within fifteen days after the sale. All bills not settled within twenty days from the last day of the sale, SHALL LOSE THE CREDIT to WHICH THE PURCHASER WOULD BE OTHERWISE ENTITLED, AND SUCH BILLS WILL BE PAYABLE IN CASH WITHOUT DISCOUNT. THIS RULE WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED. All goods not settled for within thirty days, to be resold on account of the purchaser, if responsible, or returned to the contributor. All deficiencies, imperfections and errors must be reported within ten days after the receipt of the goods; and if not so reported, the loss shall fall upon the purchaser.

The Sale will Commence at 9 o'clock, Tuesday Morning, August 3d.

Goods will be packed and shipped by Messrs. B. & P. LAWRENCE, thus guaranteeing careful and safe packing. Packing and shipping to be charged for at cost. Catalogues may be had on application, by mail or otherwise, to the Auctioneers.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

Lockwood's Paragon Autograph Albums.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

**THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.**

**Without Tiring Hand or Arm.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

PAPER-COLORING MACHINES.

Machines of which the object is to color the surface of the paper may be divided into two classes. The first consists of a flat table upon which the paper is laid, and is colored by means of an endless band and brushes. The second class includes cylinder coloring machines, in which the color is also laid on by means of brushes having a reciprocating movement. In this machine the paper from the roll passes over bars in which grooves are formed diagonal to the movement of the paper. These are employed to stretch the paper, and deliver it without any folds or irregularities. The color is contained in a box, and a band of felt or rubber takes it from the box and lays it on the paper as it passes over a copper roller. From the roller the paper travels on to the table, beneath a system of fixed movable brushes, consisting of—first, a fixed brush; second, a reciprocating brush; and third, three rotating brushes. The latter of these is of badger's hair, and has a circular motion imparted to it by means of a crank. Finally there is a long badger-hair spreader which is used to distribute the color equally. By this combination the color is spread with perfect equality. In connection with the coloring machine is a drying apparatus into which the paper is led. In the drying apparatus the paper hangs in festoons upon rollers until it is dried, whence it passes to a satining machine and to a cutting press. The drying chamber is maintained at the necessary temperature by a system of steam pipes.—*Engineering*.

NEW POSTAL CARDS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* gives the following description of the new postal card: "The Post Office Department has adopted a new design for postal cards, and the plates from which they are to be printed will be received at the manufactory in a day or two. The color is to be a light gray, and the superfluous printed matter and lines on the old cards are entirely done away with. On the upper left-hand corner is simply the monogram, 'U. S.', across which in a scroll are the words, 'Postal Card.' On the right-hand corner is the stamp, nearly square, instead of elliptical like the old, the sides of the stamp being ornamented with emblematic figures, and over the top the words 'U. S. Postage,' and on the bottom the words 'One Cent,' both inscriptions to be surrounded with scroll work. The center of the stamp will contain a profile of the Goddess of Liberty, and the ground of the stamp will be ruled instead of solid as formerly. There will be no watermark on the paper, which is to be of higher finish than before, and the printing will be in black ink. Of the new cards, forty instead of thirty-six will be printed on a sheet, and the Post Office Department has recently authorized postmasters to issue them in quantities of 10,000. The new card is to be much better adapted to general use than the old, and the manufacturers anticipate a marked increase in the consumption. The report just compiled by First Assistant Postmaster-General Barber shows that 107,616,000 postal cards were sold during the fiscal year which ended June 30, against 91,007,000 issued during the preceding year, an increase of about eighteen and one-sixth per cent. The supply of cards at the factory in this city has for some time exceeded the demand, and about 5,000,000 are generally kept on hand."

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hartford and Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer and The Paper Trade Journal.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

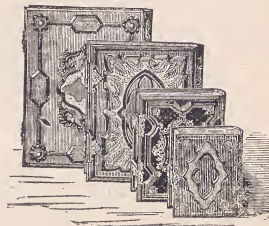
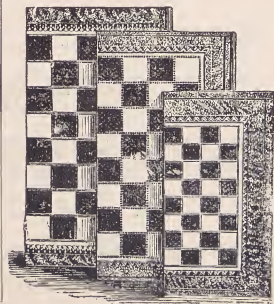
President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



BRONZING.

Among the most interesting processes of the trade must be placed bronzing. The different colors produced by bronzing are steel, black, green, copper and Florentine. In steel, the article to be bronzed is covered with acid made of various chemical substances, and is brushed by a revolving scratch brush made of wire. In this case the article is not heated at all, but in green bronzing it is heated a little; a liquid is afterward applied by a brush, and is then dried on a stove to absorb the liquid out of the pores of the metal. It is then covered with the solution again. In black and green bronzing, the article is covered with black lead, and carefully brushed with a hand brush. In the latter case the color is entirely produced by lacquer.

After the work is dressed and finished it is lacquered. This is done by covering the "finished" brass work with transparent varnish to preserve the surface and finish of the articles from ordinary and extraordinary atmospheric and other influences," and "may be said to complete the manipulatory operations in the manufacture of objects in brass." The lacquer is put on by brushes, and the articles are dried on stones. This light work is done by girls or young women. It makes the bright color of the brass permanent, and prevents its oxidation on exposure to the influence of the atmosphere. The metal is so sensitive that oxidation or tarnishing will be visible after a few hours' exposure. Good lacquering entirely prevents this.

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPS.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber reports that 107,616,000 postal cards were issued during the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, against 91,079,000 issued for the year which ended June 30, 1874. The increase is equivalent to about 18 1-6 per cent., showing that the postal cards are growing in popular favor. The value of the issue of ordinary postage stamps during the year ending June 30, 1875, was \$18,381,479, an increase of \$966,237, over the previous year; of newspaper and periodical postage stamps, \$815,902.47; of ordinary stamped envelopes and wrappers, \$4,124,477.34, an increase of \$242,284.58; \$1,076,160; of total issues for sale to the public, \$24,388,018.81, an increase of \$2,219,794.05 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874. The sale of postage stamps for the fiscal year amounted to \$834,970.25, a decrease of \$580,974.95 since June 30, 1874; official stamped envelopes, \$354,523.18, an increase of \$1,065.52 over the year 1874.

Many young men think that it is impossible to succeed in business unless they possess considerable capital at the start. These doubters should take courage from the example of those in our trade who have established themselves without other means than they acquired by their own unaided exertions. We might mention a score of names of those with whom this has been the case. Mr. Samuel Raynor founded his extensive envelope manufacture with the savings from his salary as a clerk. L. J. Powers, of the Powers Paper Company, started in life as a newsboy, which may be considered pretty near the lowest round of the ladder. J. O. Smith, founder of the American stationery hardware manufacture, began business before he was of age, and when he started house-keeping thought \$800 a year rent for his house was terribly extravagant.

ROBERT SNEIDER,
37
JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
FINE STATIONERY
ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, DIE SINKING
For The Trade.



EDWARD TODD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Gold Pens,
Pencil Cases,
Tooth Picks.**

Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fac simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Members of the
Book and Stationery Trade

Are cordially invited to make their headquarters
at the

**STATIONERS'
EXCHANGE,**

No. 74 Duane Street,

Where room has been fitted up with all office conveniences
for their accommodation, FREE OF CHARGE.

Mr. ANDREW GEXER will be happy to meet all his friends at the Exchange, and will gladly be of service to them while in the city.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

CRANDALL'S MENAGERIE.

The Orange Judd Company (No. 245 Broadway), as general agents, offer a new toy for children, which is likely to come into favor with the little ones and is not devoid of attraction for grown people. The toy is known as Crandall's Menagerie, and admits of a great variety of combinations which, besides giving amusement, will aid to develop constructive ability, excite thought, and inculcate patience. Six animals are the foundation of the toy, and it is said that their transformations may be multiplied to ten thousand. The Crandall blocks and toys heretofore offered have been a great fund of enjoyment to people of differing sexes and ages, and there is reason to believe that the Menagerie will meet with equal if not greater favor. The price is \$2 per box.

B. Illfelder & Co., No. 60 John street, have now on view a new importation of novelties, lately purchased abroad by Mr. Illfelder in person, at prices which will be favorable in this market. The entire line of 'new goods has not arrived, but from those already received we derive a number of interesting items. One of the neatest things that we saw was a paper-weight representing a clock, and which seems well adapted to the opposing uses for which it has been constructed. The mechanism of the clock is complete, and serves to good purpose for keeping time.

Several new styles with a complete line of wooden, papier-maché writing desks, and inlaid, have also been introduced.

We notice further a very pretty series of work-boxes in velvet and gill, album style, containing all necessary appliances. In other goods were sample cards of German slate pencils of every size; a complete line of school sets and instruments, in styles new to this country; a variety of new importations in the way of staple goods, such as copying pencils, school colors in carved boxes, elegantly carved English chessmen, wooden dominoes, made of two different kinds of wood, and in polished boxes.

Messrs. Illfelder & Co. also display a great variety of handsome albums, in about one hundred different styles. We were shown a novelty in the way of a pen, which seemingly requires no ink, and employs no fluid except water. The pen consists of an ordinary barrel pen, with an interior cylinder, detachable, and which probably contains an ink powder readily soluble. The great convenience of this article lies in the fact that it may be carried in the pocket, and without any other aid than a few drops of water, almost always attainable, can supply its own ink, and be always in readiness for any emergency calling for its service.

This firm also displays a fine assortment of card cases, in embossed and inlaid pearl, tortoise shell, &c., of varied and fanciful design.

Koch, Sons & Co. recently opened some new importations, which they are now offering to the trade. A brief and cursory inspection was alone required to satisfy an observer that there are many things which admit of con-

stant improvement, and that this firm are not slow to avail themselves of the changes in the styles and character of goods coming within their line. A brief *résumé* of some of their latest novelties is appended.

One of the latest importations is a line of Photograph Albums, quarto, octavo and oblong, in Turkish and Russia leather, with new styles of embossed covers, the patterns of which are at once graceful and novel. They also exhibit Autograph Photograph Albums in Morocco and Russia, the design being to combine on the same page a portrait with the signature, or history, or some personal reminiscence of its original. These, it is said, will be offered at very low prices, in order to introduce the styles. The Centennial Album, so called, has places for inserting pictures, notably of the Centennial building, in the inside of the album with crystal plate glass coverings. The books are adapted for two or four openings or one cabinet opening. In other goods, are a new style of Portfolio Desk Pad, with the blotter on the outside, which runs in two sizes, from demi to medium; a Bankers' Expansive Case with dimensions adjustable to its contents, and sold cheaper than the ordinary cases; Autographic Albums in Pirie's papers; Students' Companions with nickel lock and containing inkstand, sponge cup, pencils and penholders, and, in those made for girls, sewing implements. Messrs. Koch also offer a new line of Backgammon Boards in paper simulating leather and in black and gold, and at about one-sixth of the price. They have also Cases for Playing-cards with centers in different colors; Wooden Dominoes in black and gold, and as an article seemingly well adapted for the purposes of its design, and at once neat, compact, and durable, they exhibit a new Sermon Cover with patent binder, and which can easily be folded up. This style of cover is also well adapted to the use of lawyers and for carrying music.

Mr. Chas. D. Meigs, Jr., of the firm of Merrill, Hubbard & Co., wholesale book-sellers, Indianapolis, Ind., has been in the city for several days introducing a novelty in the way of a slate cover, on which he has just secured letters patent. This little device seems not only to be a novelty, but a thing of real value. It is made exactly like the cover of a book (with round corners), the slate being placed between the cover just as the leaves of a book, where it is securely held to its place by three little staples which are driven through the back of the cover into the frame of the slate. When fastened on in this way one side of the cover will turn round on the reverse side of the slate, where it is entirely out of the way while the slate is in use. With one of these covers the slate presents a neat and clean appearance, is much lighter and more durable than an ordinary double slate, while the surface is perfectly protected from scratches, and the figures or writing thereon from accidental erasing. For further particulars see next issue of THE STATIONER.

Victor E. Manger has just issued a new list of domestic playing cards, including six new lines, among which are the Steamboats, Highlanders No. 2, Club Highlanders No. 1, and the Grand Pachas. These later patterns are intended to suit the fancies and meet the demands of the trade, and the specimens that we have seen are likely to achieve success. Another list, with new and desirable patterns of the imported cards for the season of 1876-6 is preparing, and will soon be issued.

THE BOOK AND STATIONERY FAIR.

The fair now holding at Clinton Hall is attractive and interesting. It does not appear, however, to completely serve the purpose for which it was inaugurated, inasmuch as sales are few, and the principal object of the gathering is thereby lost. The restrictions placed upon sales in the way of percentages and demand for endorsements are generally conceded to work to the disadvantage of the fair as such. The display of books is large and varied, and the publishers have vied with each other to present an attractive selection of works suited to every demand of the trade. But as the special province of this report does not extend intimately to the book trade, there is little more to add in this respect than a general congratulation upon the style and success of the book fair. The stationery department of the fair is full, yet far from representing the trade in its magnitude and importance. All space available for stationers has been taken up, but in the review appended it will be seen that the trade, although represented by leading firms, does not quite take the position to which it is numerically entitled. The following is the list of houses represented, with brief mention of the lines of goods on exhibition:

Porter & Bainbridge make their principal display on "Ye Centennial Paper," an article specially prepared in view of the great exhibition next year, and intended and destined to show the foreign trade why they are unable to sell more goods in this country. This firm also shows a line of tinted papers and card stock.

F. H. Dunkinson makes a fine exhibit of Royal Irish linens, and of foreign papers, also of Broadway vis-a-vis papeterie and a line specially prepared for bankers' and merchants' use.

Aikin, Lambert & Co. display an elegant variety of elegant gold pens in an almost in conceivable number of patterns, and of a style and finish unexcelled in this or any other market. They have also a new kind of case in plate glass with silver mountings and half oval front, which adds greatly to the display, although it can lend nothing to the attractiveness of their stock.

L. Prang & Co., of Boston, need no encomium for their admirable chromos, of which they show a large collection unsurpassed in detail and beauty. They also offer an assortment of motto cards, a series of water color studies and aids for object teaching for educational purposes, and a large line of goods for day and Sabbath schools. They have also a series of parallels of historical ornaments, prepared under the supervision of William R. Ware, for the use of students in art schools, and interesting alike to architects and fresco painters for general household ornamentation. They further exhibit "Planet forms ornamentally treated," designed by Grace Carter, intended to lead art students in forming original designs for wall paper, carpets or china decoration. Their styles of business cards are choice and beautiful, and embrace 150 different designs.

Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co. have a large line of albums in calf and Turkey morocco, of which one style with nickel-plated mounting and edges is novel and striking. They offer also a large line of mems, diaries, and blank books and stationery for the general trade.

Chas. S. Plummer, of Newark, N. J., exhibits numerous stationers' specialties, together

with patented articles used in the stationery trade.

The Springfield Envelope Co., P. P. Kellogg, agent, show an extensive assortment of envelopes and papereries.

Henry Levy & Son offer a great variety of pocketbooks of foreign and domestic manufacture and of attractive styles.

S. D. Burlock & Co. have on exhibition an assortment of photographic albums, which will amply repay inspection.

The Powers Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., have an assortment of papereries, papers and envelopes.

The Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford show a line of envelopes, ruled and flat papers, papereries and initial stationery, together with the Hudson & Cheney Paper Company's bond paper, banknote, map, parchment and tracing papers.

Carter, Dinsmore & Co. have a good display of their well-known inks and mullage.

Levison & Blythe, of St. Louis, Mo., exhibit a superior article of violet copying ink.

R. B. Dovel's Sons, by R. E. Bennett, present a fine line of inks, mullage and sealing-wax.

Berlin & Jones exhibit a full line of envelopes and of fancy fine papers.

Charles Taber & Co., of New Bedford, Mass., show a very handsome assortment of passe-partouts, picture frames, mats, chromo-lithographs, and photographs. Their specimens of imitation woodwork in paper are remarkable for their beauty and fidelity to nature.

Ives & Alfred have an assortment of envelopes and fine stationery, with imitations of Pirie's papers in American stock so finely made as to enter fairly into competition with the foreign manufacture.

Rubens & Co. exhibit pocket-books and bill-books in choice variety.

E. & A. T. Anthony make, of course, a beautiful display of albums, stereoscopes and graphoscopes, together with an almost infinite variety of velvet and gilt frames. Their albums embrace 130 different styles.

Robert Snider has an assortment of patent envelopes in fanciful designs. He also exhibits a new design in hand stamps, very portable and convenient in operation.

Kaufman & Jonas have a large line of photographic albums in 300 differing styles. They also offer specimens of paper ornaments, small chromos and calendars.

Anderson & Cameron exhibit the American school cards, notes, drafts and receipts, marriage certificates, gum labels, wax seals, and English Bristol board visiting cards.

J. Q. Preble & Co. have a large display of blank books, Holyoke papers, envelopes, Washington medallion pen, and Towne & Co.'s perforated board. They have also the standard copying books, made of white paper, and which seems destined to become quite popular.

Edward E. Brown makes specialties of fine wedding goods in new styles, all kind of English, French and German papers, and the best qualities of American papers.

L. Dubernet has a handsome assortment of passe-partouts, fancy gilt frames, gilt easels, velvet stand and frames, with specimens of fire gilding. He also shows a novelty in penholders, which by means of a sliding barrel expels the pen without coiling the fingers.

C. D. Pratt (A. & E. Wallach & Co.) maintains his reputation for choice fancy goods, selected with infinite care and unquestionable taste. His goods are exactly suited for presents, or where fashion and style and exact the

most pleasing and elegant characteristics. He exhibits a large assortment of leather goods, such as card-cases, memorandums and portemonnaies in calfskins of various shades and colors, and of Russia in new shades of dark and light blue, together with the old styles which have hitherto commanded attention. His line of writing desks in domestic and foreign woods are superior in design and finish, and, although manufactured here, are made by workmen whom he has imported for the purpose. He has also cut-glass inkstands, glass prismatic paper weights, of double refraction, and a new line of geometrical weights cheaper than ever before. His albums are of choice variety and styles and elegant design.

Samuel Raynor & Co.'s display chiefly comprises envelopes, of which they have a good and varied line. They also exhibit fine papereries of Pirie's papers, which they import and make up here.

Lewis Pattberg & Bros. make an exhibition of fine metal work, velvet passe-partouts, easels, mountings, pins, and toilet-hand-lashes. They also announce that they manufacture to order, so as to meet the special requirements of the trade.

Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co. have one of the finest lines of envelopes and stationery on view. Their fancy papereries, loose and in boxes, embrace over two hundred different varieties. Their goods are of the finest quality, and their styles are of a very attractive character.

Willy Wallach, whose display strikes the eye upon first entering the room, has some beautiful specimens of marquerie in haekgammon boards, &c. He exhibits standard papereries in three qualities, Reibach's copying ink pencils, Boyce's book clamp, and Wehr's "tinted cartoons," or ink tablets for the pocket. He has also a good display of writing-desks, library inkstands in cut glass of the latest patterns, French safety inkstands, and paper weights. Mr. Wallach offers a new style of letter clip euphonicly called the "Stick Under Your Nose" Clip. It is of simple construction, handy, and well adapted for desk use. He has also Adrien Maurin's violet black and jet black writing inks.

Edward Todd & Co. have a good assortment of gold pens for all grades of work and of attractive appearance.

The American Lead Pencil Company exhibits its well known manufactures of lead pencils, crayons, and copying pencils of 125 different styles. Their copying pencils are all that is claimed for them, and compare favorably with anything of the kind offered by the trade.

The Eagle Pencil Company exhibit, in addition to their elegant assortment of lead pencils, crayons, and copying pencils, a new style of penholders with revolving barrel, which disengages the pen without getting ink upon the fingers. They also exhibit a telescopic penholder of light construction, hollow, and containing a lead pencil, for which it serves at once as a case and a protection.

H. B. Nims & Co., of Troy, represented by Mr. Knight, of the firm, exhibit school globes and pamphlet cases.

W. W. Harding, of Philadelphia, has an assortment of photographic albums.

The Morgan Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass., show a full line of their papereries, inkstands, &c.

It will be seen, therefore, that although the foregoing enumeration contains many well-known names in the trade, the limits of the

fair might have been expanded. The greatest success has been in bringing buyers and sellers together in such a way as to demonstrate the benefit of a focal point where the market can be taken in upon a rapid review, and where time, which to out-of-town buyers is of importance and certainly means money, will not be exhausted in searching around for goods to meet their requirements.

TRADE COSSIP.

Hovey's Patent Lock Umbrella Stands are of new design, and not liable to get out of order. They are strongly made of the best malleable iron, and simple in construction.

Irwin, Lane & Co., at Elkhart, Ind., are running their mill about two-third capacity. They have a very fine mill, and are making note and ledger papers. Their production all finds a market in the West.

Parties not being able to attend the auction sale of stationery from B. & P. Lawrence, on August 3, can make arrangements with Mr. Andrew Geyer to buy for them by sending a marked copy of the catalogue to his address, with the outside limit of price. A commission of 5 per cent. will be charged.

A HANDSOME ESTABLISHMENT.—The renovation of Eaton & Lyon's store at Grand Rapids, Mich., is about completed, making one of the finest double stores in the State. The entire establishment has been improved, and is filled with a large new stock of goods in the book and stationery line. Its young and enterprising proprietors deserve praise for their energy and go-aheadness.

We have never heard of an instance in which an intelligent and well educated young man has undertaken to learn a useful trade thoroughly, and failed to make a substantial and creditable success. There is always a demand for skilled labor, and no man who is master of a trade, and who possesses intelligence, ambition and good principles, need fear for his future or the future of those dependent upon him. We would not, of course, advise young men to give up profitable and congenial employment as clerks and bookkeepers in order that they may learn trades. Clerks and bookkeepers are as necessary as mechanics, and some must serve in these positions; but there are now altogether too many seeking to fill them, and thousands of young men might adopt the course suggested with lasting advantage to themselves and the community.

PASTILES OF SOLUBLE INK OF ALL SHADES.—MM. Richaux and Gauthier-Dreyfus claim the following strange mixtures: For a common ink, place in a basin with water bichromate of potash, salt of sorrel and alum; then extract of logwood and the black-blue extract of coal, whatever that may be. The liquid is evaporated, and the residue molded into pastiles. For sympathetic and copying inks: Water, yellow chromate, oxalic acid, alum, sugar, dextrine, logwood, coralline, and the black-blue above mentioned. For a eumaine: Carbonate of soda, acetic acid, coralline, "carmine of indigo," (!) dextrine and sugar. (How a red ink is to be obtained from a mixture containing extract of indigo, or carmine of indigo, as the French unhappily call it, does not appear.) Violet ink: Carbonate of soda, coralline, indigo blue, dextrine, and methylic violet. Methylic violet will be better without the coralline and the indigo blue.—*Chemical Review*.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Bezique.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Dreka's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perforated, Monochromatic.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.

Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.
Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.

Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.
Cork Screens.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Steatite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Deed Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Union Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyelets.
Eyelet Fastener—McGill's.
Eyelet Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyelet, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovell's, Guyot's, Indelible, Payson's, Sear's, India, Jetoline, Knapp's, La Pensane, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's, Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, BB, BB Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Bronze Library, Cocoa, Combination, Counting House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Euclid, Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Sili-man's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.

K

Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Blocks.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Dovell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numerical Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's, Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Union Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whamman's.
Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Papeteries, Sermon, Sermon paper, Specification; Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Kewes.
Paper—Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Parallel Rulers.
Pastel Crayons.
Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.
Pencils—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.
Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Pens—Glass (Briggs'), Gold, Quill, Ruling.
Pens, Steel—Blauzy, Pouré & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Perry's, Spencian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.
Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.
Picks—Quill, Wood.
Pin Bowls, Cups.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.
Point Protectors.
Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.
Portfolio.
Post Office Boxes, Slates.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Presses—Notarial, Seal.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willert's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.
 Receiving Boxes.
 Reel, Twine and Tape.
 Reporter's Books.
 Reward Cards.
 Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
 Rings—Key, Suspending.
 Rogers' Erasers.
 Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'
 Rubber Bands—Perry's.
 Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
 Sponge, Tips.
 Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
 Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
 Tingley.
 Rules, Pocket.
 Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
 Sand Boxes.
 Satchels, School.
 Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
 Scholar's Companion.
 Seal Presses.
 Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
 Seals—Lawyer's, Notarial.
 Sharpeners, Pencil.
 Shears.
 Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Seatite.
 Slate Rubbers.
 Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
 Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
 Book, Transparent.
 Sponge Cups.
 Sponges.
 Stencil Combination.
 Stereoscopes.
 Stereoscopic Views.
 Straps, Book.
 Styles.
 Suspending Braces, Rungs.

T

Tablets, Ivory.
 Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
 Tape—Pink, Measures.
 Taste.
 Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.
 Tinsel or Copper Foil.
 Tinting Saucers.
 Thermometers.
 Thumb Tacks.
 Tooth Picks.
 Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
 T Squares.
 Twine Boxes, Cutters.

W

Wafer or Pin Cups.
 Wafers.
 Wallets—Bill, Russia.
 Washing Lists.
 Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
 Water Bowls.
 Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
 Wax, Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
 Weights, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
 Well's Ink.
 Whist Counters, Markers.
 Willett's Card Racks.
 Work Boxes.

To the numerous inquiries as to when the "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected index of the book as far as possible. We wish our friends would look this over, and if we have omitted anything, would notify us at once, as the first pages have already gone to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and we hope to have the book ready for delivery some time in August. We have tried to make the Price List complete, but, as to err is human, we need to have all the help our friends can give us.

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Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
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*Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all
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 ...A. F. Payne, Dayton, O.
 ...Fred Hall, Elmira, N. Y.
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 ...J. H. Thomas, Dayton, O.
 ...Mr. Hargis, Duluth, Minn.
 ...W. A. King, Oswego, N. Y.
 ...Mr. Shinkle, Cleveland, O.
 ...J. E. Shorb, St. Louis, Mo.
 ...S. C. Abbott, Omaha, Neb.
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 ...Joseph Knight, Troy, N. Y.
 ...A. L. Dresser, Portland, Me.
 ...C. C. Humphrey, Adrian, Mich.
 ...J. K. Gill, Portland, Oregon.
 ...G. N. Waggoner, Galena, Ill.
 ...J. H. May, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ...C. C. Hall, Portland, Oregon.
 ...B. H. Ticknor, Boston, Mass.
 ...Martin Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.
 ...H. C. Clark, Vicksburg, Miss.
 ...C. Allen, New London, Conn.
 ...C. W. Colton, La Crosse, Wis.
 ...E. F. Dillingham, Bangor, Me.
 ...Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.
 ...Mr. Shepard, Kansas City, Mo.
 ...L. R. Penfield, Hillsdale, N. Y.
 ...E. P. Judd, New Haven, Conn.
 ...J. A. Hoeger, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ...R. T. Wetslager, Des Moines, Ia.
 ...C. A. Barnham, Norwicht, Conn.
 ...Mr. Eaton, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 ...J. B. Carmichael, Davenport, Ia.
 ...L. H. Powers, Springfield, Mass.
 ...L. C. Andrews, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 ...W. E. Seymore, New Orleans, La.
 ...Mr. Adams, of Knight, Adams & Co., Boston, Mass.
 ...Mr. Knight, of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL.

—"Brown" is poetical, so R. H. Stevens says.
 -The representative of H. B. Nims & Co. at the trade fair is lost. Good Knight, Joe!
 -S. C. Abbott, of Omaha, represents the farthest Western point of any man at the Book Fair.
 -Carter, Dismore & Co. are the only people at the Book Fair who keep their samples under lock and key.
 -Charlie Norton, representing the Canadian Southern Freight Line, is offering rates to Chicago at 25 cents.
 -Mr. Lockwood, of Lockwood, Brooks & Co., of Boston, leaves the Book Fair for a trip through the Adirondacks.
 -Reinbrecht says, "Ye Centennial Paper" is the best of English hand-made paper, made by the Americans. (Sic)
 -J. E. Zender, representing Henry Levy & Son at the Book Fair, has just returned from a trip for importation orders for the fall trade, and reports success.
 -A. F. Payn and Isaac C. Aston are of the lost and missing. It is to be hoped that no accident has befallen the father of the book reform and his right-hand man.
 -It is quite a sight to see the representatives of the Powers Paper Company, Morgan Envelope Company and the Pilmpton Company hobnobbing together over their samples at the Fair.
 -The Cambridgeport Diary Company, is represented at the Fair by Mr. E. M. Dresser, who takes this opportunity to renew his acquaintance with the trade, and by Mr. Parsons, their traveling agent.
 -We have met with many anxious inquiries after our representative at Niagara. We are happy to say that he is back in New York—safe. We are at a loss to imagine the reasons for so much solicitude

but cannot believe that anything could have happened at the "Big Drink" (we had almost said d—k) to excite any alarm or undue anxiety as to his well-being.

—Martin Taylor, B. W., who was voted to be the happiest man at Niagara, is in despair because his celebrated book cover will not fit the Falls. He has also a full line of samples of Johnson's buff-tinted copying books.

—The trade indulged in a dinner at the St. James Hotel last night. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Walter S. Appleton, Joseph Knight, Mr. Porter & Coates, and Mr. Clapp, of B. P. Dutton & Co.

HINTS TO CLERKS.

BY ANDREW GEYER.

People in the stationery business frequently call upon us to recommend suitable persons as clerks or salesmen, and we are almost as frequently at a loss to comply with the demand. The great need in the business to-day is a complete knowledge of the trade. Some months ago we said that there were not over six gentlemen in New York who were thorough stationers, and this statement has not been disputed and cannot be disproved. There are many perfectly familiar with every detail of their specialty, ready at a moment's notice to figure the cost of a blank book or binding job, to give the exact weight of paper by the lightest touch of the hand, but they are not so plenty as they might seem. We can readily count them, and most of them have become members of the firms to which they belong simply because of their special knowledge. If clerks were not quite so anxious for the close of their daily labor, and did not show a disposition to do as little as they can and get all the pay possible, they would do better. When a young man shows himself able and willing to learn, some of those older in the trade should help the beginner over the first rudiments; tell him the difference between wove and laid papers or plain and ruled; teach the beginner that in order to attain standing and position in the trade he must attend to little things; that "Poor Richard's" advice to take care of the pennies and the pounds would take care of themselves is applicable to no other business more than to ours. We would then soon have a set of clerks growing up around us who would be an honor to themselves and the trade.

In this and subsequent articles which will appear under this heading, we shall try to give such hints about general goods which go to make up a stationer's stock as will enable the beginner to build himself up, until he can see and learn for himself, and while they will not be intended for head clerks or those holding responsible positions, yet judging from orders that come to New York and from requests for information which are received from those who evidently think they know it all, even this class will derive some benefit.

The boys just beginning the business are ordered to have the store open at 8 o'clock. Now this does not mean that the store is to be opened just in time to sweep out before the proprietor comes. The young clerk ought to be at the store at 7 o'clock at the latest. An hour is none too much time to take down the shutters, adjust the shades, remove the coverings on the counters, dust the stock, and give the store that appearance of cleanliness which goes far to make a cheerful-looking store. Remember to let your head save your heels,

and, acting on this, before you take broom in hand, provide a barrel of sawdust, and pour upon a pail full all the water it will absorb, and then spread this lightly over the floor you are about to sweep. By doing this well and sweeping carefully, there will be hardly any dust flying to settle finely upon the goods, and to remove with the duster. Do everything well, and be sure you sweep clean; go into all the corners around the base of the counters and platforms, and when sweeping be very careful not to throw the dirt with the broom, for it will not speak well or help to raise your wages if your employer finds the front of the envelope boxes covered with dirt or the paint on the counters spotted.

Before putting the broom away remember that the sidewalk is a part of the store, and that the outside of the building is also to be cared for, and that a pail full of clean water thrown upon the windows will take off the streaks of dirt upon the glass. If the office and desk of your employer are placed in your charge, see to it that they are always ready at his usual time of arrival; that the room is aired, the cuspidor cleaned and partly filled with clean water, all the papers left as you found them, the chair in position and the mail laying on the desk ready for his hands. These things all done, you are at liberty to open any goods that may have arrived by express or freight, taking care not to cut any strings on the bundles, but to untie all knots, and after the cord is removed to roll it into a ball for future use. If a case is to be opened, loosen the top all around first with a chisel so as not to split the top cover, as you may wish to use the box again. After detaching each part of the cover, and before putting the goods upon the counter, remove all the nails before throwing the pieces on the floor, and thus avoid stepping upon the points, thereby spoiling your shoes and endangering your person. These details are preliminary to the business of the day, upon which we shall offer suggestions upon another occasion.

ADVERTISE.—In times of dullness and depression you had best advertise. One of our greatest and most prosperous merchants fully realized the value of this principle, and was wont to declare that his greatest measure of success was due to acting upon it. When competitors in trade complained of dull business and wondered at his prosperity, he was only deriving the benefit of steady and judicious advertising. People must buy, while there is always something to be sold, and fair dealing, equitable profits with careful management and the prominence in trade to be derived from advertising, are sure to be rewarded.

The need of technical education is not less severely felt in trade than in other pursuits. It is unfortunate that our mercantile classes should be left to gain, often at the cost of dearly bought experience, the knowledge even of the first principles which govern mercantile intercourse; that the phenomena of foreign exchange and the domestic money markets should be so little understood by the mass of business men; that the instruments of commerce, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, policies of insurance, should be handled with so little comprehension of their meaning; while great ignorance exists respecting the laws effecting partnership, agencies, sales, shipping, insurance and other mercantile relations.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JULY 9, 1875.
(Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

Books.....	351	\$47,591
Newspapers.....	129	6,392
Engravings.....	46	16,865
Ink.....	27	1,982
Lead Pencils.....	18	3,894
Paper.....	180	21,800
Steel Pens.....	1	1,621
Stationery.....	9	1,541
Total.....		\$101,479

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY**

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING JULY 13, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	23,513	\$6,555
Paper, pkgs.....	124	3,342
Paper, cases.....	64	2,635
Books, cases.....	74	5,968
Stationery, cases.....	19	2,185
Total.....		\$20,695

**IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK,**

JULY 6 TO JULY 21, 1875.

E J Horstman, Mosel, Bremen, 1 cs.
G J Kraft, by same, 2 cs.
Kaufman & Jonas, by same, 4 cs.
Spomer & Bauer, by same, 1 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 4 cs.
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs hangings.
R Mueller & Co, by same, 3 cs.
Isanatt Bros, by same, 2 cs.
J Seiglich, by same, 1 cs.
G J Kraft, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 2 cs.
Avery, Penabert & Co, Amerique, Havre, 1 cs.
H A Gane's Son & Co, Steinmann, Antwerp, 3 cs.
Glendenning & McLeish, State of Indiana, Glasgow, 3 cs.
Lassmootch & P, Klopstock, Hamburg, 1 cs.
F Cleibill, Deumark, London, 1 cs hangings.
Kasly, Edleston & Co, Rothnia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Scovill Mfg Co, Switzerland, Antwerp, 20 cs.
J T Meyer & Co, Odor, Bremen, 1 cs.
R & P Lawrence, Canada, London, 3 cs.
Wm Fleming, Ethiopia, Glasgow, 1 cs.
Lascovich & Phelps, Amerique, Havre, 1 cs.
Hester Bros, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 1 cs hangings.
Kaufman & Jonas, Madeira, Bremen, 6 cs.
Kaufman & Jonas, Bremen, 2 cs.
Spomer & Bauer, by same, 2 cs.
F J Kraft, by same, 2 cs.
A Barbey's Sons, by same, 1 cs hangings.
K & H T Anthony, by same, 2 cs.
V H Scheffelin & Co, Amou, Bordeaux, 12 cs.
Davis, Turner & Co, Mosel, Bremen, 1 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Erin, Liverpool, 5 cs.
Clark Thread Co, Victoria, Glasgow, 2 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM JULY 7 TO JULY 20, 1875.

Hamburg, 10 cs paper.
Bremen, 3 cs books.
Liverpool, 8 cs sty, 15 cs books, 4 cs paper.
Cuba, 15,150 rns paper, 2 cs books, 2 cs sty.
Porto Rico, 100 pgs perf, 2,500 rns paper.
Havre, 50 pgs perf, 24 rns paper.
Mexico, 50 rns paper, 7 cs sty, 16 cs ink, 43 pgs perf, 3 cs books.
Venezuela, 750 rns paper, 30 pgs perf.
Buenos, 2,500 rns paper, 1,712 pgs perf.
Argentine Republic, 17 pgs perf, 2 cs books.
China, 5 cs books.
Christiania, 1 cs books.
Glasgow, 3 cs paper.
British West Indies, 275 rns paper, 480 pgs perf.
British Guiana, 500 rns paper.
British Honduras, 37 pgs perf.
Marseilles, 12 pgs perf.
New Granada, 21 cs sty, 77 pgs perf, 23 cs books, 40 cs paper.

SISSON'S BINDERS.

The Very Best.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

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INSURANCE EFFECTED AT LOWEST RATES IN
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The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



**Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,**

Very Easy to Erase.

**PINT = \$1.00 HALF-GALLON = 3.25
QUART = 1.75 GALLON = 6.00**

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACHERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yard, 40 1/2 inches wide.
Supplied any length at \$1.50 per linear yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,

**Jet Black Surface,
Impervious to Hot or Cold Water,
Durable,**

Easily Cut to Fit any Place.

Rolls tightly without injury to the design or the slate surface.

The only PERFECT, PLIABLE, PORTABLE BLACKBOARD ever made.

Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at home and elaborated quickly with chalk before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

A. H. JOCELYN, Patentee,

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SAMPLES one foot square, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.
Single Copies - - - - - 10 Cents.

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
“ “ “ four “	7 50
“ “ “ six “	10 00
“ “ “ eight “	12 00
“ “ “ twelve “	15 00
“ “ “ eighteen	20 00
“ “ “ twenty-four	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make **THE AMERICAN STATIONER** a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain,
per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
President American Stationer Association,
74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE BOOK TRADE.

The Book Trade Association, which met at Niagara, has set itself decidedly in opposition to underselling, and has agreed that hereafter business shall be done at a uniform scale of prices. This action is certainly proper as a measure of self-protection, and will not run counter to public sympathy if it does not force prices beyond the limit of fair profit. A combination of this kind, however, is apt to reach too far, and, like many other trade associations, if not managed prudently, will come to grief and loss.

If the movement thus fairly started shall be confined to simply retaining the prices fixed by the publishers, and upon a scale affording only a just share of profit to publishers and dealers and proportioned to the general details of trade, no ground for complaint can arise, and we do not think that the men of the book trade are so wanting in intelligence as to make exactions. Much of our prosperity has been due to the book publishers and dealers. They have helped to disseminate thought, to aid and encourage learning, and if our national grandeur amounts to aught, it is through the education which has been largely brought about by their means. We cannot, therefore, but congratulate the trade upon an organization

which seems likely to become of use for the purpose upon which it was formed, and we hope that in the future we may be able to award it a full meed of praise for fair and discreet management.

CENTENNIAL REPRESENTATION.

The *Paper Trade Journal* initiated the project of organized representation of paper-making interests at Philadelphia, and the idea is full of suggestion. The stationery trade ought not to be aloof in this matter, and should join in the movement. Every one interested in these coordinate branches of trade should make personal effort in this direction. In response to appeal from the *Paper Trade Journal* several letters have been received and published. Among those who write are Alexander H. Rice, Charles Magarge, Wellington Smith, Jessup & Moore, Byron Weston, and others identified with these important interests. Mr. Weston has already taken steps to acquire space at the great exhibition, and several firms in the stationery line have also secured space. We would like to see a more general movement, and we call upon the trade to adopt measures to that end. Our columns are open to suggestions and correspondence upon the subject, and we are ready to devote a reasonable share of our time and attention to it. Opinions must be sought and crystalized, and the effort, to be successful, must become systematic and general, if not unanimous. We reprint the following letter taken from the *Paper Trade Journal* :

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 28, 1875.

To the Editor of The Journal:

I think it very desirable to have a department devoted to the manufacture of paper at the coming Centennial. I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the best way to accomplish the most satisfactory results. As there will be specialties on exhibition, no doubt, without any organization, it has been suggested that our State organize as a State. No definite action has yet been had, but my view is that it should be organized as a whole—one national department—and all the States asked to co-operate under one organization.

Yours,
N. W. TAYLOR,
Agent Cleveland Paper Company.

THE TRADE FAIR.

The fair seems to have opened with much *clat*, and we are sure from the partial report which appears in our columns that it must be generally attractive and interesting. The stationery department has taken a stand which is commendable, and which we hope will be pushed to greater lengths, notably at Philadelphia next year. Now why wont our friends take the lesson of the hour, and show what they can do in a year hence with the ample time for preparation which is allowed them. It will pay, depend upon it, and if the glory is not enough, the pecuniary advantage to be derived ought to be an incitement.

TO STATIONERS.

The fair at Clinton Hall has forcibly suggested the necessity for other displays of the same sort, and the opinion seems to be growing (and we cannot well see how otherwise it could), that to be of lasting benefit it must be continuous. A permanent place for the exhibition of

samples seems to be necessary, and at the same time a place is required where buyers can meet and make their calculations, adjust their business, write letters and receive communications. Our city trade would also know where to find their old customers and where to look for new ones. Such an opportunity is now presented in this city, and we think the experience of the past few days will commend it to the good sense of the trade. We shall advert to this subject at another time.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONER has reached a very wide circulation among stationers and book-sellers in every part of the country, and, we can justly claim, is regarded by the trade as an invaluable assistant in transacting business. In THE STATIONER publishers will therefore find an excellent medium for special announcement. *All new books sent to this office will be properly noticed.*

The old saying of 'There's nothing like leather' has had its day, and from all we can see and hear paper is entering largely into combinations and uses for which it was once thought unsuitable. In this way both experience teach us, and the recent racing event at Saratoga adds to our knowledge and appreciation of it. The Cornell crews rowed in paper shells and achieved success, to which the lightness of the boats certainly contributed. We have by no means reached the limit of invention by which paper will become more profitable and useful, and it is certainly worth the while of people who have facilities and experience at hand to try and find out what can be made of it.

We have not space, although inclination strongly favors, to review the details of the large and admirable display made by our leading publishing houses at the trade fair. There are exquisite specimens of the publisher's art, with choice library editions of standard works, which deserve more than the passing notice which alone is within our province to give. Cheap books, too, are plentiful; that is to say, cheap as to cost, and suited to modest incomes, but valuable in their contents. On the whole, the trade are to be congratulated upon the successful issue of their experiment, and we trust it will redound to their benefit.

MESSRS. DUN, BARLOW & Co. have issued a circular showing that the business failures during the first six months of this year were 3,777, amounting to \$74,941,000. Of this sum, \$14,762,500 is put down to New York city; \$5,712,797 to New York State; \$10,853,500 to Massachusetts; \$8,743,445 to Pennsylvania; \$3,888,215 to Illinois; and the remainder throughout the other States of the Union. See fuller details in another column.

ATTENTION is called to the specimen pages of the "Stationers' Price Book" in this number. The immense labor and great care required in compiling this work, and the difficulties attendant upon putting it through the press, are the good excuses offered for its late appear-

ance. We fully understand why subscribers should be impatient over the delay. Work on it has been pushed in every way. The demand for the "Price Book" is large, many houses having entered their names for five and six copies each. Send in your orders to insure early copies.

The plan of a grand metropolitan and national exchange which, as we mentioned in our last issue, has been broached by the *American Grocer*, meets with unqualified approval from leading New York Journals. The *Commercial Advertiser* thinks it is "a grand suggestion." The *Evening Mail* endorses it heartily and says: "That New York should be and might be the locale of the grandest mercantile palace in the country is easily seen; and that no insuperable obstacle, of a merely material kind, exists to prevent the success of the project, is equally clear."

The general convention of the book trade has been held, and much important work has been done. The harmony of the proceedings was perfect and the conclusions arrived at were positive. Doubtless much has been done to override the evil results of the trade sales, abominations which should never have been instituted. We congratulate the trade upon their unity, and hope that their action may result favorably to their own interests with perfect justice to the claims of the community.

In our next issue we will print a table compiled by Mr. Charles T. Bainbridge, giving correct sizes of writing and printing papers, including French note and letter papers. Nothing has ever been published equaling this table in fulness and accuracy. It will be of great assistance to the trade. Parties wishing extra copies will please send in their orders by the 6th of August.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Do you know that advertising is one of the humbugs of a very fast age?" said a merchant to a solicitor not very long ago. "Do you know how long it has been in practice?" he added. "Long enough to make thousands of business men rich," was the reply. He got an advertisement.

It will be noticed that the successful business firms are those who are constantly pushing their business. A man who is wise ought not to be content with sitting still and letting things follow their own way, but he must be ever alert and wide awake, looking out for new chances to extend his business, so that the latter will grow and not decline.

The heads of firms should always try to give personal attention to customers, and not leave them wholly to the care of assistants. In England a certain exclusiveness is kept up by many business men, so that it is difficult to gain access to them, but such a practice will not take in America, where nothing is less endured than putting on airs.

The only way to transact business successfully is to attend to it strictly, and to know all about it at all times. The late Horace F. Clark

was a man noted for his personal penuriousness, yet see how little he knew of the affairs of the Union Trust Company, of which he was president; so little that one of the officers of the company was able to extract from its coffers a half million of dollars! And the consequence was the failure of the company. It will be found that the most successful men are those who know most accurately all about their own business. Young men should make a note of this fact, and never engage or be concerned in any operations which they do not perfectly understand.—*Paper Trade Journal*.

[As a corollary to this we might add that success is dependent upon keeping out of other folks' business and minding your own.]

THE FIRST PAPER-MAKERS.—Can any of our readers tell us who were the first paper-makers? We have before us specimens of paper made by the descendants of workmen who lived before the flood. The fibre is strong and remarkable in its characteristics, and we have good reason and authority to believe that its nature and style is coeval with the creation of the world. The community which makes this paper is known to many people, but we cannot say that it is generally understood or appreciated. Who of our readers can tell us all about it?

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1875.

THE STOCK MARKET.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange are very quiet, and there seems to be a great lack of speculative feeling. The money market continues easy, and borrowers on call find no difficulty in obtaining loans at low rates, money being quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no change to note in commercial paper. We quote prime indorsed receivables, having 30 to 60 days to run, at 4 to 5 per cent., 4 months' acceptances, at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent., first-class single name, 4 months, at 6 to 9 per cent. Government Bonds are firm and in fair demand.

The Gold market has been active, and the price has fallen off about 3 to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since the opening of the month. We give our usual quotations:

1875.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 9.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
10.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$
11.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
12.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
14.....	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
15.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
16.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115
17.....	115	115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
18.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
19.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114
20.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
21.....	114	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
22.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$

The market in foreign exchange has been without special feature; the demand is light. We quote actual rates firm at \$4.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$4.87 (on long), and \$4.80 for short. Cable transfers, \$4.91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Commercial sterling, \$4.85 to \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$. Paris, 5.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5.13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reichsmark, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96. Amsterdam, 40 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There is still a general lack of animation in most branches of the trade. Business seems light, and trade limited to small transactions. Manufacturers of fine papers state that they are generally busy on orders, though they are not running on full time. Book papers move slowly. Manillas remain unchanged, and it looks as though the coming short-water season would do much toward restoring confidence in the market on this class of papers as well as others. The reports from the Eastern States almost all agree that water is very short, and is going to be much scarcer. In

Straw Wrapping prices have advanced somewhat over last quotations.

GENER 41. TRADE.—Trade in the city is dull at present, principally because buyers in town are attending the Book Fair, which will close on Saturday at 12 o'clock. Next week we expect the dullness in our branch of traffic will be broken, and the fall business, which all expect to be much better than last year, begin. There are no new goods showing as yet, except those described in another column. On Photograph Albums etc. are inclined to give the palm so far to Lieberhorst, Van Aun & Co., although the full line of Koch Soos & Co. have not arrived as yet. The Book Fair is held too early for most buyers of stationery, and this will account for there being so few new goods on sample. Next year importers will be on hand with European goods, and our home manufacturers will have samples of American novelties ready for exhibition at that time, as all buyers and sellers are pleased with the idea which is having its first practical illustration this week. Prices have not changed much as yet, and we expect hardly any variation from present quotations.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc. WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$2.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2.25
Square French Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ No.....	3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 No.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10 No.....	2.93
Envelopes.....	2.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c @ 35c
Second Class.....	20c @ 30c
Third Class.....	15c @ 20c

A. PIRE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.00.	Plain.	Rule.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note, 25-lb. Small Post.....	3.75	3.00
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

Quarto Letter.....	\$6.95	\$7.30
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 25-lb. Small Post.....	3.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.65	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.

Quarto Letter.....	\$9.25	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 25-lb. Small Post.....	3.95	4.20
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$6.00
Baronial Style.....	7.00	6.00	5.00	...

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	P.	Price $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Flat Cap.....	14x17	..	30c.	25c.
Folio.....	17x22	..	30c.	25c.
Demy.....	16x21	28	\$9.50	\$8.50
Medium.....	18x23	35	15.00	12.00
Medium.....	18x25	40	18.00	14.00
Royal.....	19x24	42	17.00	15.00
Super Royal.....	20x28	52	22.00	20.00
Elephant.....	23x28	68	33.00	30.00
Imperial.....	23x31	66	40.00	36.00
Columbia.....	23x34	80	40.00	35.00
Atlas.....	26x30	100	50.00	45.00
Double Elephant.....	27x40	120	60.00	55.00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20x24, 500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	9.00
Royal Note.....	5.50
Commercial Note.....	5.00
Octavo.....	4.50
Envelopes to match \$8, \$8.50, \$9.50.	4.50

DAVID'S MUGILAGE.

Mnclage, Pints.....	\$ 6.00
Mnclage, Quarts.....	11.00
Mnclage, Gallon Jugs.....	22.00
Mnclage, No. 1, 8 oz. doz., met. cap and brush.....	5.00
Mnclage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.....	5.00
Mnclage, No. 2, 8 oz. do.....	5.00
Mnclage, No. 3, 8 oz. do.....	5.00
Mnclage, No. 3, 8 oz. do.....	1.75
Mnclage, 8 oz. do.....	5.00
Mnclage, 8 oz. do.....	5.00
Mnclage, 8 oz. do.....	1.50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELL'S MUGILAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20.00
4-oz. blue glass, per gross.....	22.00
Pints, per doz.....	2.00
Quarts, per doz.....	1.40
For special order price list.....	

LOMBARD'S MUGILAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	
1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	
1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
8 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	
1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	2.50
On draught, per gallon.....	3.00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	51 Cards in Pack.....	per doz. packs.....
XX Bristol, 2.....		
XX Bristol, 3.....		
XX Bristol, 4.....		
XX Bristol, 5.....		
XX Bristol, 6.....		
XX Bristol, 7.....		
XX Bristol, 8.....		
XX Bristol, 9.....		
XX Bristol, 10.....		
XX Bristol, 11.....		
XX Bristol, 12.....		
XX Bristol, 13.....		
XX Bristol, 14.....		
XX Bristol, 15.....		

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40c 50
Accommodation, swell, per gross.....	60c 00
French tip, per gross.....	60c 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	25c 00
Bone holders, per doz.....	30c 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	60c 00
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	60c 00

LEAD PENCILS.

Black Round Gilt.....	\$5.00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6.75
Pioneer, Hexagon, dark polished, gilt.....	3.50
do, do, bone tipped, gilt.....	4.25
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3.00
do, do, bone tipped, gilt.....	4.25
do, do, rubber tipped, 50c.....	3.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Universal Round, r. lb.....	4.00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1.35
Carpenter's Pencils.....	25c 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4.50
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6.00
Red Hex.....	7.00
Hex. Gilt.....	6.00
Hex. Tipped.....	6.00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10.00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9.50
English, 10 grades.....	9.50
English Drawing, 7 in box per doz.....	5.40
English Drawing, 5 in box per doz.....	4.50
English Drawing, 3 in box per doz.....	3.25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4.25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5.25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch, do.....	5.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch, do.....	5.00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	3.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	3.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	1.00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1.00

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1.00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 170.....	60
Gillott's, No. 351.....	60
American, Falcon.....	45
American, Bank.....	55
American, No. 383.....	55
American, No. 44.....	40
American, School.....	40
Spencerian.....	100
Spencerian, A gross.....	110
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	110
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 228.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$5.00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4.75
Small, per dozen boxes.....	6.00
Congress, per dozen boxes.....	6.00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$5 to \$45, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	\$2.50
Companion, inter'd, gilt title, inter'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2.50
Quart, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	3.00
Silica, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	3.00
Mineral, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	3.00

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	1.80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2.16
Every Day, gilt, title, inter'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2.52
Minute, gilt, title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3.00
Cash, ruled and dotted columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3.00
Journal, ruled, with dotted dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3.00

D'S SLATES.

Sizes.....	Prices per Doz.....	Doz. in Cn. Price per Doz.....
4 x 6.....	\$1.30	24.....\$31.20
5 x 7.....	1.50	18.....27.00
6 x 8.....	1.75	12.....21.00
7 x 9.....	2.00	12.....24.00
8 x 10.....	2.25	10.....22.50
9 x 11.....	2.50	8.....20.00
10 x 12.....	2.75	6.....16.50
11 x 13.....	3.00	5.....15.00
12 x 14.....	3.25	4.....13.00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes, 5 x 7.....	6 x 8.....	7 x 11.....	8 x 12.....	9 x 13.....	per Doz.....
No. 1.....	2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....	\$28.00
No. 2.....	3.....	4.....	5.....	6.....	22.00
Discount, 10 and 10, 10 per cent.....					

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes.....	Prices per Doz.....	Doz. in Cn. Price per Doz.....
6 x 9.....	\$3.60	12.....\$43.20
7 x 11.....	4.20	10.....42.00
8 x 13.....	5.00	8.....40.00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes.....	6 x 9	7 x 11	8 x 12	Doz.	Per Case
Case.....	3½	3	2½	9	\$36
Discount, 60 per cent					

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.	
1 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	\$5.00
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	4.50
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	3.00
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	2.00
6 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1.25
7 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	75
8 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	50
9 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	25
Colored and Painted, per 1,000 extra.....	1.50
Founders' Square Pencil for marking Iron, per 1,000.....	5.00

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

Assorted lengths.....	\$50c 50
10 inch.....	1.50
12 inch.....	1.50

SCHOOL RULERS.

Assorted lengths.....	\$50c 50
10 inch.....	1.50
12 inch.....	1.50

RUBBER RULERS.

10 inch.....	2.75
12 inch.....	3.00
14 inch.....	3.50
16 inch.....	4.50
18 inch.....	5.00
21 inch.....	6.50
24 inch.....	7.50

CRAYONS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, 1/4 inch, per gross.....	\$1.00 25
Rubber Bands, 1/2 inch, per gross.....	80c 00
Rubber Bands, assorted, in gross boxes, per gross.....	1.30 25

Blackboard Crayons, by case.....	14.00
Blackboard Crayons, in case lots.....	13.00
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors, per gross.....	1.25

Stationers' Rubber, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 pieces per lb.....	1.00
Diamond.....	1.00
Faber.....	1.00
Virgen.....	1.00
Rubber Heads, for pens.....	1.25

PAPER TRIERS.

Nos.....	per doz.....	Nos.....	per doz.....
1, Straight.....	\$1.50	6, Handle Heavy.....	\$16.00
2, Handle Heavy.....	6.50	7, Handle Light.....	5.50
3, Handle Heavy.....	6.50	8, Handle Light.....	5.50
5, Handle Heavy.....	13.00		

TOOTHPICKS.

6 Blades, per gross.....	\$2.00
10 Blades, per gross.....	2.00

IVORY TABLETS.

No. 0, per doz.....	\$5.00
No. 1, per doz.....	5.00
No. 2, per doz.....	5.00

STANDARD FOLDERS.

5 inches, per doz.....	\$1.00
6 inches, per doz.....	1.50
7 inches, per doz.....	2.00
8 inches, per doz.....	2.50

PAPER KNIVES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$1.50
No. 2, per doz.....	5.00
No. 3, per doz.....	5.00
No. 4, per doz.....	5.00
No. 5, per doz.....	5.00
No. 6, per doz.....	5.00
No. 7, per doz.....	5.00
No. 8, per doz.....	5.00
No. 9, per doz.....	5.00
No. 10, per doz.....	5.00

IVORY HANDLES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$1.50
No. 2, per doz.....	5.00
No. 3, per doz.....	5.00
No. 4, per doz.....	5.00
No. 5, per doz.....	5.00
No. 6, per doz.....	5.00
No. 7, per doz.....	5.00
No. 8, per doz.....	5.00
No. 9, per doz.....	5.00
No. 10, per doz.....	5.00

ROCKWOOD HANDLES.

5 1/2 inches, per doz.....	\$4.50
6 inches, per doz.....	4.00
7 inches, per doz.....	4.50
8 inches, per doz.....	4.50

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$4.25
No. 2, per doz.....	5.00
No. 3, per doz.....	5.00
No. 4, per doz.....	5.00
No. 5, per doz.....	5.00
No. 6, per doz.....	5.00
No. 7, per doz.....	5.00
No. 8, per doz.....	5.00
No. 9, per doz.....	5.00
No. 10, per doz.....	5.00

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$3.75
No. 2, per doz.....	4.50
No. 3, per doz.....	4.50
No. 4, per doz.....	4.50
No. 5, per doz.....	4.50
No. 6, per doz.....	4.50
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IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

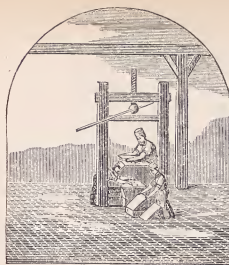
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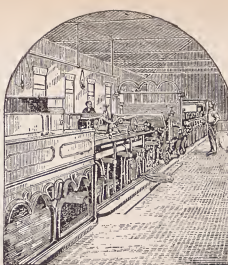
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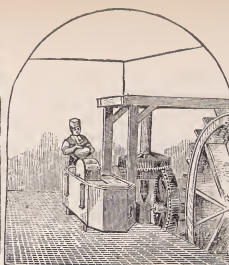
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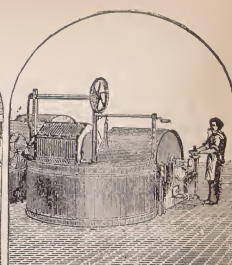
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PAPER-MAKING BY HAND.

The era of paper-making by hand ended some forty years ago. There are still a few establishments in Great Britain and on the continent where certain standard fine papers are made in the old way. The struggle between the old process and machinery having been decided in favor of the latter, it will be of interest to review the mode of making paper by hand which was usually followed:

The making of paper by hand is analogous to the process by machine, but, instead of a continuous web of paper, each sheet is made by a separate operation, and the size of the sheet is limited by the power of the operator to handle the mould or framework in which it is made.

The process of preparing the pulp is precisely the same as for machine-made papers, and the pulp when ready is run into a large chest or vat and mixed with a sufficient quantity of water. The workman then, standing by the vat, takes the mould—which in this case acts both as the machine-wire and as the dandy-roll, and consists of a framework of the size required, of wire gauze if for a wove paper, and made like a laid dandy-roll but flat if for a laid paper, and having a loose frame or deckle around it, projecting slightly above the wire for regulating the thickness of the sheet—and dipping it into the vat he withdraws it full of the pulp. He then gives to it a gentle undulatory motion, causing the pulp to form an even, regular sheet as the water passes away through the mould, and hands it to the assistant taking off the loose frame, which he places on another mould and repeats the operation, while the coucher turns the former sheet as it lies on the mould on to a piece of felt conveniently placed, and covers it with another piece of damp felt ready for the next sheet. This operation is continued until a sufficiently large pile of sheets and felts, placed alternately, is prepared, when these are taken to a press and subjected to considerable pressure to force out the water and compact the fibres together. When sufficiently pressed, the pile is taken out and the sheets are taken from the felts and placed in a heap one upon the other, and these are then taken back to the press and subjected to very considerable pressure a second time.

The next operation is that of sizing, and for hand-made papers animal size is always used. The size is prepared and put into a vat, and the sheets are passed through one by one. The superfluous size is allowed to run off, and after a third pressing to secure the regular distribution of the size, the sheets are hung up on wooden laths or strings in a loft, the sides of which are formed of louvered windows, admitting a free current of air to the sheets. By this slow method of drying the sheets contract very considerably, and the fibres become much more firmly matted together, and a much stronger paper is the result. Papers made by machine may also be sized in this way after they are cut, for the sizing may be effected by suitable machinery carrying the sheets through the size, and then they may be dried in the air in the same way, when excellent strong papers, rivaling hand-made papers, are the result; indeed, the process of paper-making by hand is threatened with extinction, so closely do some machine-made papers, sized in this way, approach them in the properties of strength and toughness.

Papers dried in this manner are very rough, and require surface and finish. This is ob-

tained by placing them between heated copper or zinc plates, and passing a pile of these several times through a pair of rollers with a considerable amount of pressure. Most machine-made writing papers are also subjected to this process, called plate-glazing, the finishing given by the calendaring apparatus in the machine not being sufficient for fine papers. A very beautiful finish can be given to papers in this way by passing them through the rollers a considerable number of times, each operation improving the surface, until the sheets may be said to resemble polished plates of ivory.

The kinds of paper manufactured in this country are very various, but may be divided into three classes, viz., writings, printings, and wrapping papers. Up to a very recent period writing papers were almost entirely confined to a blue laid and wove, cream laid and wove, and yellow wove; of late years, however, yellow laid machine papers have been largely made in imitation of hand-made account book papers, which, though usually called blue laid, are by no means so deep in color as the blue laid machine papers, but of a similar shade to the yellow wove. Tinted or colored writings in great variety are now largely made and used for various purposes besides correspondence, and especially for printing circulars, checks, &c. Printing papers are almost invariably made wove, except news, for which purpose laid papers are still often used. The variety of colors and qualities of printing papers is very great, especially since the introduction of the aniline colors, the pattern books of some makers of tissues—a very thin and fine printing—showing nearly a hundred different shades. Wrapping papers are of very various kinds and qualities, from the coarsest brown and purple

papers, made from the refuse of the rag-merchant and paper-maker, to the finer qualities of printings, which are now largely used for this purpose; the principal kinds are purple sugar papers, browns, cap papers, grey and white cartridges, and printings, in a series of qualities, sizes and weights almost interminable; indeed, so great is the variety of these papers that they are now rarely kept by the stationer, but by a distinct class of tradesmen.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CENTENNIAL.

An English engineer offers the following advice to his countrymen, which may be well considered by American readers also. He says:

We cannot afford to hang back at these universal competitions, for even when we have put forth all our best skill and energy, it will be just as much as we can do to hold our own. If hokling back we shall lose our vitality and cease to occupy our present position as engineers before the world; and, notwithstanding the trouble and expense, our national prosperity will be advanced by a liberal policy. He adds: The argument that we shall have our best designs copied out both ways. The Americans do not come short in the faculty of invention, and we are just as likely to take lessons from them as they are to copy from us.

At Pompeii they recently found a curious record. It was scratched on the stucco of a kitchen wall, and has been thus translated: "Lighted the fire, cooked his meals, and swept his house for him 28,000 times to this day, and he refuses to take me to the circus." Beneath this, in a different hand, is written: "Women are never satisfied."



Battle of Lexington, 1775.



Battle of Fort Mifflin, 1776.

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OVER
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SOLD BY JOBBERS GENERALLY.



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Washington Crossing the Delaware, 1776.

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Albums, Foreign and Domestic.

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(HARDING'S.)

Librums, Art Card, Stock.

No.		Each.
16.	Turkey mor., ant. (new), 50 pict., Etrus. clasp. .	\$2 50
18.	" " gold and rel., gilt, 2 clas., 50 pict.,	2 75
(18.)	" " " " " " gt, 2 cl., 50 p., c. ed.,	3 00
19.	Im. Russia, ant. (new), 50 pict., Etruscan clasp,	3 00
19½.	Russia, gt. lines " 50 " " " "	4 00
20.	Turkey mor. (new), pan., gilt, clasp, 50 pict. . . .	2 75
(20.)	" " " " " " " 50 " c. e.,	3 00
21.	" " " " " " 2 cl., 50 pict. . . .	2 50
(21.)	" " " " " " 50 " c. e.,	2 75
22.	" " " ant., 50 pict.	2 50
22½.	" " " " 50 "	2 50
Quarto Albums—Size, 6×7.		
No.		Each.
23.	French mor., pan., 2 clasps., 50 pict.	\$2 25
(23.)	" " " " 50 " c. edges. . . .	2 50
24.	" " ant., 50 pict., 1 clasp.	2 25
(24.)	" " " 50 " c. edges.	2 50
27.	Turkey " " 1 clasp, 50 pict.	3 00
(27.)	" " " 50 " c. edges.	3 25
29.	" " gold and rel., ornate, 2 cl., 50 pict.,	3 00
(29.)	Turkey mor., gold and rel., ornate, 2 c., 50 p., c. e.,	3 25
30.	" " gilt lines, 50 pict., 1 clasp.	3 00
(30.)	" " " " 50 " " c. edg.,	3 25
Oblong Quarto Albums—2 Portraits on a Page.		
No.		Each.
31.	French mor., relief, 2 clasps, 80 pict.	\$2 50
(31.)	" " " " 80 " c. edges. . . .	2 75
32.	" " " " 100 "	2 75
(32.)	" " " " 100 " c. edges. . . .	3 00
34.	Turkey " gold and rel., 2 cl., 80 pict.	3 25
(34.)	" " " " " 80 " c. edges,	3 50
35.	" " " " " 100 pict.	3 50
(35.)	" " " " " 100 " c. edg.,	3 75
45.	" " gilt, bev. b'ds, 100 pict.	5 50

August Rolker & Sons, 32 Reade St., N. Y.,

Envelope Bands to Order.

*The above represents two pages in the***Stationers' Price Book,**

(THE BOOK WHEN CLOSED BEING HALF THE SIZE OF ABOVE CUT.)

Compiled by **ANDREW GEYER,**

Commercial Editor of "The American Stationer."

PUBLISHED BY

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PRICE, \$2.50.

Stationers' Exchange, 74 Duane St., N. Y.

USEFUL HINTS.

To fix labels on tin, use French polish or a solution of shellac in naphtha or alcohol.

To clean: wool, collect lamp black from a large or candle on a piece of slate. Scrape off the deposit, mix with French polish, and apply to the object in the ordinary way.

A thick solution of marine glue in wool naphtha is a good cement for fixing glass letters. The glass must be chemically clean and must be previously scrubbed with soda, then with whitening and water, followed by thorough rubbing.

To remove rust from steel, immerse the article to be cleaned for a few minutes, until all dirt and rust is taken off; in a strong solution of cyanide of potassium, say about ½ ounce in a wineglassful of water; take out and clean with a tooth brush, with a paste composed of cyanide of potassium, castile soap, whitening and water.

A varnish has been prepared from mica which promises to become a useful article in the workshop, though at present it has been applied only to plaster casts and similar articles. Mica, enclosed by fire or cleaned by boiling in hydrochloric acid, is reduced to as fine a powder as possible and mixed with collodion, when it can be laid on in successive coats like paint, giving the articles a silvery appearance. It may be colored by carefully grinding in the required pigment. The varnish adheres well to porcelain, glass, metal, wood and plaster, and may be washed without injury.

The repeated applications, to copper or brass, of alternate washes of dilute acetic acid and sulphure to the fumes of ammonia will give a very antique-looking green bronze; but a quick mode of producing a similar appearance is often desirable. To this end the articles may be immersed in a solution of 1 part perchloride of iron in 2 parts water. The tone assumed darkens with the length of immersion. Or the articles may be boiled in a strong solution of nitrate of copper. Or, lastly, they may be immersed in a solution of 2 ozs. nitrate of iron, and 2 ozs. hyposulphite of soda in 1 pint water. Washing, drying, and burnishing complete the process.—*Scientific American*.

LITERARY NOTES.

The *Printing Press* is the title of a new quarterly journal just founded at Chicago. Its intent is to serve as an organ of intercommunication between the people who bear varied relations to the trade. Its aims, as announced, are commendable, and deserve success.

THE AMERICAN "PAPER TRADE JOURNAL."—This trade publication, now in its fourth volume, presents an example of what may be done by means of intelligent, persevering industry. We were much impressed by the first few numbers; but fortnight after fortnight since then the editor has managed to bring before its readers an amount of interesting matters connected with the trade which is perfectly astonishing. Advertisers, too, appear to find it advantageous; its columns are well filled with advertisements, which by this means are brought under the direct notice of buyers.—*London Bookletter*.

THE STATIONERS' AND PAPER-MAKERS' READY RECKONER. — A useful little book, showing at a glance the value of a ream of paper at various prices per pound, the equivalent weights of printing and plate paper, the relative weights of sheets to reams, and much more useful information supplied by the editor of the "Stationers' Handbook," published by Kent & Co., London.

A stationer commercial tourist innocently partook of a pinch of catarrh snuff from the old white-haired vender of the article—on the Jersey City ferry boat—and is now vainly seeking that hoary-haired old beat with a stuffed dub concealed in the sleeve of his coat, after paying a physician \$13.50 to recover an upper set of teeth, which had lodged in his "thorax." Fact!



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45 BECKMAN STREET, N. Y.



GOLD LEAF MANUFACTURE.

The process of gold-beating is exceedingly interesting in its various details, and is one which requires the exercise of judgment, physical force, and mechanical skill. The coin is first reduced in thickness by being rolled through what is called a mill, a machine consisting of iron rollers operated by steam power. It is then annealed by being subjected to intense heat, which softens the metal, and next cut up and placed in jars containing nitro-muriatic acid, which dissolves the gold and reduces it to a mass resembling Indian pudding, both in color and form. This solution is then placed in a jar with copperas, which separates the gold from the other components of the mass.

The next process is to properly alloy the now pure gold, after which it is placed in crucibles and melted, from which it is poured into iron molds called ingots, which measure ten inches in length by one inch in breadth and thickness. When cooled it is taken out in the shape of bars, and then rolled out into what are called ribbons, usually measuring about eight yards in length, of the thickness of ordinary paper, and retaining their original width. These ribbons are then cut into pieces one and one-quarter inches square, and placed in what is called a cutch, which consists of a pack of French paper leaves resembling parchment, each leaf three inches square, and the pack measuring from three-quarters of an inch to one inch in thickness. They are then beaten for half an hour upon a granite block, with hammers weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds, after which they are taken out and placed in another pack of leaves called a "shoder." These leaves are four and a half inches square, and the gold in the shoder is beaten four hours with hammers weighing about nine pounds; after which the gold leaves are taken out of the shoders and placed in what are called molds. These molds consist of packs of leaves similar to the other packs, and made of the stomach of an ox. After being made ready in the molds, the gold is beaten for four hours more with hammers weighing six or seven pounds each.

The thinner the leaf becomes, the lighter are the hammers used, and it is also necessary in beating the gold, especially in striking the mold, that the blow should be given with the full flat of the hammer and directly in the middle of the mold. The leaf, after being taken out of the mold, is cut into squares of three and three-eighths inches, and placed in books of common paper. Each book consists of twenty-five leaves, twenty books constituting what is known as a pack.—*Iron Age*.

Opposite the silk mill of the Cheney Brothers, the well known silk manufacturers, was formerly a large liquor saloon, where their employes were in the habit of squandering their earnings. They purchased the premises and turned it into a temperance coffee and lunch house. Recently they added a department which, under the control of a number of ladies in Hartford, furnishes poor women with materials for making towels, napkins, and all kinds of clothing, and pays them for their work with groceries and provisions.

The first work ever published on the art of paper-making was written by Ullman Stromer, who established a paper factory at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1390.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

(Established 1847.)

Blank - Book Manufacturers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

EXCELSIOR DIARIES, ANNUALLY,

Manufacturers of Pocket-Books & Importing Stationers.

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BAKER, PRATT & CO.,**Booksellers,****STATIONERS,****Blank Book Manufacturers,**

AND

WHOLESALE JOBBERS**In Everything Required by the Trade.****Nos. 142 & 144 Grand Street,****NEW YORK.**

 Special care will be taken in filling orders by mail with promptness, and at the lowest cash rates.

W. H. HOSKINS,**913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.****IMPORTING & MANUFACTURING STATIONER,****ENGRAVER & PLATE PRINTER.**

We make a specialty of WEDDING ENVELOPES & PAPERS. No charge for imprinting.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

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Cross Section Paper.DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS IN CASES AND SEPARATE.
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Never Thicken or Mould.

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BROILED CHOP AND STEAK HOUSE.

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Useful to librarians and literary men for classifying pamphlets.

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(Patented October 8, 1872.)

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE

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Writing Albums, Bankers' Cases, Letter

and Bill Wrappers, Portfolios,

Writing Desks, &c.

AND IMPORTERS OF

COPYING BOOKS,

DRAWING PAPERS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The trade of the Fiji Islands is already showing a marked improvement, notwithstanding several reverses. The yearly increase is estimated at £10,000.

The *European Review* is the title of a new monthly newspaper published by Messrs. Grant & Co. The first number contains an article from Mr. Blanchard Jerrold upon the subject of International Copyright.

Messrs. Knight & Co., of Fleet street, for ward us an ingenious contrivance for preserving papers and periodicals—a portfolio into which a single leaf or half a year's number of a periodical may be placed, and held as tightly as if bound.

Messrs. Perry & Co. have issued the Registered Sliding Stamp Case, which is a little metallic contrivance for holding postage and receipt stamps in such a manner as to allow of their ready withdrawal. — *British Trade Journal*.

The stationery and fancy trades have had no reason to complain of dullness. The Birmingham makers of cabinet brass foundry have been actively employed, and the steel pen industry of the same town is as brisk as could be desired. — *British Trade Journal*.

The *China Mail* of a recent date says: "A Chinese was this afternoon informed that the compradore of the Deutsche Bank at Yokohama had absconded with \$29,000. Instead of exhibiting the virtuous indignation expected, the ingenuous native exclaimed, 'He too muchee good man. He too muchee fooloo. What for he no takee \$290,000, or littee more?'"

We have long been familiar with a prayer-book for the waistcoat pocket; now we are promised a complete bible small enough to be carried in that place. Messrs. Hamilton, Adams & Co. announce a complete bible, printed at the Oxford University Press, 4½ inches by 2½ inches, and, including the binding, but half an inch thick. It is to be printed upon India paper, and the price will be moderate enough to enable every bookseller to keep copies in stock.

Respecting the reports at present circulating in England in regard to the financial position of Canada, the *Toronto Globe* of the 16th inst. says: "That the time is one of stringency and pressure there can be no doubt; but there is nothing to justify panic, or, generally speaking, uneasiness. The banks are acting with great caution and prudence and discouraging any speculative tendencies, but they afford moderate facilities for legitimate business. There has been no serious fall in the value of real estate, and ordinary business, though dull, is not by any means at a standstill. Meantime the season is propitious. Recent crop reports give prospects of a very fair average harvest, and farmers are still holding largely the products of last year's crop. The progress of very extensive public works under Government auspices comes in opportunely to provide labor for large numbers of people. On the whole there is a good deal to encourage, and nothing at present to create special grounds for alarm in the situation."

Young men in business may remember with advantage a maxim of Mr. A. T. Stewart, who says: "I have made it the rule of my life to give a man the value of his money, and I know no man who has succeeded for thirty years on any other principle."

TRIER & WOLFF,

190 William Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF

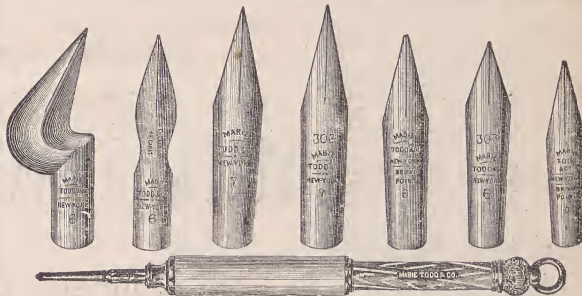
CARD BOARDS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Pirie's Plain and Repp Bristol in
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Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.,

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MABIE, TODD & BARD,
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Celebrated American STEEL PENS.
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DEALERS IN

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CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in work and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of the same for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
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R. H. Lowry, Pres. National Bank of the Republic.
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Elwood Walter, Pres. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
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Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
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Wells, Fargo & Co. T. Ketchum & Co.
United States Ex. Co. S. B. Chittenden & Co.
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A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-Pres. Home Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

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K. S. & Co's.
IMPROVED
MUSIC
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PAPER FILE.



The merits of our Binder will be appreciated by filing THE STATIONER in the same, and by doing so will have a ready sample to sell from.

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COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &C., &C.

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Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., AUCTIONEERS, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York.

B. & P. LAWRENCE will sell at Auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, August 3, 1875,

A Large and Valuable Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY STATIONERY, AND Stationers' Fancy Goods.

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Buyers who are unavoidably detained and cannot attend the sale in person, may affix a limit of price to any line of goods in the catalogue, stating if they desire the whole or portion of a lot. Either B. & P. Lawrence or Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. will attend to any communications, and announce the bids received at the Auction Room the day of sale.



VICTOR E. MAUGER,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer of the

Goodall Playing Cards

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**BASKERVILLE PAPERS,
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LAROCHE FRERES'

**Favorite Line of French Papers,
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Boissac's French & Writing Inks.

WATERSTON'S

**PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.
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NEW YORK.**

SMITH & SCHEMBER, PRINTERS, 94 & 96 NASSAU STREET N. Y.

The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: AUGUST 8, 1875.

NO. 52.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

PLAIN WORDS FROM OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1875.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

Twenty years ago our city did a larger publishing business than New York and Boston combined. We also had extensive blank book and envelope manufactories, with many other branches of business in which stationers as well as booksellers were interested. Where are they now? Our retail book stores, which were to be found on every square on Chestnut street and many other streets in the central portion of the city, are gone, and the miscellaneous book trade of the city is now absorbed by two houses, the retail trade of which is not very profitable. The old houses of James B. Smith & Co., William H. Maurie, Hogan & Thompson, John Alexander, John W. Huffy, Clark & Hesser, in the blank book line, are things of the past.

Henry Cohen's immense stationery emporium on Chestnut street had probably a larger stock in its palmy days than any other concern in the country. It is to be seen continued by his son in the rear of the old building, but its glory is not as it was in years gone by. Many other lines of business might be instanced, but these are enough to "point the moral" if not to "adorn the tale."

It will do no harm for those who have stepped into their places, and in many respects reaped the reward of their labors, to consider their own present and future prospects.

Among our publishers, as well as leading stationers, J. B. Lippincott & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger have had a large share of the trade the above houses bequeathed to them, and yet neither house has a card in your excellent journal constantly. They cannot but thank me for calling their attention to it, and will doubtless be benefited by letting the trade know, through your advertising columns, what I have so often gratuitously spoken of in my correspondence, viz., their unquestioned facilities to supply all lines of stationery at bottom prices.

Moss & Co., Murphy & Sons, Wm. Mann, C. J. Cohen, Gladding & Son, J. R. Nagle & Co., Altemus & Co., and many others in the same line would lose nothing if they vied with each other, not in doing a "cut-throat" business, but in making known their manufactur-

ing facilities. They all have ample capital; their storehouses are packed four and five stories high with goods, and yet they allow themselves to remain comparatively unknown.

Our extensive card manufacturers do a large trade in all sections of the United States—from necessity. Still they could do a much larger business if, instead of compelling the trade to seek them, they would make their goods better known, especially to the rising trade.

We have three or four large wholesale envelope manufacturers in this city, but their names do not appear in your advertising columns, although frequently mentioned in my letters. There are several large writing ink, besides half a dozen printing ink, manufacturers, all of whom hide their light under a bushel, although thousands of stationers search your pages in vain for their names and addresses.

In addition to these I might mention the name (I will not this time) of several extensive manufacturers of tags, seal presses, albums, paper boxes (among these the Novelty Box Company, whose goods will sell largely among stationers), steel pens and penholders, brackets, paints and paint brushes, paper bags, marble and glazed papers, picture frames, chromes, die sinks, embossing and cancelling stamps, school slates and slate pencils, school furniture, cutlery, gold pens, and many other makers of goods sold by stationers to a greater or less extent, all of whom should be better known. They can find no better channel than your columns offer, and if, instead of having inscribed on their tombstone or dilapidated sign, "This house died unknown, because it did not advertise," they prefer to hand down to posterity that while they lived and still live it is because they made known to all who wanted to buy what they had to sell, their good deeds will live after the founders are departed. Wishing success to all who deserve it,

I am, Yours, &c., H. C.

TUTTLE & CO., RUTLAND, VT.

Largest Wholesale Paper House, Book Depository, and Steam Printing Establishment in Vermont.

It is but natural that Rutland, the largest railroad center of this State, should contain this large representative Eastern house, and it is a pleasure to learn something of its history, for here they have been stationed for more than a quarter of a century, and with Rutland's rapid growth have more than kept pace, while they have a system about every branch of their business which excels many city

houses, and it is a pleasure to do business with them.

The firm consists at present of Geo. A. Tuttle, Harley C. Tuttle and Egbert C. Tuttle, a father and two sons. The first-named, the senior of the house, is its founder, and is in every sense of the word a self-made man.

In 1840, at the age of 24, he came to Rutland, and took charge of the business and mechanical department of the *Rutland Weekly Herald*—then forty-six years established—which position he held until 1850, when he withdrew from that concern, and started a general job printing office, book store, and bindery, and in 1853 contracted with the *Herald* publisher, which had changed hands, to print the same.

In 1856 the proprietor died, and Mr. Tuttle purchased the *Herald*, with which he was connected until 1871, part of the time in his own name, and then G. A. Tuttle & Co., Tuttle & Gay, Tuttle, Gay & Co., and now Tuttle & Co.

At the breaking out of the rebellion a daily paper was started, which has grown into the present *Rutland Daily Herald*, which, together with the weekly, is published by the "Herald Association," a firm independent from Tuttle & Co., recently formed to push the circulation and influence of those papers, while Tuttle & Co. have their hands full in the publishing, book-binding, job printing, stationery and general jobbing business.

The shipping facilities of Rutland by rail in every direction enable them to supply quickly and at low rates all goods in their line, and having special freight contracts themselves with Boston, New York and Springfield, they are enabled to supply goods in Rutland as cheap as houses in the larger cities. They buy largely for cash, and as goods well bought are half sold, they have the advantage in that respect over many other houses. They occupy a large brick four-story building, including basement, forty feet front, known as the "Herald Building" and built especially for their eleven years ago, and also basement of adjoining building, known as "Nonpareil Building," both owned by Geo. A. Tuttle, the senior member. Their business office and retail store occupies the west store, No. 11 Center street, first floor, and is elegantly fitted up. They were burnt out April 25 (from this part of the building only), and taking advantage of this seeming misfortune, they turned it into a blessing, for they have entire new fixtures, far surpassing the former ones, and have added one-fifth to their storing capacity. On the ceiling is a handsome gilt decoration, and the retail counters are covered in part with silver show-cases of the latest designs, while black walnut counter tops and desks and handsomely painted woodwork completes the finish of the store,

crowded with anything and everything in the fancy goods, stationery, wall paper and book line.

They are agents for all the leading school book publishers—Butler, Harper, Appleton, Cowperthwait, Davis, Scribner, Talbot, Potter, Ainsworth & Co., Sheldon, Lippincott, Brewer & Tilton, Barnes, Clark and Maynard, and many others, and can supply school books at low rates. They job, of course, a large quantity of manilla, straw and white wrapping, floor sacks, bags, twine, wall paper, blank books, writing papers, envelopes, ink, paperies, curtains, diaries, pass books, almanacs, scale books, rubber bands, pencils, &c., &c., in fact, everything pertaining to a first-class house, and their customers are constantly increasing, because they sell at very low prices and supply first-class goods, which is the secret of success. In wall papers, borders and curtains they are the only jobbers in the State, and in their season their agent, whom they have on the road all the time, has a fine line of these goods to exhibit.

In the law book business they stand also alone as large publishers and wholesale dealers, having published for fourteen years the annual "Vermont Reports" from Vol. 27 to Vol. 40, inclusive, and re-published several elementary works, and are constantly collecting sets of these rare books, for which they have customers in this line extending into Missouri and California.

Their job printing office is very complete, containing in its press-room five steam presses, and in the composing-room one large hand press and one of the best assortments of type to be found in the State; while the bindery, a finely appointed one, contains six different machines for turning out rapidly and well the large State work and other jobs this enterprising firm secure. Up to 1871 the Rutland *Daily and Weekly Herald* were published by them, but at that time this interest was sold out to the oldest brother, A. H. Tuttle, who has since associated with him two other gentlemen, and they are issued the same as before in the "Herald Building," but owned and managed by the "Herald Association."

The pay-roll of Tuttle & Co. alone shows some thirty names whose pay calls for about \$1,200 a month, and these workers are of necessity consuming a large quantity of stock in the manufacturing of blank books for banks, manufacturing concerns, &c., issuing catalogues and jobs of printing of all kinds, binding magazines and pamphlets, &c. They are the publishers of "Conant's Drill Book," used by the schools of the State generally, also "Rollins' Masonic Monitor," adopted by the Masonic fraternity as standard, and numerous other works.

A house so long established and favorably known as this does not need to do that constant "drumming" done by less known and younger houses who have no regular trade established; hence it is that they have a large number of customers who come to them regularly as stock is needed, and they number among them the country printer, the grocer, the stationer, the butcher, the book dealer, the general dealer in country merchandise, &c., and none go away disappointed, for their motto is, "Satisfaction Guaranteed." Their business is increasing constantly, and they are crowded now in what would seem commodious quarters, and we predict that they will have to add more room soon. In their season they make a specialty of diaries, and are enabled to offer

the best lines at very low prices, as customers who bought of them last year can testify. Their customers (aside from the law book branch) extend all over Vermont and into Eastern and Northern New York and Western New Hampshire.

We have already made a more extended sketch of this enterprising house than we intended, but when one attempts to describe an old-established, well-managed, and popular house it is difficult to stop at any given point, for their whole history is instructive and interesting.

We have not the time or space to say much further. They have an excellent retail trade, for here may be found the ten thousand and one fancy articles, from office pens or copying presses to Fairchild's gold pens, and bank ledgers, and customers are cordially welcomed to their pleasant store, 11 Center street, as "lookers on in Venice," or as buyers. We do not wonder the trade of Vermont and adjoining States so gladly give this firm their orders, for fair dealing, attractive goods, large stocks and satisfaction guaranteed, are sufficient inducements.

VINDEX.

SHELDON & CO.

Smith Sheldon, the head of the firm of Sheldon & Co., was born in Charleston, S. C., and was the son of a physician of high social and political standing in the Palmetto State. He received a business training, and after seventeen years' successful devotion to commercial pursuits retired from active life. In 1854, at the solicitation of a number of Baptists, he founded the present publishing house of Sheldon & Co., in New York, for the publication of books specially suited to the Baptist denomination. He began the enterprise by purchasing an interest from Messrs. Lamport, Blake-man & Law, who soon after bought out the business of Lewis Colby & Co., and thus united the religious and theological business of the one firm with the school-book and miscellaneous trade of the other. On this basis they soon built a large and flourishing concern. Among their most notable publications at the outset were "Spurgeon's Sermons," which have since retained the wide popularity which they at once gained; "Olshausen's Commentary," 60,000 volumes of which have been sold; and lastly the "New York Pulpit," an interesting and valuable publication which came out during the revival of 1858 which followed the great financial panic of 1857. Thus fairly launched upon the tide of popular favor, the firm kept on their course without disaster. Various changes in the personnel of the house were made from time to time by the admission of new partners. Mr. H. Shaler joined in 1856, and Mr. M. M. Hurd soon after, while Mr. Isaac E. Sheldon was admitted in 1858. Several withdrawals have also been made from the house, which have resulted in the establishment of other firms. In 1859 Mr. Blakeman left to unite with Albert Mason in the publishing business. In 1854 Mr. Hurd withdrew to establish the firm of Hurd & Houghton, of the well known "Riverside Press," while Mr. De Witt C. Lent has since imitated their example, establishing a good connection with the trade under the present firm name of De Witt C. Lent & Co.

In 1861 the parent house bought up the valuable stock of Messrs. Pratt, Oakley & Co., who had failed owing to losses resulting from the war. In the latter's list of publications, among

other notable works, were Dr. Bellows' classical text books, Professor Hooker's series of school physiologies, Olney's geographies, and Constable's various text books, besides those of Professor Dodd, Enos Benedict, and Whitlock. A number of Derby Jackson's publications were also purchased in a similar way. Of late years the firm of Sheldon & Co. have much improved their style of publications, both in respect to their mechanical and literary execution. Among their standard publications are Macaulay's "Essays," Milman's "Latin Christianity," Everett's "Life of Washington," "Meander," commentaries, and Marsh's works. It is a matter worth recalling that the firm sold over eleven thousand copies of the "Life of Fanny Forrester" during the first eight or nine months after its issue, while they have since sold many thousand additional copies.

A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

A. D. F. Randolph's department as a publisher is represented by such class of publications as Arthur Help's charming writings, which are prime favorites with lovers of refined thought and delicate fancy expressed in an exquisite style. The essays written in the intervals of business are of the same type. Mr. Randolph also issues Rev. Dr. Skinner's books and those of Rev. Edward Beecher, "Hints to Christians," "The Flower of the Family," Conybeare & Howson's "St. Paul," and Miss Warner's late writings. He has done much to stimulate the publication of books of hymnology and those suitable for Sunday-school instruction, as well as devotional works by the best religious writers of the day, and was formerly the publisher of the *Protestant Churchman*.

A citizen who was driving along the Jackson road, the other day, saw a man up the tree near the road-side, and, halting, he inquired: "What are you doing up there?" The man made no reply, and the citizen continued: "What's the cause of your being up there?" At that moment a woman rose up from the fence corner, rested a club on the fence, and remarked: "I'm the cause, stranger, and if you'll wait till he comes down you'll see the worst field of carnage around here that ever laid out doors!" The citizen drove on, and she turned up to the man up the tree and continued: "Polhemus, I can't climb, and you know it; but if you'll drop down here for two minutes I'll give you a quit-claim deed of the farm."—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald*.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 165,308. Stamp Cancellers.—D. M. Cooper, Georgetown, D. C.—A yielding non-rotating impression ring, rotating disk and adjustable spring, combined with a rotating stem made in one piece, and a slotted tubular handle.

No. 164,547. Blackboard Erasers.—George H. Grant, Richmond, Ind.—The pressure upon the handle while in use is sufficient to prevent the rotation of the brush. A cylindrical rubber or brush handle and frictional end bars combined.

No. 165,154. Game Apparatus.—J. D. Butler, Lancaster, Mass.—The principal object ball is first set rolling; it is then struck by the cue ball, if possible, so as to dislodge other object balls or pins.

No. 165,465. Paper Weights.—Frank E. Whitney, Cambridgeport, Mass.—As a new article of manufacture, a paper-weight consisting of the core or weight having cavities, said core being inclosed

within two thin metal caps, such caps being secured together by an interior screw bolt and nut, and provided with coverings which entirely surround and inclose all the former.

No. 165,401. Newspaper Files.—Franklin B. Alderson, San Jose, Cal.—A rule-jointed stop and arms, in combination with the bars of a temporary binder, the bars being recessed to receive the stops or standards.

No. 165,410. Game Boards.—C. R. Edwards, Buffalo, N. Y.—A game board divided into squares, the alternate squares being provided with enigmatical pictures suggestive of proverbs, in combination with checker men, each having a picture corresponding with one on the board.

No. 165,173. Machines for Stringing Tags.—Wm. L. Nye, Boston, Mass.—An inclined trough with adjustable bottom has a hollow needle parallel with the bottom. The tags are string upon the needle, and drawn off singly. A portion of the twine passing through the tag is secured by a bit of metal folded around its ends.

No. 165,203. Pocket Book Frames.—Bart M. J. Blank, Jersey City Heights, N. J., assignor to Morris Rubens, New York City.—A frame for pocket books and similar articles of manufacture in which the hinged jaws are intended to about the length of the pivoted clasp at the point where the same binds over the jaws, so that the clasp, when locked, is on or below the level of the jaws.

No. 165,239. Locks for Pocket Books.—F. Kinn, New York, N. Y., assignor to Wm. Seyd, same place. The metallic tongue of the closing flap is constructed with ears or projections, and seated in a recessed base piece connected to the body of the book, having notches to receive its ears, and is held therein by a pivoted lever clasp impinging upon its ears.

In a lock for pocket books, &c., the combination of a metal tongue having one or more outwardly projecting shoulders, and with a cam lever, a rigid tongue fitting into the recess or mortise of the plate.

No. 165,346. Music Stands.—John Lyons, New Haven, Conn., assignor of one-half his right to Philo S. Croft, same place.

In a music stand, the combination of a center bar hinged to the upright, and the bars to the center bar, so as to fold toward and in the same plane as the center bar, and down upon the upright.

Also a combination of the legs, hinged to a socket, loose upon the upright, so as to allow the upright when free to pass down through the socket, and the upper end of the legs extending up to grasp the upright above the hinged point.

No. 165,241. Stereoscopes.—Henry J. Lewis, Green Point, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to E. and H. T. Anthony & Co., New York city.

No. 164,601. Paper Boxes.—E. De P. Shelton, Birmingham, Conn., assignor to Cornell & Shelton, same place.—In paper boxes, a combination of the folding slitted end and track upon the extreme of one side, combined with the track upon the extreme of the opposite side, to overlap and enter the slit in the end.

No. 164,575. Pencil Sharpeners.—Mortimer McCull, Buffalo, N. Y., assignor of one-half his right to Job King, same place.—As a new article of manufacture, an attachment for lead pencils, consisting of a tube having a socket or open end for the insertion of the lead pencil, and provided with a longitudinal slot, stop, offset, and knife, attached to the stub, operated by a knob, and retained in the case by a coil spring.

No. 6,540. Envelope Machines.—James Ball, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to Samuel Raynor & Co., Patent No. 78,333, dated May 26, 1898.

The envelope blank is automatically pasted, folded, dried and delivered.

The combination of a revolving gummer having a suitable projection, with a reciprocating table supporting the pile of blanks, said gummer moving at a different speed from the table, so that the gummer in revolving against the first blank in the pile will apply the gum evenly on the seal flap of said blank.



Figure 1.

"HESPERIAN" Slate Cover.

Patented July 1875, by C. D. MEIGS, JR.

SOMETHING
NEW AND USEFUL.

IT IS
Cheap, Simple, Sensible, Neat,
Clean, Durable.

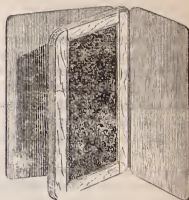


Figure 2.

It protects the Slate from Breaking or Scratching, and figures thereon from accidental erasing. Far better and much cheaper than a double slate. It is made just like the cover or back of a book, and is firmly secured to the slate, by simply driving three small staples through the back of the cover into the edge of the frame, which can be done in a moment by ANY ONE. When attached, either side of the cover will turn around on the reverse side of the slate—as shown in Figure 2—entirely out of the way with a slate in use. They are made to fit any size ordinary "D" slate, of best material, in two styles, paper and cloth backs. Sold by the dozen, staples included, either with or without the slates. THEY SELL AT SIGHT, AND AT A GOOD PROFIT.

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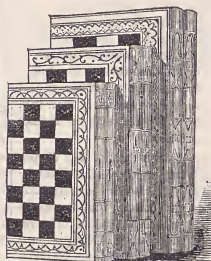
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PHOTO-MECHANICAL PRINTING.

There is perhaps no more inviting and fruitful field for scientific discovery and invention than in the line of photography, and but little attention to the subject is required to convince one that this field is fast yielding up its treasures to patient and successful investigation. Though the sun is as swift and reliable as time itself, it is too slow and too uncertain to command the full confidence of the artists who wish to form permanent impressions of the varied objects that now come within the scope of the photographic art. Instead of the slow method of waiting for the sun to shine, and then for it to transfer from a negative, one by one, the pictures which will continually fade by the action of light, this work can now be done by the ordinary printing press and with durable carbon printer's ink. Yet the results thus speedily reached are not like the cheap wood-cuts that issue in almost fabulous numbers from the press, but have more the character of the finely cut lithographic pictures, excelling them in accuracy.

In 1839 Mungo Ponton, a chemist of Bristol, England, announced the fact that sized paper, treated with a bichromate, was subject to an alteration, by the action of light, which rendered insoluble the sizing which the paper contained. In this fact lies the germ of all the processes of which it is our purpose to speak. The following are some of the many which are modifications of this principle: Carbon printing, in which each picture is itself a sheet of gelatin of required thickness, permeated with the coloring matter, and each impression is made by the direct agency of light; photolithography, in which the transfer is made on stone by means of gelatin; photo-zincography, which differs from the last by using zinc instead of stone; photo-galvanography, in which a sheet of gelatin—with the parts not acted on by light swollen by water—is made to serve as a basis for electrolytizing; Woodburytype, in which a sheet of gelatin—with the parts not acted on by light washed away—is used as a means of obtaining, by hydraulic pressure, a metal mold. This mold is filled for every impression with gelatin containing coloring matter, and the print is really an embossing, so to speak, of colored gelatin on the paper. From the impression on the metal—which is an alloy of zinc and antimony—these types are printed on prepared paper, by a small hand press resembling the printing press.

In 1855 M. Poitevin, a French engineer, discovered that bichromatized gelatin, acted on by light, had the properties of a lithographic stone, and might be used as such. Since the parts on which the light has acted are impervious to water, upon moistening the plate some of it will be dry, some wet; and where light partially acted, it will be part dry and part wet. Now, as oil and water repel each other, by putting grease upon this plate it will adhere entirely to the dry parts—those which were exposed to light—partially to those under partial light, and not at all where it took up moisture. And now, by rolling over this plate a cylinder of lithographer's ink, the plate is ready to make a lithographic print. This idea, with modifications in its mode of application, has its representatives in various processes now employed. Among these we will briefly notice only two.

Mr. Joseph Albert, court photographer of Munich, has shown great ingenuity in perfecting what is now called the Albertype process.

He commenced in 1868; and after numerous experiments for fixing, to the plate on which it is spread, the film of gelatin from which the pictures are printed, a happy thought occurred to him to use the sensitive qualities of the chromic gelatin itself for a cement. He consequently used a plate of glass, spread upon it a coating of gelatin, then—while the front surface was protected by an underlayer—exposed the back or glass surface to light, which rendered it insoluble, and hence adhesive to the plate in presence of water. He hardened the sensitive surface by chrome alum, chlorine water, and other coagulating solutions; and to make it as tough and hard as possible, he spread several films one upon another, hardening each in its turn till he had made a sensitive plate so hard and durable that thousands of impressions could be printed from one plate. For printing the impression transferred under a negative, he uses a lithographic press and the ink commonly made to accompany it. After this, no washing, toning, &c., is necessary, but the picture is complete when it leaves the press. Any kind of paper and any colored ink may be used; titles, descriptions, dates, &c., can be printed at the same impression; and one negative can be stereotyped *ad infinitum*. The Photo-Plate Printing Company, of New York, and the Albertype Printing Company, of Boston, are sole proprietors of this patent.

In the heliotype process, some perfectly flat surface is first coated over with wax; upon this is then poured a hot solution of gelatin, after which bichromate of potassa is added, then burnt alum or tannin, to make the surface fine and durable. After it has hardened the sheet is stripped off and set up in an achromatic chamber to dry. Then the wax is removed, and the sheets are ready for the reception of light under the ordinary photographic negative in the ordinary photograph printing frame. The sheet of gelatin is then forced by pressure under water upon a flat plate of metal; and when the water has been pressed out it is ready for printing in any ordinary printing press. Several thicknesses of ink are used, and for the deepest shades a little oil is added, which will adhere only to the deeper shadows. The plate must be kept moist in printing; and if moistened with colored water or Indian ink, a picture resembling a Rembrandt or Indian ink picture can be obtained.

These two processes, with that of the Woodburytype briefly mentioned above, have lately been used with great profit and satisfaction by Mr. Alex. Agassiz and others, for representing natural history specimens, in the illustrated catalogues of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Zoological Results of the Hassler Expedition, &c. The negatives of these plates were all taken by Mr. A. Lowell, as they are ordinarily made for silver prints. By each of these processes very satisfactory results were secured, as well in regard to expense and correctness of plates as in their general execution. And the prospect is cheerfully encouraging that, ere long, natural science will find in photography one of her most profitable allies. The expense of plates representing results of the naturalist's investigations has long been a serious hindrance to the advancement of science; for a correct figure is often more expressive and instructive than pages of verbal description. By these methods, the cost of a quarto plate, including paper, mounting, lettering, &c., and inclusive of the negative, is only ten or fifteen cents per copy; and this is hardly

more than the mere cost of lithographic press work, to say nothing of the artist's drawings on stone. The Woodburytype is a little more expensive and cumbersome than the other two, because, on account of the method of preparing the plate from which the impression is taken, it must be mounted for protection. Notwithstanding this, it will not preclude its use, for its pictures have a remarkable resemblance to good silver prints, with all their brilliancy and sharpness.—*Scientific American*.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

The suspension of the world-renowned banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which took place on the forenoon of Tuesday, the 28th ult., and which at the time so startled and alarmed the community, is still an absorbing theme of conversation.

* * * * *

Hitherto the press have treated the firm with the utmost kindness. With one or two exceptions the newspapers have expressed for the company deep and genuine sympathy. Nor is this to be wondered at. The truth is not known; and it is but fair to wait for evidence before venturing to sum up and pronounce judgment. Then, again, the head of the firm has long been a public favorite—a favorite, particularly with the influential classes of the community; and in such a case, where there is no evidence of wrongdoing, the sufferer is certain to receive, as he is fully entitled to, the sympathy and good-will of the people. It would be wrong, however, to take it for granted that if any evidence of wrongdoing is forthcoming, the press or the public will treat it lightly. Respect for William Butler Duncan and his partners will not blind us to their sins, if sins in this matter they have committed. Vice is not less offensive to the pure in heart, that it floats about in silks and satins, shines with jewels and gold, and reposes in cushioned ease in palatial mansions and gilded halls. The thief is not less an enemy of mankind that he still enjoys all the luxuries of wealth, and that at one time he bore an irreproachable name. It will be well for Duncan, Sherman & Co. if they come out of this ordeal simply unfortunate men. It will be well, also, for the upper ten of New York society if such should be the fact; for the offenses of representative men affect the classes to which they belong. We say these things because we know that the result of the examination of the books and affairs of the firm is eagerly awaited. If these transfers of property can be satisfactorily explained; if the firm have not been deliberately providing for their own safety and comfort, while they have been receiving and using the money of others; if Fifth avenue residences and palaces on Staten Island and at Newport are allowed to go into stock to meet the claims of creditors, it will be well. If otherwise—if Duncan, Sherman & Co. are simply to discontinue banking and retire to the full enjoyment of luxurious leisure in palatial homes, both in town and country, while their impoverished victims are uncared for, there will be such a tempest of popular indignation as has not been heard of in many a day. Already it seems sufficiently plain to us that bankers should not be merchants. Such a combination of business is not good for themselves; it is unsafe for the public.—*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

CANADIAN POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.

The exchange of postal money orders between the United States and the Dominion of Canada began on August 2, as mutually agreed in the convention between the postal departments of the two countries. The fees on the Canadian money orders issued in the United States have been fixed at the following rates, viz.:

- On orders not exceeding \$10, 20c.
- Over \$10 and not exceeding \$30, 40c.
- Over \$30 and not exceeding \$50, 60c.
- Over \$50 and not exceeding \$40, 80c.
- Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, \$1.

Canadian orders issued in the United States can be made payable at any money-order office in the Dominion of Canada. It is believed that the new arrangement will be found of great convenience, and that it will be extensively employed.

A very intelligent old darkey was met by an ante-bellum friend the other day for the first time since the war, and the old man's delight in seeing one of Massa's tickler friends in old times was unbounded. After a hearty hand-shaking and a protracted laugh peculiar to the Southern darkey, the gentleman asked: "Well, Uncle Joe, how are you getting along in the world?" "Sorter slow, Marse—Been had rhumatiz right smart lately, and things aint gone 'actly right no how," replied the darkey. "A great many changes have taken place since I last saw you, Uncle Joe. Death has taken your old master away, the family are scattered about the four quarters of the globe, the farm is divided up, and strangers occupy the old house. It makes one feel sad, Uncle Joe, to think of the changes that have been wrought by old Father Time." "Yaas," replied Uncle Joe. "You 'member when I was a slave I worked hard at odd times, and made money 'nuff to buy myself. I paid old massa \$1,000 for my freedom." "Yes," said Mr. —, "I remember it." "Wish I had dat money now," mused the old darkey. "Well, yes," replied Mr. —, "it would be quite a fortune for you." "Lots o' fortune, sar," said the old man mournfully; "and every time I think about it, I kinder rue de bargain. Nigger was wuff a thousand dollars then, but now he aint wuff a cuss. Mighty changes in this world, massa."—*Vicksburg Herald*.

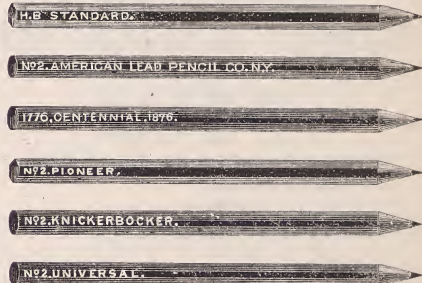
The Postmaster-General has selected the mail route along the shores of the lakes for a fast mail train to the West. It is expected to begin to run on the first of October. It will make the distance from New York to Chicago in not more than twenty-six hours, and they hope to reduce the time to twenty-four, a gain of twelve hours over the present mail and express trains. The amount of mail matter to be carried by this train will be enormous. There will be four large postal cars of improved construction, capable of carrying thirty-five tons of matter, and it is thought by the department the amount to be carried will reach forty-five tons before the expiration of six months. The greater part of the work of distribution will be done on the cars.

The preacher who forgot his manuscript the other Sunday morning apologized to his congregation, saying that he should have depended on the Lord for this sermon, but in the afternoon would come better prepared.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
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brands represent our leading grades of
Lead Pencils.
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of 25 cents we
will send one
of each by
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Our leads
are carefully
graded, firm
in texture,
without brittleness or grit.
We claim perfection in finish and packing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

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Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

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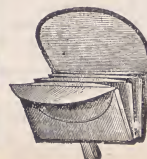
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.,

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ANDREW SCAMM, }
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

THE AUTOMATIC BOOK CLAMP.

A new article in the line of book clamps combining some novel, attractive and saleable features has been shown us. Its ornamental appearance is apt to create a favorable impression, more especially with the larger size, in which the combination of black walnut with a nickel-plated handle affords a very pleasing contrast.

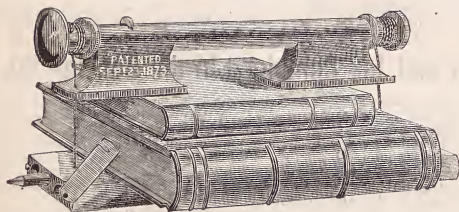
The simplicity of the operation of this clamp commends it at once, particularly in view of the ease and facility with which the books can be secured or released. The addition of the pencil case is a very neat contrivance, which, while it adds nothing to the weight or bulk of the clamp, materially increases its usefulness.

A reference to the illustration will readily disclose the plan of this clamp. The portion above the books consists of two wooden bearings, to which is attached a cylinder handle containing a revolving spindle bearing springs, which operate in connection with a cord. This cord passes through and connects the flat

of these novelties, and can commend it for its convenience and general utility. The case is expansive, *i. e.*, containing a number of pockets, with an adjustable or sliding back which contracts or expands according to the volume of papers committed to it. It is furnished with a lock and key, and altogether seems to supply a want which business men have long felt, and to which they will certainly become more susceptible after viewing one of these convenient cases.

C. H. Chandler, proof-reader of the *Springfield Republican*, has devised a cyclical calendar, which is easily adjusted and good for any date from 1770 to 1973, and will undoubtedly prove popular with students of history, bookkeepers and others. It is particularly adapted for advertising, as it can be manufactured cheaply, will be kept constantly in sight and preserved for a long time, and Mr. Chandler is ready to make special rates with those who wish large quantities with their card printed in spaces for this purpose.

Charles S. Plummer is conducting on his own behalf the sale of stationer's specialties at 55 Pennsylvania avenue, Newark, N. J. Mr. Plummer has just introduced a newspaper file of his own invention, which for neatness and



clamping piece seen below the books. This has four separate openings, capable each of containing a pencil or penholder, a revolving guard, when closed, preventing them from escaping.

The illustration represents the books fastened in the clamps. To remove them it is only necessary to tighten the knob slightly. This relieves the pressure of the spring on the key (which is seen a little above the surface of the handle), and upon the pushing back of this key the books are immediately relieved and can be removed, when the spring immediately causes the clamp to shut itself.

To insert the books the clamping piece is drawn out at any length desired and the spring fastened by the key, the books inserted, when, the key being drawn back, the string is immediately drawn tight by the spring; the pressure is then to be increased by turning the knob, and, when tight enough, the key is slid into place and the operation is complete. The Automatic Book Clamp is made in two sizes. No. 1, length ten inches, maple, japanned handle. No. 2, length twelve inches, black walnut, nickel plated handle. Retailing respectively for 50 and 75 cents each. It is manufactured by A. J. Fisher, 98 Nassau street, New York.

We briefly mentioned in a late article a new bankers' case, which Koch, Sons & Co. are offering to the trade. We have lately seen one

convenience compares favorably with any in the market

Charles D. Pratt, (A. & E. Wallach & Co.) is receiving a large line of new importations in the way of fancy goods, which, from the few samples now on view, promise an attractive display, when fully open to the inspection of the trade. He has novelties in the way of work and jewel caskets, handkerchief and glove boxes, fans, pocketbooks, tablets and inkstands which are worth looking at and which are likely to entice even an unwilling dollar from the pockets of the trade. A brief description of some of these new goods will enable the readers of *THE STATIONER* to form an idea of their nature. There are work boxes and jewel caskets of novel design in silk velvet and in Russian leather, with tufted silk and satin linings, at prices ranging from \$4 to \$80. Jewel caskets in crystal plate glass, with appropriate mountings; glove and handkerchief boxes in silk velvet and in Russia and fancy leather and satins, in variety of colors; memorandums in Russia; leather slates, and pocket men's with parchment slates; watch cases in crystal glass and silver and gilt metal; glove and handkerchief boxes in Russia, with crystal tops; pearl paper knives of elegant device; pocket drinking cups; desks of fancy woods, some of them particularly adapted to children's use. Mr. Pratt has also some novel patterns in library inkstands, and an elegant line of fans

in ebony and pearl. One of the prettiest articles for ladies is a chateleine tablet which comes in different styles of shell, pearl and ivory, and of unique design, and ranging in price from \$4.50 to \$9. It is available for shopping or visiting purposes, and will become a graceful appendage to a lady's girdle. A light and handsome work-basket of willow, lined with colored satins will please many tastes, and in dolls and doll fans, this firm seems to have consulted the elegant tastes of young society. This enumeration fails to complete the list of new goods that Wallach & Co. are about to present to the trade. Only a few of their importations have been opened, and *THE STATIONER* will be obliged to take another review of their novelties at a future time.

THE BINDERY BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

A gentleman, under an agreement with the Japanese Government to establish a book-binding at Yeddo, writes to J. H. Roberts, foreman of the Government bindery in Washington, that the work is principally school and law books. Occasionally there is a little blank work, but not sufficient to keep the ruling machine going. The number of hands was to be increased from forty to one hundred. Two years ago, when the writer went to Japan, he found that there had been no attempt to form a bindery, although the printing-office was in full operation. He made application for twenty hands, raw recruits, and, by dint of perseverance and hard work, soon taught them to fold, sew, and forward small work. The better class of work he finished himself. Several of those raw recruits can now finish very well, and forward both blank and letter press a good deal better than many old journeymen in the United States. Yokohama is overrun with Chinamen, who have a slight knowledge of the business, and, by reason of cheapness, can defy competition.

The metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, nearly 700 square miles, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The port of London has every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upwards of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, twenty-eight miles of street are opened and 9,000 new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000 letters. On the police register there are the names of 120,000 habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beer shops and gin-palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, and 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before their magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets sixty miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least 900 additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.—*Leisure Hour*.

TADE STATISTICS.

The following tables will be found interesting and explanatory. The exports are of paper and stationery, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, and the imports are of paper and its manufactures. The figures are compiled from official sources, and are comparisons for the month ended April 30, 1875, and the ten months ended the same, with the corresponding periods of 1874, corrected to May 31, 1875, declared quantities and values.

EXPORTS.

Month ending April 30.....	1874.	1875.
Paper and Stationery	\$53,618	\$68,619
Ten Months ending April 30.		
Paper and Stationery.....	521,986	617,062

IMPORTS.

Month ending April 30.	QUANTITIES.	
Printing Paper, lbs.....	104,485	200
Ten months ending April 30.		
Printing Paper, lbs.....	3,549,596	244,159
Month ending April 30.	VALUES.	
Printing Paper.....	\$9,445	\$18
Writing Paper.....	5,369	889
Paper-hanging and other Paper	13,287	20,743
Paper-Mache and other manufactures of paper, including parchment.....	82,648	84,819
Total.....	\$110,749	\$106,469

Ten Months ending April 30.		
Printing Paper.....	262,617	20,711
Writing.....	93,273	24,638
Paper-hanging and other Paper	185,394	152,264
Paper-Mache and other manufactures of paper, including parchment.....	810,061	948,319
Total.....	\$1,381,215	\$1,146,532

IMPORTS OF PAPER STATION.

Ten Months ending April 30.	QUANTITIES.	
Jute Butts, tons	22,106	21,550
Rags, lbs.....	75,412,014	80,242,193
Old Papers & other mat'ls, lbs.	17,985,161	20,456,996
Month ending April 30.	VALUES.	
Jute Butts.....	\$530,431	\$740,359
Rags.....	3,147,416	3,272,379
Old Papers, &c.....	578,339	612,816
Total.....	\$4,266,186	\$4,625,554

Statement showing the value of Exports for each ten years from 1831 to 1874:

BOOKS, MAPS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.

	Percentage of Total Exports.
1821 to 1830 inclusive	\$380,250.....07276
1831 to 1840	" \$1,031,980.....11704
1841 to 1850	" \$1,464,444.....131
1851 to 1860	" \$4,214,406.....182
1861 to 1870	" \$7,540,413.....238
1871 to 1874	" \$5,305,732.....218
4 years. }	—Paper Trade Journal.

Chauncey M. Depow was one of the speakers at the Peekskill testimonial to Mr. Beecher, Monday evening, July 12, and the best thing in his speech was a new anecdote of Mr. Lincoln, which the latter told him in 1864 and declared was one of the only two anecdotes original with him, notwithstanding his reputation for story-telling, as he generally only applied the good stories others told him. The story was to the effect that many years before, when practicing in Illinois, he had appeared for the defendant in a case of assault and battery, in which the claimant did not seem to be very much injured, although he had been through a long series of brawls. In the course of the plaintiff's examination Mr. Lincoln asked, "How much ground did you fight over?" "About six acres," was the reply. "Don't you think," asked Mr. Lincoln, "that that was an almighty small crop of fight for so much ground?"



Battle of Lexington, 1775.



Battle of Fort Mifflin, 1776.

Excelsior Centennial Diaries

OVER
Two Hundred and Fifty **1876** Different Varieties.

PUBLISHED BY

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., 123 and 125 William Street, N. Y.

SOLD BY JOBBERS GENERALLY.



Paul Jones' Victory, 1779.



Washington Crossing the Delaware, 1776.

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.
THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

JAPANESE PAPER.

Paper-making has been practised in Japan for about 1,300 years, and it is thought that in 610 Doncho, a Korean priest, paid a visit to the country and taught the natives the art. After him Shotoku Taishi took especial interest in the manufacture of paper, and went to work to bring about an improvement, and succeeded in producing four superior sorts of paper. Probably little change has taken place since in the method of manufacture, but Japanese ingenuity has marvelously developed, and paper is now employed for every conceivable purpose.

English makers have little faith in anything but rags, but the Japanese leave rags alone, using wood fibre, and, notwithstanding the fact of their method being rough and their appliances rude, they contrive to turn out a great variety of papers. Papers of every tint for correspondence, court use, Government despatches; paper designed for letters of ceremony, congratulation and compliment; for the display of ornamental penmanship, sketching, painting, or versifiers and song writers. Packing papers of every description, some set apart for particular use, as for packing presents, incense, tooth powder, cakes, sweetmeats, and medicine. Tracing papers, copying papers, account book papers, wall papers, some for first coating, some for receiving decorations at the artist's hands, some decorations in themselves; papers for covering screens, slides, and sliding doors belonging to family shrines; papers for book covers, made to imitate leather, papers for doll dressing, scroll framing, and picture framing; papers for box-making; papers for covering lanterns and windows, toys, and, in fact, every conceivable article.

Paper is made into pocket-handkerchief books, so that you can take out a leaf, use it, and throw it away.

Paper can be made into a rope strong enough to hang a man, and massive books be manufactured of a kind that a volume the size of an ordinary bible is "light as air."

Paper hats and coats are common as paper collars with us, and the soldiery wear paper folding hats, and, more remarkable still, when strong strips of paper of equal size are rolled into a kind of string and worked by hand into a net pattern, a garment can be made which will bear washing.

The *British Trade Journal*, in a cursory review of the paper market in England, remarks that "first-class hand-made and other superior writing papers keep up their prices, and the demand is so far in advance of the supply that the best mills decline to take orders to deliver at any stipulated time. Printing papers have been in uncommon requisition, and are likely to be so for some time, as also all other papers. In browns a good trade has been doing. The fancy papers department has held its own, and business has been very brisk in this line. Paper has been in great requisition for newspapers, most of which is now made on reels, as that for the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Daily Telegraph*. It saves time in working. Certainly our fathers would be astonished to learn that paper two or three miles in length is now quite an every-day matter of fact. This method is one of continuous lengths, as the "long elephant" papers for machine work. In the trade barometer, paper prospects, as a whole, may be described as having set in remarkably fair."

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known Stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer and The Paper Trade Journal.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

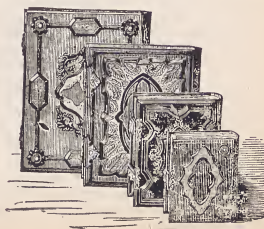
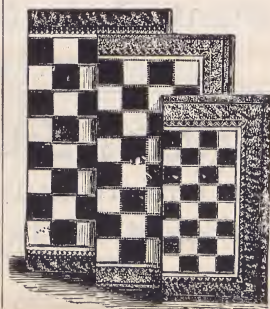
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

**KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,**

No. 156 William Street, New York.

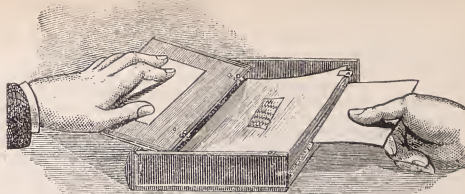


SIZES OF PAPER.

The valuable table appended was compiled by Charles T. Bainbridge, whose known familiarity with the subject will doubtless justify its accuracy:

SIZES OF FRENCH NOTE AND LETTER.

A	1. Packet Post.	11 x 9
Δ	1. Commercial Post.	10½ x 8½
B	1½. Large Post.	9¾ x 7¾
B	2. Post.	9¼ x 7¼
C	3. Bath Post.	8½ x 7½
D	4. Bath Post.	8½ x 7½
E	5. Commercial Note.	8¼ x 5¾
F	6. Love Letter.	7¼ x 4¾
G	7. Crown Note.	6¼ x 4¼
H	8. Small Note.	5½ x 3½
I	9. Victoria.	5¼ x 3¾
J	10. Miguonnette.	5 x 4
K	11. Victoria.	4½ x 3½
L	12. Royal Note.	4 x 3½



FOYE'S INVOICE FILE AND BINDER

They are made in Book form, and are equally convenient for standing up on book shelf or rack or laying down on a table.

The action is so simple that papers can be inserted and instantly and securely bound in perfect order or withdrawn and replaced by simply pressing the thumb on the turned book cover, which acts as a lever on the clip.

The action is so simple that papers can be inserted and instantly and securely bound in perfect order or withdrawn and replaced by simply pressing the thumb on the turned book cover, which acts as a lever on the clip.

They are perfectly adapted for all Government Offices, all Banking, Insurance, Railroad and Manufacturing Corporations, all Mercantile Houses, and for Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Editors and Authors, and Artists' Manuscripts and Documents; and for personal or family correspondence they cannot be excelled.

For Commercial and Business Purposes, 4 sizes are made of Black Walnut or White Wood, viz.:

- 9x7 For small sized Invoices, Bills and Telegraph Despatches.
11x9 For ordinary size Letter and Note Sheets,
12x10 For Packet Post and large size Note Sheets, Bills Lading, &c.
14x9 For Foolscap large Invoice, Legal Documents, &c., &c.

The indexes of each are permanently attached, but so arranged that when full they can be punched and fastened with wire or the common paper fasteners, and removed from the Folio and new index inserted.

MERCANTILE SIZE AND PRICES.

9x7 per dozen for Walnut,	-	\$24.00.	12x10 per dozen, for Walnut,	-	\$30.00.
11x9 " " "	-	27.00.	14x9 " "	-	33.00.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES, COVERS AND AWLS.

Indexes and Covers, 9x7, per dozen, \$3.00.	11x9 per dozen, \$4.00.
“ “ 12x10 “ 4.50,	14x9 “ 6.00.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

Agents for Patentee and Sole Manufacturer.

[illegible]

FOLDED PAPERS.

Pocket, folded and trimmed.....	13	x 8	
Pocket Letter.....	11	x 8	
Commercial Letter.....	10	x 8	
Letter.....	10	x 8	
foolscap Quarto.....	8	x 6	
Letter.....	8	x 6	
Commercial Note.....	7	x 6	
Octavo.....	7	x 4	
Albert.....	6	x 3	
Queen's.....	5	x 3	
5 E Bath.....	5	x 3	
5 E Bath.....	7	x 5	
4 E Bath.....	6	x 5	
5K long Bath.....	6	x 6	
4 E Bath.....	4	x 5	
4 E Note.....	4	x 5	

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The announcement is made that the fair of the American Institute will open for the reception of machinery on the 15th of August, and other goods will be received after August 29. The exhibition, which is to be held in the building at Sixty-third street and Third avenue, will be made public on September 9. Persons intending to exhibit should be prompt in applying for space, and have their goods in position if possible at the opening, to avoid the confusion which has always been a very distressing element at former exhibitions, and particularly disappointing to early spectators.

H. K. W. HALL,

Paper and Twine Dealer.

7 WILLIAMS COURT, BOSTON.

 Sole Agent for Pequot Mills Closet Paper.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.

No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

THE TRADE DINNER.

As a summary to the trade fair a dinner was had at the St. James Hotel, in this city, on the night of July 23, to which about two hundred people sat down. As a union meeting the affair was not quite successful, and only for the forcible and apposite remarks of one of its leading members, it might have been supposed that the stationery trade was unrepresented. The booksellers and publishers monopolized the greater share of the occasion, forgetting how intimately with their business success the co-ordinate branch of trade has been allied. A. D. F. Randolph presided at the main table, and Martin Taylor and William Lee at the tables on either side.

The *menu*, which should have been a positive feature of the occasion, was the reverse, and did scanty credit to the city. Mr. Randolph, in prefacing the toasts of the evening, made a retrospect of the book trade, contrasting it with its present proportions. Messrs. Jansen, Wesley Jones, and Kimball spoke responsive for "the American book trade." Mr. Holt also made a few remarks, and Mr. Barnes spoke forcibly on the early reform movement. E. C. Steadman discussed "the relations of authors and publishers." Speeches were also made by J. W. Harper, Jr., William Lee and Mr. Waring.

C. S. Plummer rose to the occasion in a metrical *resumé* of the stationery department at the fair, and Charles T. Bainbridge, in answer to the toast, "The Collateral Branch of the Book Trade—the Stationers and Printers," said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Book and Stationery Trades: I feel deeply the honor put upon me to respond to this toast. As I understand my invitation to reply, it is especially in reference to the manufacturers of American stationery represented at the sale, of whom I have the honor of being one. In the first place I have to thank you for the week's intense enjoyment we have had, while embracing the opportunity given us of meeting so many of our friends and customers. Personally, I have met and greeted more of the trade than I could have seen in a six months' journey. "Quite early in life, owing to severe domestic afflictions and many deaths in my family, I was adopted by one of my uncles, whose honored name I bear. He was a paper-maker, a paper dealer, a good judge of paper, and an enthusiast in his profession. From him and my oldest brother, so well known to many of you, I obtained my love for my business.

"However, still earlier, I had become acquainted with sorting and chopping, washing and beating, boiling and bleaching, blocks and decks, couching and pressing, drying and packing, exsiccation and weighing.

"In those days the vats had to be locked up every night, and no work could be done the following day until the King's messenger arrived with his keys. What an object of interest those keys and those locks were! It is not too much to say that in my estimation they were surrounded by "that divinity that doth hedge about a King."

I love my business! I honor it as one of the highest and best! The most I wish for my sons is, that they become good stationers, and for my daughters, that they follow the example of the oldest and marry into the trade. (Immense applause and cries, "How many have you?" "Put me down for one!" &c.)

"Without us where would the publishers and

booksellers be? Like Othello's, your occupation would be gone, for many of you could not get a living.

"Yet there is a profession I regard with more veneration than this I have already called the highest and best, the rag-picker, that great mediator between the rag waster and the rag saver. In these two we live and move and have our being.

"My mother was a rag saver. There were two cardinal sins in our house—one was to waste a rag, the other to waste a piece of bread. Just as he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before is a benefactor to his species, so he or she that saves a rag gives first employment to poor men and women, next employment to capital; and, to sum up all in one overpowering thought, sets in motion a grand train of circumstances, the consummation of which is a sheet of 'Centennial writing paper.'

"The press" was duly spoken for, and with sundry other intermixtures, intellectual and spiritual, the dinner ended.

TRADE GOSSIP.

J. B. Amerman, for many years with the Appletons, can be found with Lawrence & Allen.

Pultz & Walkley's mill at Westfield, Conn., has stopped on account of short supply of water.

A stationer who has been in the business for years, and acquainted with the city trade, is in want of a situation.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have disposed of their stationery stock, machinery, plates, patterns, &c., to Messrs. Lawrence & Allen, 20 Vesey street, Y. N.

C. D. Frit, at 451 Broadway (A. & E. Walbach), has one of the finest lines of imported wallets we have seen for a long time. It will repay any one in want of those goods to give him a call.

The roof of the Hampshire Paper Mill, South Hadley Falls, Mass., is to be so changed that it will be entire, instead of in two parts, and the mill will be shut down for a fortnight, while the work is in progress.

The sale of Baker, Pratt & Co.'s Safety Ink-stands is increasing very fast. This house is now importing direct Arnold's fluid, Reynold's Bristol board, and other staple goods which are sold so close in this market.

The Salmon Fall Paper Mill, at Westfield, which was completed nearly two years ago, but never operated, begins operations next month under the superintendency of Ira Van Bergen, formerly of Lee and Holyoke.

S. A. Tower & Co. have put upon the market a line of plain, polished and black and red polished pencils, which will compare favorably both in price and quality with any now made. Price for plain polished, \$95 per case of 100 gross.

Bartlett & Cutting sold the pulp that was in the drawers at the time of the burning of their mill to C. Loud, of Louisville. He was in Dalton lately, trying to get it out, but found it still frozen solid. At least, so says the Springfield *Union*.

The last new Parisian note paper is very wonderful. It is a single page of what we call

letter paper, twice the size of the paper usually used for writing notes, and the border is exactly like a pocket-handkerchief, having a broad band of color and small dots and devices beyond; the envelopes match.

L. D. Fox & Co., Emporia, Kansas, have moved into a new store, which, according to the local journals, is a model of its kind. Their stock is large and varied, and the firm's announcements indicate a degree of material prosperity which must be gratifying alike to them and the section of country which they represent.

Giggins, Tooker & Co. have been obliged to increase the capacity of their store by building the shelving clear to the ceiling. The demand for goods made by this firm, especially its diaries, has increased very fast, pushing it hard, even in these dull times, to manufacture fast enough to keep any stock on hand. It carries the best line of blank books for retail trade of any house in the city.

Edwin G. Wheeler, of Winona, Minn., has invented an improved safety attachment for pocket-books, by which a couple of arms are arranged on the side of the book, to be thrust out at one end by a spring against the pocket, and spread apart, so as to prevent the book from being picked out of the pocket. The arms are arranged on fixed joints, and a bar serves, in connection with a lever, to lock them open.

Ingalls & Co., of Newark, N. J., have again been awarded the contract for furnishing the supplies of books and stationery to the public schools in that city. This firm has built up a large and prosperous business, and has demonstrated, by giving their customers the benefit of reduced cost by doing business on a side street conveniently located, together with the facilities which their large and handsome store afford, that they can offer sufficient inducements to attract attention and patronage.

Wondering what becomes of all the lead pencils is in order. In one week of last month a firm near New York received orders for 445 miles of lead pencils. To make these only 83,000 feet of cedar lumber are required, and after they are made they will load six freight cars. This immense consumption of lead pencils is doubtless caused by the attempts of women to sharpen them with a pair of scissors or a dull case knife. Persons who have witnessed these efforts need no longer wonder at the demand.

Mr. Tibbals, representing E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., has been taking a run to Boston. He returned Saturday last to keep an appointment with a large purchaser at the Stationers' Exchange. One day since our last issue Mr. Tibbals sold from his samples at the Exchange one bill of nearly \$2,000. When will our trade wake up to the fact that it is for their interest to have samples of their goods all under one roof? The Stationers' Exchange was formed to try the experiment. So far it has been a success, and we wish the trade throughout the country would avail themselves of its privileges.

The failure of Arms & Bardwell, Northampton, Mass., pocket-book and diary manufacturers, for \$175,000 or \$200,000 is announced. Most of the paper of the firm is held out of the town, what little some of the banks have being amply secured, so that they can lose nothing. J. C. Arms the present owner of the

stock, began making wallets in South Deerfield in 1814, and in 1848 the firm of Arms Brothers was formed and did business there, at South Boston and New York until the breaking out of the war, when the firm was dissolved, J. C. Arms going into partnership with Charles Bardwell at Northampton. The failure is said to have been caused by the general dullness of business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

W. H. Fisk, of Manchester, N. H., bookseller, printer, and binder, sold to Temple & Farrington.

The business of Smith & Holloway, of South Bend, Ind., has been sold out to the South Bend News Company. Mr. Smith will remain as manager.

At Honesdale, Pa., A. G. Forbes has resumed business at his old stand.

The book and periodical business of J. C. Young, Harrisburg, Pa., has been purchased by Mr. S. W. Fleming.

At Cameron, Mo., James R. Brockman, bookseller and stationer, has sold his business to his brother, W. Brockman.

Mr. R. H. Hyde, bookseller and newsdealer, Tekonsha, Mich., died on the 23d of June last. The business is continued by his widow.

The copartnership of Thomas & Slavin, printers at 53 John street, New York, is dissolved, Mr. James A. Slavin retiring. The business is continued by Mr. William H. Thomas.

Mr. Henry L. Shepard, Boston, has admitted as a partner Mr. William H. Hart, late treasurer of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad. The style of the firm is Henry L. Shepard & Co.

The book and stationery business of Edward H. Shelley, Rome, N. Y., has been purchased by Jones & Armstrong. Mr. Jones has been connected with the old firm for the last ten years.

Turner Hamilton, bookseller, stationer and binder, has removed from the premises which he has occupied for ten years at 106 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, to No. 129 of the same street.

Messrs. A. B. Osgood and A. H. Rogers, of Galesburg, Mich., have formed a copartnership, and will continue their book, stationery and printing business under the firm name of Osgood & Rogers.

The publishing business of T. Eliwood Zell has been purchased by Messrs. Baker, Davis & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand in Philadelphia, with branch offices in New York and Chicago.

E. P. Coby and J. J. Mountain, under the firm name of E. P. Coby & Co., have associated in business as general jobbers in stationery, steam job printers and manufacturing stationers at No. 95 William street, New York.

T. S. Bidgood, Mobile, Ala., has admitted J. T. Bidgood to an interest in his business, and the firm will be hereafter known as T. S. Bidgood & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in blank books and stationery.

The firm of F. H. Dunkinson & Co. have dissolved, John Belcher and George G. Houghton will continue the business as importing

stationers, at 71 John street, under the style of Belcher & Houghton. Mr. Dunkinson will, in future, personally supervise all orders entrusted to this firm.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING IN GERMANY.

In connection with the last meeting of the Society of Bookellers, &c., of Southern Germany, held at Stuttgart, some interesting particulars have been published. The meetings of this society, which has recently been founded, are held periodically, and have for object to allow editors, publishers, and others connected with the book trade to exchange ideas with regard to their business, and discuss questions of general interest to them. At the last meeting special attention was given to the position of the trade in Stuttgart, which has of late considerably increased. That town now possesses many large printing and publishing establishments, which give employment to large numbers of people. The most ancient house is that of Cotta, founded in 1640, and which, in 1830, secured the privilege of publishing the works of Schiller, many million copies of whose writings they have distributed in all parts of Germany. Another important printing and publishing firm in Stuttgart is the "Maison Metzler," founded in 1681, which especially enjoys a good reputation for the publication of handsome illustrated and engraved works. A firm, however, which has taken the most rapid development in Stuttgart is that established in 1848 by Mr. E. Hallberger. The business done every year by this firm is immense, and it employs over five hundred people. Thirty presses, worked by a twenty-five-horse power engine, are continually in operation in these large printing works, the arrangements of which in every respect are most complete. Mr. Hallberger's chief business consists in the publication of illustrated works and periodicals, in the getting up of which no expense or labor is spared. The weekly illustrated paper, called *Ueber Land und Meer*, published by this house, possesses, it is said, 250,000 subscribers; the *Illustrirte Familien-Zeitung*, almost 100,000; while the *Illustrirte Welt* possesses about an equal number. An undertaking, initiated by the same firm, which has been equally successful, is the publication of a German edition of the Bible, illustrated by Doré—a work which, although necessarily sold at a high price, has become in Germany exceedingly popular. In respect of the publication of illustrated works generally, it is said that Stuttgart has been eminently successful, rivaling in this respect Leipzig, and surpassing Vienna and Berlin.

The Publishers' Society, to which we have before referred, expressed lively satisfaction at the last meeting with regard to the new German Press Law, which is described as being a real improvement, and is likely to do great good. Other questions were also discussed with reference to the publishing business.—*London Printers' Register*.

The Chinese newspapers change the color of their paper from time to time in order to produce novel effects and attract buyers. We have seen the *Pekin Sham-poo* sometimes of two or three colors. According to circumstances, that is to say, the character of the news it published, it has changed from red to blue, and from blue to green. During the sickness of the young Emperor, the *Shen-pao*, which printed two daily editions, changed its

color and tint as the bulletins of the imperial health were favorable or unfavorable.—*Moniteur de la Papeterie Francaise*.

USEFUL HINTS.

A new product called "appartine," and useful as glaze finish for papers or fabrics, and doubtless to be applied in time to many other uses, has just been brought out in France. It is made by stirring 20 parts of potato starch into 100 parts of water, and then adding 10 parts of potash or soda lye of 25 degree. The whole is stirred vigorously till the milky mixture becomes transparent, viscous, and stiff. Poured out and dried, it gives thin sheets of a colorless, odorless, transparent substance, resembling horn, but more pliable and tenacious. As a stiffening and surfacing material, it is said to possess many valuable properties.

Dammar varnish is recommended for sizing paper to prevent larid oil from striking through.

GUM ARABIC.—A few drops of sulphuric acid will prevent any decay in solutions of gum arabic. By this acid the lime in the gum is precipitated as a sulphate.

BRONZING BRASS.—There are several ways: First—Dissolve 1 part of perchloride of iron in 2 parts of water, and immerse the article in it until it is dark enough to suit. Second—Boil the article in a solution of nitrate of copper. Third—Dissolve 1 part of nitrate of iron and 1 part of hyposulphite of soda in 8 parts of water, and immerse the article. Fourth—Wash the article with vinegar, then expose to the vapor of ammonia, and repeat this until dark enough.

AQUARIUM CEMENTS.—Eight parts of common resin melted and mixed with one part of plaster of Paris and one part of boiled linseed oil; or two parts of melted pitch well mixed with one part of gutta serena; both these mixtures must be applied warm to the joints. Or two parts of zinc white and one part of copal varnish, which mixture may be applied cold.

WATER-PROOFING MATERIAL.—When paraffin is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks and allowed to cool, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt, and leather water-proof by rubbing it with such a block, and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to air, as the very small greasy pores repel the water but not the air.

CEMENT FOR UNITING METAL, WOOD AND RUBBER.—Soak shellac in ten times its amount of strong liquid ammonia. It takes nearly a month to do it, but then a liquid will be obtained which, if applied to metal or wood, will adhere, and also to rubber, as it will soften its surface before drying, and so cause a strong adhesion to all. This cement is very valuable for making steam pipe connections having rubber washers or rings perfectly air-tight, a job in which often much difficulty and annoyance are experienced.

COPIING MANUSCRIPT.—The following is a simple way of obtaining copies of writing without the use of a copying press: Mix white sugar with the ink, one and one-half drachms of sugar to one ounce of ink. Use this with an ordinary pen, and place over the writing a moistened sheet of unglazed writing paper; lay both leaves between two layers of cloth, put the whole under a piece of board large enough to cover them, then put a heavy weight on the board for a few seconds, and an excellent impression will be found on the copying paper.

SILVERING NATURAL LEAVES AND FLOWERS.—A very ingenious application of electro-metallurgy has recently been brought before the notice of the Society of Arts in London. It consists in the application of a coat of silver, by means of electro-deposition, on natural leaves and flowers. By this means very delicate ornaments are produced, since the precise form and texture of the natural leaf is preserved under the thin silver film. The special process by which these results are attained is the invention of a Mr. Denton.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Bequije.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Korb's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.

Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Dreka's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perforated, Monochromatic.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.

Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.
Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Woolley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Rosewood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.

Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.

Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.

Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.

Cork Screens.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastel.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Seaticite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Dead Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Onion Skin, Prie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyetels.
Eyetel Fastener—McGill's.
Eyetel Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyetel, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Gamer.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine, Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovell's, Guyot's, Indelible, Payson's, Sear's, India, Jetoline, Knapp's, La Persane, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes, Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.

Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, B.H., B.H. Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Bronze Library, Cocoa, Constationary, Counting House, Covers, Cut, Dew Drop, Euroid Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.

K

Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.

Knives, Ivory.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's,

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Blocks.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Devell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.
Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's, Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Prie's, Turner's, Whamman's.
Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Paperettes, Sermon, Sermon pen, Specification, Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Parallel Rulers.
Pastel Crayons.
Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.
Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.
Pencils—Caneel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Renbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.
Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Seaticite.
Pens—Glass (Briggs'), Gold, Quill, Ruling.
Pens, Steel—Blazny, Pour & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & S., P. D. & S., Perry's Spencerian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.
Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.
Picks—Quill, Wood.
Pin Bowls, Cups.
Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.
Point Protectors.
Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.
Portfolio.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Presses—Notarial, Seal.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protectors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willett's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reel, Twine and Tape.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
Rings—Key, Suspending.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'
Rubber Bands—Perry's.
Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
Sponges, Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
Tingley.
Rules, Pocket.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
Satchels, School.
Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
Scholar's Companion.
Seal Presses.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.
Sharpeners, Pencil.
Shears.
Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Slate Rubbers.
Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
Book, Transparent.

Sponge Cups.
Sponges.
Stencil Combination.
Stereoscopes.
Stereoscopic Views.
Straps, Book.
Styles.
Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tablets, Ivory.
Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink, Measures.
Taste.
Tin Cans, Foil, Goods.
Tinsel or Copper Foil.
Tinting Saucers.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
T Squares.
Twine Boxes, Cutters.

W

Wafer or Pin Cups.
Wafers.
Wallets—Bill, Russia.
Washing Lists.
Ware Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
Water Bowls.
Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
Wax; Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Weights, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Well's Ink.
Whist Counters, Markers.
Willett's Card Racks.
Wire Boxes.

To the numerous inquiries as to when the "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected index of the book as far as possible. We wish our friends would look this over, and if we have omitted anything, would notify us at once, as the first pages have already gone to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and we hope to have the book ready for delivery some time in August. We have tried to make the Price List complete, but, as to err is human, we need to have all the help our friends can give us.

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ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, DIE SINKING
For The Trade.

PERSONAL.

—L. L. Higgins, of Baker, Pratt & Co., is spending his vacation at Bath, Me.

—Edward Irish, formerly with Ranshar, is now traveling for Henry Levy & Co.

—Henry Balaubridge is back at the store once more, looking first-rate for four months' run in the Old Country. He expects to do a rushing business this fall.

—R. E. Bennett, representing Dovell's Ink and unclunge, carries into effect the advice, "Go West, young man!" and leaves for that country in a few days.

—B. Heflicher has arrived home since our last issue, and is looking first-rate. The bulk of his new goods have not arrived as yet. We shall give full description when they are displayed.

—Dene n Richard Smith and George W. Childs, A. M., are the only great editors left out of C. F. Wingate's "Views and Interviews on Journalism." But they will appear in the second edition.

—Henry Levy returned on Tuesday last from his spring trip to Europe after novelties in stationers' fancy goods. He sent home some excellent samples, remarkably well selected, and at prices which are lower than this house has ever offered. We shall give a description of the stock as soon as it arrives and is ready for exhibition.

IN TOWN.

Wesley Jones, Burlington, Iowa; R. Crampton, Rock Island, Ills.; S. C. Abbott, Omaha, Neb.; J. D. Yost, San Francisco, Cal.; W. S. Sturges, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Patterson, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Sell, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Mason, Galveston, Texas; Samuel Ward, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Lally, of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Reilly, Portsmouth, O.; Mr. Fiske, of Fisk & Douglas, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mr. Sampson, of Sampson & Morgan, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. Stevens, of Seymour & Stevens, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Shorth, of Shorb & Boland, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Ennis, of R. T. A. Ennis, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Leonard, of Allenus & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINTS TO CLERKS.

BY ANDREW GEYER.

[Continued.]

These are only hints, you will remember, and so we have not asked you to nail on the cover of the box you have just opened, or told you to be sure and lock the door if you went out of sight of the store entrance for any purpose. Just so soon as you are able to master the cost mark, have it on your tongue's end, and make yourself so familiar with it that you can figure with it as you would with the ordinary characters, but do not depend on it when you try to sell goods; learn to carry cost and selling price in your head. In your leisure moments, and while you are busy setting up stock, fix the price in your mind, so that if you are asked the cost of an article you can give it with no hesitance, but with complete self-possession. Don't you say to yourself, "Nobody will notice it if I do post up on all these little things." Don't you believe it, young man! It don't matter if your present employer cannot see that you are learning the alphabet of your profession. Go ahead, and learn it all the same; but the chances are that the proprietor will notice your intelligent answers, and quietly follow you up and see what you are made of. While the ink is drying on this paper, an example comes to hand. A young man entered a book and stationery store in a far Western city as a boy. His earnest attention to business was noticed in that he

was never in a hurry to get home at night until everything was done and the store to rights. His employer says that he would often come and ask if he had not better do this or that, so as to be ready for the morning. Soon it was noticed that his taste ran mostly to the book department of the business, that his leisure moments were spent in studying catalogues, so that at the age of 19 there was hardly a book you could ask for but he would tell price and publisher, and, if these were not at his tongue's end, could lay his hands on the list containing the information. The young man was obliged by circumstances to come East, and is now in Detroit, but he will not stay there long if he keeps up his study, for New York is in want of such men. A large salary, and sooner or later a partnership, will be offered to the man who has spent the first years of his business life in so thoroughly mastering the A B C's of the profession.

Push yourself up to selling goods just as fast as you can; always remember that it should be no trouble to show goods. If a customer asks for an article you haven't got, do not say "No," as short as pie cut, but show him the nearest you have to what he calls for. Years ago, further back than we like to remember, when L. Merriam kept the only book and stationery store in Greenfield, Mass., he had hanging up in a conspicuous place the following motto: "Be courteous and polite to all; succumb to none." It is a first-rate motto for young clerks to think of when customers are entering the store. A salesman's salary depends on his trade, and trade is held longer and better by courteous, good-natured clerks, than by the airy, smart man who shows his own knowledge by insulting his customer's self-respect. Who among the trade would not be satisfied with the reputation of Mr. Liebenroth, known all over this country as the head of one of the largest blank book houses in this city. A perfect master of his business, and yet so easy to be approached, he makes the gentleman who is seeking a favor think he is conferring one. The first-class salesmen of to-day are the men who are posted in the little things—in the cost of ruling, folding, and of sewing. What sent Arthur Marsh to Europe this spring? Surely not salesmanship alone, for Sam Carson's reputation was equal to his. It was his capacity for noticing the little things the trade required in his particular line, and his ability to impart that knowledge to the manufacturer, so that patterns might be made especially adapted for this market. It was this faculty probably that induced his employers to send him to England.

Now this knowledge is obtained little by little, and when the little things are well learned the man is valuable. We will try to trace in our next article the different grades of papers made in this country, and the relative value of the production of some of the leading mills to the retail trade. Salesmen should be well informed on such subjects, and we hope to aid them in attaining such knowledge.

We have received two well gotten up pamphlets published by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which seem to us to carry a great quantity of valuable information within their comparatively small limits. One of these pamphlets treats on the "Care of the Sick," and the other on "Accidents, Emergencies and Poisons." The titles clearly indicate the subject, which is of great importance to every household. We cannot but admire the enterprise which has inspired their issue, and we are well pleased with their practical and clearly uttered suggestions.

SISSON'S BINDER.

Appended will be found a revised price list for Sisson's Binders. There is also a change of one size.

Cloth sides, per dozen: No. 10, 9x12, for letters, \$15; No. 11, 10x12, for letters, \$16; No. 12, 9x13, for invoices, \$17; No. 13, 9x15, for invoices, \$19; No. 14, 6x9, for note letters, \$12; No. 15, 6x9, for telegrams, oblong, \$12.

Paper sides, per dozen: No. 16, 9x12, for letters, \$14; No. 17, 10x12, for letters, \$15; No. 18, 9x13, for invoices, \$16; No. 19, 9x15, for invoices, \$18; No. 20, 6x9, for note letters, \$11; No. 21, 6x9, for telegrams, oblong, \$11. Indices furnished when desired, at 75 cents and \$1 per dozen, additional.

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This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationery Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE.

The interesting statistical table taken from the *Paper Trade Journal* and published in this issue of THE STATIONER is very suggestive, and clearly points the way to the development of an American industry which, intelligently managed, must favorably affect the paper and stationery trades. Carl Hofmann, in an article written from Germany, boldly proclaims that the opportunity for American paper is at hand, and that in certain grades of manufacture we are more than able to meet foreign competition, even upon its own ground. Mr. Hofmann thinks that in time we shall be able to fulfill the requirements of trade in all kinds of paper, and to sooner achieve that result he suggests some concert of action between firms whose interests are largely involved in that direction.

This idea is right, and comes to the point which we have already endeavored to impress upon the trade, viz., some unanimity in the stationery representation at Philadelphia, next year. In this light the subject is of great, and, we might almost say, engrossing, importance to the trade. The paper manufacturers have been asked to meet in this city within a few weeks for organization. The stationers should not despise the example thus set, and

we invite remark and suggestion from the trade upon the subject, and ask all who are willing to be represented, personally or by proxy, at the Stationers' Exchange, in this city, to send us their names, together with such hints as they may find convenient.

A STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

One of the leading necessities in the stationery trade is a place of congregation or exchange, where wholesale dealers can exhibit samples and where large buyers and sellers can meet upon open ground. The trade fair clearly proved this, and we are sure from personal communication with nearly every stationer present on that occasion that the subject is worth urging. If an association of stationers should be formed, an exchange would only be a natural out-cropping of the organization. The project has already been put into practice in this city, and so far as it has gone seems to carry its own weight. The Stationers' Exchange at No. 74 Duane street has been successfully founded, and it only needs cooperation to direct its purposes still further. Several leading firms have secured the requisite space for exhibiting goods, and in so far as their lines extend there is a continual fair going on, at which buying and selling are settled features. Out-of-town dealers will certainly find it to their advantage to have a place where they can go for information, register their arrivals, receive their letters and meet people whom they want to see.

In point of convenience it would be found to work equally well on the other side. A brief visit to the Exchange now in operation will help to a fuller understanding of its merits. Space can be hired at a trifling expense, and no exactions or commissions other than the necessary cost of rental are charged.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONER has reached a very wide circulation among stationers and booksellers in every part of the country; and, we can justly claim, is regarded by the trade as an invaluable assistant in transacting business. In THE STATIONER publishers will therefore find an excellent medium for special announcement. *All new books sent to this office will be properly noticed.*

TRADE ASSOCIATION.

We trust that the recent fair has shown to stationers the necessity for a distinct and permanent organization. The stationery trade is too important an element to be merged or lost sight of in connection with any overshadowing branch of trade. Not that its representation was deficient or lacked importance on the occasion referred to, but we believe that it became clear enough to all concerned in it that there is a broader field to occupy and a more distinctive character to maintain. An association should be formed in which stationers' interests should alone be concerned. Provision should be made for stated gatherings of the trade where opinions and information can be supplied for the common benefit. The general meeting of dealers, whether as buyers or sellers,

has brought the trade into a closer communion, and it would be a pity if this experience should be thrown away. The large trade interests in this city require a local change in the method of business, and if no general organization is practicable at this time, it would be well to start a home association which in time would grow to the proportions demanded by trade interests throughout the country.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is understood that a number of stationers have applied for space at the International Exhibition, but that the movement has been made independently of each other and of the trade. While we applaud the energy and spirit which has induced this action, we cannot but regret that it should take the character of a "side-show," and to a great extent belittle the important interests which demand far greater recognition than they are likely at present to receive. In our last issue we urged upon our friends in the trade the importance of union and active effort to secure a proper representation of stationery interests at Philadelphia next year. We are surprised and mortified to find that no one seems ready to respond to the call. Is it because the trade fears to enter into competition? It savors of it. For shame! If goods are worth selling they are worth showing, and we are confident that the trade can make a creditable display and attract deserved attention if it takes the matter seriously in hand.

THE TRADE DINNER.

We give a brief report of the dinner which was made the special adjunct of the late fair. C. T. Bainbridge's sturdy loyalty to the trade was the only thing that prevented the stationers from being quite overlooked, and we print his remarks in full.

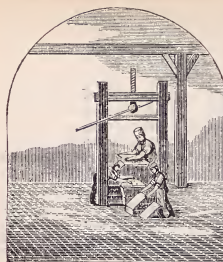
The Japanese are taking long steps toward improvement in books and stationery. Their imitative powers, as we know, are very great, and it will not be surprising if, one of these days, they should attempt to enter into competition with other nations in at least one of these branches of trade. The American model is the one upon which they chiefly rely in all their efforts towards improvement, and it will never do to let our pupils outstrip us. As it is, we are far from perfection, and if our national impetuosity can be restrained at all it had better be kept under such control as will not prevent our manufacturers from attaining the extreme limit of earthly perfection.

The advance in typography is gaining in importance. Under a plan used by the *London Times*, the labor of distribution is dispensed with, and the composition is effected by mechanical device. We intend in our next number to give an account of the process.

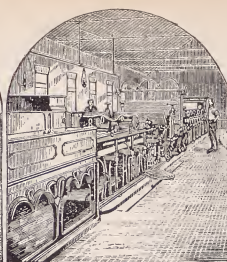
A COMMITTEE was appointed at the Niagara Convention to secure a full representation of the book trade. This committee consists entirely of book men, and from its composition and the tenor of the resolution it is difficult to

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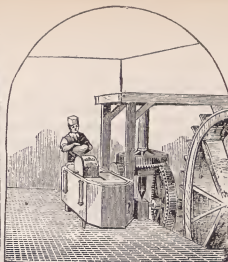
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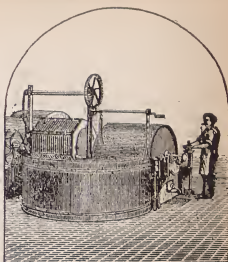
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Canadian booksellers, finding it more profitable to import English copyright books from the United States than to purchase them in London, have long been in the habit of getting their orders filled in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, where they could obtain books on which the author got no share of the profits. Books so purchased are supposed to pay an import duty of 12½ per cent., which by some fiction is said to be levied for the benefit of the author, but, practically, little or nothing finds its way into the author's pockets. The Canadian book-buyer, too, with the perversity which characterizes most book-buyers all over the world, have a most supreme contempt for authors' rights, and if they can purchase a complete edition of Tennyson for seventy-five cents, or three shillings, in spite of all that can be said against the cardinal sin of piracy, will do so in preference to purchasing the English edition in several volumes. Seeing this tendency on the part of his fellow subjects, Mr. Lovell, of Toronto, determined to help them to cheap editions of all the books which were in constant demand. Unfortunately for him he was unable to print them in Canada, and although everything is dearer in the United States, he took his shop across the border to a place called Rouse's Point, a sort of Gretna Green, where the lake steamers and the different railways can easily furnish him with materials and take away his printed produce. Canadian papers are most jubilant at the notion of their countryman having thus dug a nail into the side of the Yankees, and, as a means of encouraging the enterprise, talk of the possibility of putting additional duties upon books imported from England. It is regarded as a most abominable thing that Mr. Lovell should be obliged to leave the Dominion at all; he ought to be allowed to print at Montreal. "Some of the publishers in Canada have asked that they might be put upon the same footing as those in the United States—that is, permit to print whatever they find, and pay the author 12½ per cent. But this suggestion has been met with an insulting negative as the suggestion of dishonesty. . . . We are a self-governing community. It is within the competence of the Canadian Parliament to put what duty it pleases upon British manufactures, in the interest either of the Revenue Department or of the industries of the Dominion." So says the *Montreal Gazette*. Whether the grand scheme at Rouse's Point be a success or no, there is a doubt that it has the sympathy of the Canadian public, and there can also be no doubt about the fact that the Canadians prefer the cheap editions of Harpers' and Appletons' to the more legitimate and high-priced productions of Longmans and Murray, and that so long as they can purchase cheap books they care little for authors' rights. Even the most pious of all the Presbyterian or Methodist clergy will not hesitate to use Smith's Bible Dictionary, with the imprint of a New York house; nor would his sermon be considered a pin's point the worse if before delivering it he stated from the pulpit that all the books he has studied before composing it were the works of British authors printed at Rouse's Point.—*London Bookseller*.

"Infinite riches in a little room" might serve as the motto of the Booksellers' Fair. The current book production of this country, and much of that of England, is shown in a hall seventy-five feet by a hundred and fifty, and

the book trade is like its commodity—*multum in parvo*. All of Shakespeare is put into a thousand pages, for fifty cents, and the book business of the country, whether by numbers or production, makes no great show in the statistical tables. The census gives no satisfactory information, and less than two years of organization has not given the trade time to gather its own figures for itself. The commercial agencies enroll 25,000 names as directly or indirectly concerned in the book business, but a recent canvass has shown that there are not five thousand who may fairly be ranked as booksellers, while three hundred is a liberal estimate of the book publishers of importance. At the Fair 35,000 samples are exhibited, and 5,000 would be ample allowance for books unrepresented. Duplicates in extra bindings would bring this total down to 30,000, of which not more than two-thirds are of American manufacture. What annual business these represent it is not yet possible to estimate closely, but the business in books is not nearly so large as that in the mere luxury of jewelry. The foremost firm in the trade makes less sales than any one of a dozen dry goods houses, and not more than five per cent. probably of those of the leading firms in the latter business. The trade is prominently before the public, for that is its life, but its business bears small proportion to the comparative space it occupies in the newspapers. A competent authority has hazarded the opinion that the business might and should be increased nearly fifty per cent.

Yet the influence of the book trade is not to be estimated by statistical comparisons. Books may be taxed by weight, but the scales can never test their power. The book dealers are themselves claiming rank next to the professions, and setting their shop next to the church and the school-house. To put the right book into the hands of the right man is to do much in education. And the next best thing to being a genius one's self is to strike the spark that shall kindle genius in another. A bookseller may become a guide in literature; the most wholesome service for his community is within his scope if he has the brains just to interpret for his customers those words of Ruskin: "Do you know that if you read this book you can not read that?"

The book trade has suffered much from a difficulty which has been general and growing since the war. The reckless desire to make sales, despite "profit and loss," on the one hand, and on the other that general proclivity of human nature to "buy cheap" at whatever cost, with our national fondness for bargains at whatever loss, have led, in the heat of competition, to much unsound trading. New-comers seeking the trade have obtained credit which manufacturers or jobbers were only too willing to give, kept only the paying stock of the day, and made their first prices so low that their expense account led them into bankruptcy—and these have forced wiser traders into the same unwisdom. Mr. Ruskin's political economy makes one point that we Americans may well study—sometimes we can't afford to "buy cheap." When goods are sold "below cost" somebody must "come to grief." The publisher and bookseller share much risk, and their profit must be considerable to allow margin for insurance. Otherwise the author will soon be in a bad way, and the public too. It is a good season in which the careful publisher finds one book in five really paying, and this must cover actual loss in two of the five.

The splendid series of school-books with which we surprised the world at Vienna, cost their publishers much more than the paper and ink they were made of—although some of the Western legislators are disposed to buy oil paintings for the cost of the canvas and the oil. The public has been trained to forget this, and to expect lower prices than could be safely given. Retail prices have in some cases been made higher than was necessary to cover abnormal discounts, and this has only increased the demoralization.

A well-stocked bookstore is desirable in every town. It cannot be sustained without a reasonable margin of profit. It is, therefore, worth for the public to pay this profit. If the book trade of the country, by fair means, can regain a living profit, it is well that it should do so. If it can give the public its books at an honest price to all alike, and possibly replace the unwholesome discount system by some ultimate reduction in the general retail price, so much the better. The movement which has produced the American Book Trade Association and organized the Book Fair seems to have the double purpose of promoting sound business principles and inspiring the trade with a real sense of the importance of its work. So long as it holds wisely to these aims it deserves the public support.—*Tribune*.

THE CAUSE OF HALF-WORK.

There is time enough to do many things, if the person is seriously concentrated in his work, and does not squander his mind and his time by half-work. Nothing is so bad as that. There are many persons who think they are working, when in truth they are only dawdling over their work with half-attention. There is time enough thrown away every day to enable any one of earnest mind to do more than many a man does with his whole day. All depends upon love of the work on which one is engaged, and in concentration of one's faculties. It is, in my opinion, better to be utterly idle, and lie fallow to influences, than to muddle away hours in half-work. Besides, change of labor is rest, and to an active mind more rest than laziness. I have always found in music a more complete refreshment of my mind, after a hard day's work in my studio, than even sleep could give. The faculties and powers and interests are thrown in a different direction, and while one series works the other reposes. After an entire change of occupation one returns with fresh zest and vigor to the work he has left; whereas, if the thoughts are constantly treading the same path, they soon, as it were, wear a rut in the mind, out of which they cannot extricate themselves, and this begets in the end mannerism and self-repetition. Still more, the various arts are but different exercises of correlative powers. They each in turn refresh and enlarge the imaginative and motive powers, and extend their sphere. Each, as it were, is echoed and reflected into the other. The harmonies of colors and forms and tones and words are closely related to each other, and but different expressions of natively the same thing. A sculptor's work will be cold if he is not sensitive to color and music; and a painter's work will be loose and vague unless his mind has been trained to the absoluteness of form and outline; neither can compose well his lines and forms unless he possess that innate sense of balance and harmonious arrangement and modulation which is developed by music. W. W. *Story in Blackwood's Magazine*.

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83

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“ Scotch tartan.....“ “	8 00
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10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16, “ “		5 00
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 18, “ “		5 50
9 x 14, one pocket, blotter outside		6 00
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16, “ “ “		6 50
9 x 14, sheep, 2 pockets		13 50
10 x 15, “ 2 “		15 00
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, “ 2 “		17 00
9 x 14, English morocco, 2 pockets.....		19 00
10 x 15, “ “ 2 “		22 00
12 x 17, “ “ 2 “		25 00
9 x 12, American Russia, flexible, 2 pockets.....		37 00
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, “ “ “ 2 “		40 00
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The above represents two pages in the
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PAPER BOX MAKING MACHINES.

Among the most novel pieces of mechanical construction recently brought to public notice must be reckoned the machines invented by Mr. H. R. Heyl, of Philadelphia, for making paper boxes, and for the first time publicly exhibited at a recent monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute. The machines in question are the result of years of patient labor and perseverance, and the inventor is deserving of all praise for having so completely and efficiently triumphed over many difficulties. He has in the past seven years built three machines for making paper boxes, the last and most perfect of which has just been completed, and is the one referred to as having been placed on exhibition. As to the usefulness of machinery to produce paper boxes with greater rapidity and economy than by hand labor, little need be said, since a simple enumeration of the various branches of industry in which they are indispensable affords superabundant evidence of their great utility—viz., perfumery, jewelry, hardware, trimmings, matches, and a host of other branches.

The first machine constructed by Mr. Heyl for this purpose was adapted to the automatic shaping and fastening by paste of the usual rectangular box, varying the style according to the materials used. The capacity of this machine is 2,000 boxes in ten hours—a capacity which is equivalent to the duty of ten of the most expert workmen employed during the same time.

The second machine has for its object the production of boxes for various purposes without the use of paste, the fastening of the edges of the paper being accomplished by delicate pieces of iron wire, measured and shaped by the machine into miniature staples, which are pressed through the material and clinched at the proper instant. The primary design of this second machine was the production, at rapid rate and cheaply, of match-boxes and other cheap receptacles for tacks, screws and various small articles, and the substitution of wire fastenings for the paste, besides greatly increasing the duty of the machine, is quite a desideratum on other accounts.

It is said by those familiar with the details of such trades that the delay in drying the boxes when pasted, which often occurs in damp weather, frequently interferes with the shipment of large invoices of goods; in some cases of protracted damp weather the paper boxes really mildew before they dry, and might ruin or seriously damage the goods packed in them. It was to obviate these obvious, but to others insuperable, difficulties that the inventor has produced the wire-fastening machine we have alluded to. The work accomplished by it is not only neater and stronger than that done by hand, but the rate of production of one machine is that of seventy-five workmen. The method of fastening the edges of the paper with wire staples is as follows: The wire is wound on a spool, from which the proper lengths are drawn by the machine for each box; the staples are formed and brought each to its place, at right-angles with the box material, and are made at the proper moment to puncture it, upon which they are, an instant later, firmly clinched on the opposite surface. The power of impact exerted at right-angles with an imposing surface is here beautifully illustrated; and be it remembered that the entire production of the box is to be ascribed to the machine, every portion of the work

being automatic. The machine seizes the slips of wrapper singly, and shapes them, and throws out a match-box complete—even to being touched with glue and sprinkled with sand—at the rate of 30,000 pieces per day of ten hours.

The third machine is simply a modified form of the one just described, in which its metallic fastenings and general movements are applied to the production of rectangular boxes of superior quality and of various sizes, applicable for safe packaging and display of articles of luxury, &c. The completion of these machines is a realization of the labor of seven years, and they are now busily plying their functions with perfect success.

The invention of the paper-box machine, by which the supply of articles indispensable to many of the small ware producers is vastly increased and cheapened, cannot fail speedily to result in the complete substitution of machine labor for the hand labor formerly universally employed for the purpose, while, from its perfect adaptation to the uses for which it is designed and the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its conception and design, it is worthy of all praise.

BERANGER.

Béranger was as generous and unselfish as Montaigne and La Fontaine were selfish. His life was as tender and modest and beautiful as the sweetest of his songs; and he held the secret of it so shyly that one hardly feels free to raise the curtain now. He was born in 1780; and his father and mother—who seem to have separated soon after his birth—both abandoned him to the care of his maternal grand-parents. At best, that boy's childhood lacks much over whose infancy no mother smiles. Some of the deep, underlying, sympathetic tenderness of Béranger's nature may have dated back to those sad days when he must have half blindly pitied himself.

When he was 15 years old, his father, who had patched up some sort of peace with his mother, sent for him. The father was a red-hot royalist, and a sort of banker or broker, and young Béranger really developed no inconsiderable talent for business. But the crash of 1788 ended all that, and Béranger found himself stranded in a garret, where, at least, he was free; and where he must have been happy, because he began his immortal songs. It was at this time that he formed some friendships, which lasted till death, with other young fellows as poor as himself, authors and musicians. They made little fêtes, these comrades, when their purses allowed, and the lower their fortunes the more they laughed at them.

But in 1804 Béranger, 24 years old at the time, got a little tired of starving, and wrote to Lucien Bonaparte, enclosing a bundle of verses. Lucien sent for him, received him kindly, and put him in the way of a little income of £40 a year. He soon added to this £70 more, the salary which the painter Landon paid him for editing his Musée. A hundred and ten pounds a year was affluence for Béranger, for it gave him the power to help others, always the greatest delight of his life. He could provide for his poor old grandmother, and for his sister, whom he subsequently put into a convent at her own wish. After three years his work for Landon was done, and only the £40 secured to him by Lucien remained. But on the foundation of the Imperial University, in 1808, he obtained employment as one of the clerks, with a salary of 1,000 francs. Eighty

pounds a year in all—it was no great riches; but it enhanced his regret at the death of his scamp of a father, for he said, "Now I could have made him more comfortable." He was 33 when he published the first collection of his songs. You see, he, too, began late. And he never was a prolific writer—ten songs, perhaps, in a year; carefully revised, altered, improved. Some two hundred and fifty songs altogether. This was his work—at least, the work by which the world knows and will know him; and his life was in his work and his love.

Béranger had no fickleness or faithlessness of nature, Frenchman though he was. He loved one woman all his life. Was she his wife or only his friend? Conjecture is baffled here, though many of his friends believe that they were secretly married. He loved Judith Frère first when she was 18 and he 16. A simple working-girl she was, with a pretty face, blue eyes and brown hair, and a sweet voice, and a heart in which Béranger found his life-long home. She was in all his thoughts, shared all his hopes and fears, dreamed his dreams, sorrowed in his sorrows, and joyed in his joys. And yet he did not bring her home to the shelter of his own roof-tree till she was a sober woman of 57 and he was 55. The mocking, cynical French world began to laugh, as at birds who mated in the late November. But Béranger wrote a quiet, self-respecting letter to the Assemblée Nationale in which he claimed the right to arrange his household as seemed good in his own eyes. Explanation he made to no one; but his friends found Judith beside him henceforth, all faithful service and watchful tenderness, and well-beloved by him, too, as they all could see. She died first. He had long wished that this might be; for he longed to spare her the desolation, the silence and gloom of the vacant place, which he was stronger than she to meet.

He did not die till 1857. It is less than a score of years since that brave and tender soul went home. His end was full of pain, and his release must have been full of joy. Was he a Christian, do you ask? I think he was, though perhaps he did not know it himself. The soul that is faithful and tender and self-forgetful—that honors above all things the true and the right, that lives, but to bless and serve its fellows—that soul, I think, is a Christian soul, whether or not it knows perfectly its creed and its ten commandments. Going through the long gallery, where so many noble faces hang upon the walls, I like best to stop before this one of Béranger. He sought not honor for himself; he lived not for the praise of men; yet, of all the long line of keen wits and noble intellects, I think there is not one whom we love so well as this singer whose soul was in his singing.—*Christian Union*.

A gentleman belonging in this village, traveling over the Hartford and Providence road on Tuesday, saw ex-Senator Sprague enter the cars with a pair of overalls under his arm, and was told that he had been at work all day in his large mill at Baltic, overseeing some important repairs. If that is the cut of the Sprague jib, that great house will soon emerge from their embarrassments, if all the cotton mills in New England don't go to smash—as they are not likely to yet.—*Windham County Transcript*.

The Chicago people are confidently looking forward to an animated fall trade.

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In die illuminating, or painting in conjunction with embossing, two or three leading points are essentially necessary to be borne in mind—cleanliness of hand and implements, delicacy of touch, and extreme accuracy. To illuminate the impression from a monogram or arms die, in gold or colors, it is necessary that the die should be outlined only (with the addition, at option, of shading), and not the whole of it sunk beneath the surface; as, wherever the engraved or sunk portion is, there will be the gold impression, so that, by the outline only being engraved, the center of each letter is left blank for the color. When, however, the whole of the impression is required to be in gold alone, it is immaterial whether the die is entirely sunk beneath the surface or whether it is outline only. We will suppose, therefore, that an outline monogram die is fitted in the press, with ordinary counterpart. The gauge is decided upon, and the whole of the paper or envelopes stamped plain; extreme care being taken that every sheet is placed to the gauge with the utmost nicety. When this is done, a small portion of dry stamping color is mixed with gum and water, and the plain impression painted on by hand with a camel's hair brush; each letter or color separately, one being completed before the other is commenced. Care must be taken that the color does not go beyond the edge of the impression. When the whole of the work is completed and thoroughly dry, the gold line is stamped over it. In stamping gold three courses are open—1st. To stamp in gold size as if it was ordinary color stamping, and dust on the gold very lightly, with wool, and, when dry, put in press and re-stamp. 2d. To mix the gold with liquid gum, as in ordinary stamping, with varnish, giving one or two extra blows with each impression. 3d. To work the die in gold size, laying gold leaf on the impression, cut to about the size of the die; when dry, rub off the superfluous gold with wool. This latter produces the most brilliant effect, but requires great care. The impression afterwards should be stamped again, which solidifies the gold and makes the detail everywhere apparent. This will show the importance of keeping the sheet well up to the gauge, because if one of the stampings is not true the impression must inevitably be spoiled. The finest gold bronze procurable is to be used; it being a mistake to use cheap bronze, or to use bronze simply because it is bright, without being fine. Nothing is so deceptive as this article; to test it, lightly touch a sample with the tip of the finger, and rub it over the thumb-nail, when its quality will at once be apparent. A coarse bronze will not adhere to the nail at all, but scatter and disperse; a good bronze will not only adhere, but spread over and cover a large space in an even and brilliant manner. Real gold can be used where gold coin is cheap, or the cost of production immaterial, but good illuminating can be readily done from good bronze. Cleanliness in illuminating is half the battle. Some use raw white of egg in place of gum, but the most expensive materials, as a rule, are unnecessary.

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ELECTRICAL REGISTRATION.

The ordinary process of recording votes, by ballot, is of necessity slow, and it is occasionally attended by errors, which require great care to prevent or to detect. Various schemes have been proposed to remove these inconveniences, and we may notice two that have recently been proposed in France with this object.

The apparatus of MM. Clérac & Guichenat is designed to fulfil several functions, as follows: 1. To allow the whole Assembly to follow by eye the progress of the voting, and to learn the result before even it has been proclaimed. 2. To collect the votes, and to add them up instantaneously. 3. To register them.

To solve this complicated problem the inventors have had recourse to electricity. On each side of the tribune is placed a large frame divided into as many compartments as the Assembly reckons members. One of these frames is intended to receive the affirmative, and the other the negative votes. Each deputy thus controls two compartments, one recording "for," and the other "against." On each desk are placed two keys, connected respectively to these compartments by wires which conduct the current from a battery placed in an adjoining chamber. The interior of a compartment is composed of an electro-magnet, the armature of which retains a little flyer of a striking color, and an arm, both independent, and moving around an axis; an inclined tube, containing ivory balls, and the lower extremity of which, pierced laterally, only allows one of these balls to escape at a time; and lastly, of a cam, placed on a shaft, traversing all the compartments in a vertical plane. A small window is placed in front of the compartment facing the Assembly. As soon as the member to whom this compartment belongs places his finger on the corresponding key, the electro-magnet, excited by the current, attracts the armature, which allows the flyer to escape; this closes under the action of a spiral spring, and becomes visible from the outside. At the same time the arm, acted on also by the impulse of the spring, pushes one ball out of the compartment, and it falls into the vertical channel, whence it is conducted into a receiver that contains all the other balls released from the other compartments. These various operations are accomplished instantaneously in the different compartments of the two frames, in such a way that the whole operation is visible to the Assembly, by the appearance of the flyers, and at the same time the voting is automatically recorded in the graduated collecting-tubes, wherein the last ball indicates by its position the number of the votes recorded.

After the operation, the flyers and the arms in all the compartments which have been disturbed are restored to their original position simultaneously, by means of the vertical shaft and the cams, which are worked from the outside. The apparatus is then again ready for use.

The ivory balls introduced beforehand into each compartment by the opening of the inclined tube are twenty in number, which is more than sufficient for one sitting. They are all exactly of the same diameter, and each of them carries the number of its case, or, still better, the name of the member; this information is reproduced on the face of the compartment. We may add that each compartment

is independent, and anyone may be removed without deranging the other. As it is important that the keys should be controlled only by the deputy to whom they belong, they should be covered by a locked box.

As described, the instrument is a very complete one, since the recording of the votes "for" and "against" is effected instantaneously, and it is sufficient to take out the balls which have fallen after each operation in order to prepare the list of voters. But the inventor had avoided the necessity of this labor, which may possibly sometimes result in error, and the list is prepared on paper simultaneously with the other operation. The same electric current, which gives motion to the flyer, is employed also to print the name of the deputy, and the nature of his vote. This last result is obtained by means of an electro-chemical press of great simplicity. On a metallic plate is stretched, before the voting, a leaf of paper sensitised with a salt easily decomposed by electricity, then this plate is placed in close contact with a plate of hardened rubber, in which are sunk metallic studs, having engraved at their ends the names of the deputies, and in contact with the paper. As is the case with the frames, each member possesses two compartments, or rather two studs on which his name is engraved, the one of iron, and the other of copper, which represent respectively "for" and "against."

The action of the current is such that it traverses the sensitised leaf exactly at the point where it is in contact with the stud corresponding to one of the two keys. Under the influence of this current the salt impregnating the paper is decomposed, and forms, instantaneously with the stud, a new chemical combination, developing either a blue or red color, according to whether the metal is iron or copper. The impression resulting from this combination thus gives the name of the voter, and the color at once indicates the nature of the vote.

The affirmative and negative votes may thus be recorded on the same sheet, but it would appear preferable to have two distinct presses, one recording the "fors" and the other the "against." The introduction of this modification is the last improvement that has been made. The sensitised paper may be preserved for several months without any alteration, and it may therefore be prepared a long time in advance; before using, however, it is necessary to moisten it slightly.

Desiring to avoid all possibility of error, the inventors of the system have placed on each desk, between the keys, a small differential compass, the needle of which inclines towards the right or left, as the vote is affirmative or negative, and which moves only after the flyer is closed. If by any accidental cause the vote is not recorded, the deputy interested will learn it, because the needle remains stationary, and can correct the error by announcing his vote. The batteries are placed in a special chamber. A commutator placed on the bureau of the president, prevents the apparatus being disturbed except by his sanction.

A battery of six elements (Marie-Davy, large size) is sufficient to work six compartments; each deputy only requires, therefore, a single element, equal to 750 cells for the whole Assembly.

With the apparatus just described secret scrutiny can be effected. In this case the frames are concealed behind blinds, and the balls as they fall are mixed. In press the

studs are unengraved, so as to leave only circular marks upon the paper.

Another system of election registering apparatus, by M. Jacquin, has been devised, but this is very similar to the one just described. It differs, however, in the mode of recording the votes, which is effected by points marked on as many sheets as there are compartments. The operation of voting is not made apparent to the Assembly.

A detailed description of this system has been published in our contemporary *Les Annales Industrielles*, to the pages of which we refer the reader.—*Engineering*.

"THE CHEQUE BANK."

A new style of banking has recently come into vogue in London, and though it is not likely to be introduced into this country, so entirely foreign is it to our method of conducting business, yet an examination of its leading features is not uninteresting. It is well known that in England bank checks are used as a circulating medium to a much greater extent than with us. They are made to perform the functions of money even for such purposes as paying a tailor's bill or buying a ton of coal. But in making small payments the old-fashioned system of checks is, and must continue to be, very cumbersome, and there is always an element of uncertainty in its employment, since if the check is allowed to circulate some length of time the deposit which it represents may be withdrawn and the check be refused payment when presented. These objections cannot be raised against the "cheque banks."

The new plan, which is, as we have intimated, an extension of the system of payment by common bank-checks, was first proposed about a year ago, and an attempt was at once made to test its value and practicability in the organization of "The Cheque Bank of London." The checks issued by this bank to its customers form a cross between an ordinary check and a certificate of deposit, and are in their nature allied to the "certified checks" with which the public became so familiar in the dark days of the panic. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company recently held, the chairman stated that their business had proved quite satisfactory, but that any great amount of profit could not be expected to result from the first year's working of a system so novel.

From the explanation of the plan given by the chairman it appears that crossed checks payable to order are employed, which not only prevent the risk of carrying gold and bank-notes about the person, but also afford, by the indorsement of the person who receives them, a proof of payment, and by the counterfoil a ready and complete record of all transactions. But this is not all. The Cheque Bank provides what never existed before—a currency which, when completed at will by the signature of the holder, is received everywhere and by everybody as cash, even when the drawer is a stranger wholly unknown. As no check can be obtained from the bank until the maximum amount represented on its face has been deposited, and as the deposit must remain in the bank until that identical check is produced for payment, it follows that the check is certain to be paid on presentation.

The great objection to ordinary checks, as we have stated, is that they must be presented soon after they are received, or else the risk of non-payment falls on the holder. Although

cash to meet such a check may be deposited with the bank at the time of drawing, yet it may be drawn out at any moment by another check, and the only security to the holder lies in instant presentation. A check of the new kind, on the other hand, may pass from hand to hand indefinitely, or may be looked up for any length of time, the holder being absolutely certain of receiving cash when he finally does present it.

The Cheque Bank pays its depositors no interest, convenience alone being sufficient inducement to the public to employ its machinery. Its own profit is derived from its investment of the funds deposited with it. By its charter it is allowed to deposit all surplus funds with the bankers in London and the Provinces, drawing interest therefor, or to invest them in British consols.

Finally, as an indication of the public approval of the new system, we may add that it is cordially supported by some of the most careful thinkers in the country, and that it has received the countenance of the leading banks, including the Bank of England, many of whom were at first hostile to it.

Any one desiring to obtain any idea of the stupendous accomplishments of railroad engineering should spend a few days in Tehachape pass, investigating the operations of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. About twenty miles of the road is a succession of cuts, fills and tunnels. Within this distance there are thirteen tunnels, ranging from 1,100 feet to a few yards in length. For the greater portion of the way the road-bed is cut through solid granite. The elevation is so great from the present terminus of the road at Caliente to Tehachape Valley that the first mile and a half out of Caliente is attained by laying down eight miles of track. Higher up in the pass the road runs through a tunnel, encircles the hill, and passes a few feet above the tunnel. After completely encircling the hill, and going half around again, the track doubles on itself like a closely pursued hare, and after running several miles in the opposite direction strikes up the cañon. This circling and doubling is for grade. Once the track crosses the pass, and this involves the building of a long and very high bridge. We doubt if a more difficult and expensive piece of engineering was encountered in the building of the Central Pacific over the Sierras than that with which the Southern Pacific is now struggling in Tehachape pass. Another tremendous piece of work is the San Fernando tunnel, which, when completed, will be over a mile and a half in length, and in places over 1,000 feet beneath the surface. Yet the company will accomplish this great work and run cars through from San Francisco to Los Angeles by the 1st of next July. All the force that can be used is kept at work on the San Fernando tunnel. In the Tehachape pass 5,000 men are employed, and the force is being increased at the rate of 1,000 Chinamen per week.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.*

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INDISPENSABLE DRYER.—No. 1, for fine job work. Dammar varnish, 6 ounces; bergamot, 2 drachms; balsam copaiba, 2 drachms; balsam of fir, 3 ounces; croosote, 1 drachm; copal varnish, 1 drachm. To enough ink for 1,000 ordinary business cards, add from 8 to 12 drops of the "indispensable," and to larger quantities in proportion. When used for bronze, dry colors, diamond printing, &c., take twice the quantity; and when an extra thick dryer is desired, add a few drops of dissolved gum arabic to the ink, after it has been mixed with No. 1. In all cases mix well with the ink before applying to the rollers.

No. 2.—For news and poster ink. Spirits of turpentine, 1 quart; balsam copaiba, 6 ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

This compound is one of the best that can be used as a dryer, and to brighten colored inks and make them work free. Those who use large quantities of colored inks will find it to their advantage to use the "indispensable."

PARCHMENT INK.—Half a pound each of pulverized copperas and Honduras logwood, 1 pound of best Aleppo nut galls, 4 ounces of gum arabic, and 2 gallons of rain water. Boil the galls in the water until the strength is out, then add and boil the other articles. Add as much water as the mixture will bear. Let it settle, and strain for bottling. This makes a deep, beautiful, and enduring ink, particularly good for engraving on parchment.

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BLACK INK.—No. 1. Take powdered cloves ½ ounce, extract logwood, 2 ounces, hot water 1 gallon; dissolve. No. 2. Take bichromate potash, powdered Prussian blue each 10 grains, potassium of potash 30 grains. Dissolve in 1 pint warm water, then mix No. 1 and No. 2 together. The Prussian blue is the improvement; it flows freely and dries quickly. Sugar will spoil it.

ANTIFINE BLACK MARKING INK.—To prepare this ink the following solutions are required: 1. Dissolve in 60 grammes of water 8.25 grammes crystalline chloride of copper, 1045 grammes chlorate of soda, and 5.35 grammes chloride of ammonium. 2. Dissolve 20 grammes hydrochloric acid in 20 grammes of distilled water, and add 20 grammes solution of gum arabic (1 part of gum to 2 of water), and 10 grammes glycerin. If 4 parts of the antifer liquid are mixed with the solution of the copper solution, we obtain a greenish liquid, which may be used at once for marking linen; but as it decomposes in a few days, it is better to preserve the two solutions separately. The writing is at first greenish, but is blackened by exposure to steam (for example, by being held over the spout of a boiling kettle). A dry heat renders the tissue brittle.—Dr. Jacobsen.

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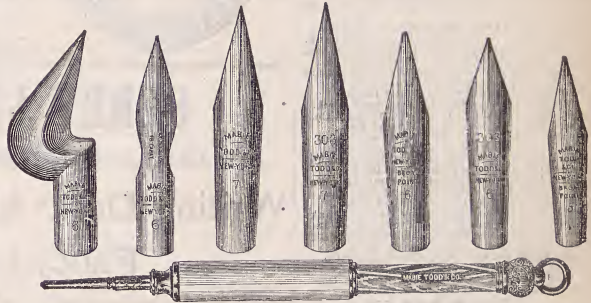
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Gold Pen Manufacturer,
No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, N. Y.

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IMPROVED
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The merits of our Binder will be appreciated by filing THE STATIONER in the same, and by doing so will have a ready sample to sell from.

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SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
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AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

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Gold Pens,
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Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fac simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

652 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Beg to announce to the Stationery Trade in general that they are now prepared to receive their friends at their New and Commodious Lofts,

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Awarded the Highest Medals at Paris, Boston and New York.

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Favorite Line of French Papers,
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: AUGUST 23, 1875.

NO. 53.

C. A. SPAULDING.

One of the First Book and Stationery Stores in San Francisco.

Among the active, energetic, driving crowd who landed in San Francisco in its early days was C. A. Spaulding, ready for anything which might turn up. With an eye to business, he located a book and stationery store on Portsmouth square, or the Plaza, as it was then called, directly opposite the Parker House (which rented in those days for one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars a year—that is, the Parker House, not the stand), opening on the 15th day of August, 1849, where he accumulated a large stock of most all kinds of books, stationery, &c., particularly books. The California emigrant was a cosmopolitan in literary taste, as he was in everything else, and scarcely a trunk was brought on shore that did not contain the product of live or dead men's brains, running from the meanest trash to works of the most scientific character. Only books of prime necessity, and very few of them, were retained, and the question arose what should be done with the rest. Many were thrown away, but those who knew the ropes called on Spaulding, who was ready with the gold dust and scales, although the price he paid was not as great as their cost in New York and elsewhere. It was much better, however, than to throw them away, and people settling in San Francisco very soon began to buy books at Spaulding's, and as he bought cheap he could sell cheap. Book buyers were not so dainty then as now, and he built up a thriving trade in a very short time. San Francisco, growing in importance and standing on its dignity, did not think best to have its only park, or plaza, as we called it, covered with business places. In accordance with public sentiment, on the 19th of November, 1849, Spaulding moved across Clay street to the south side, next door east of where the Chinese temple now stands, and there he flourished until May, 1851, when that terrible conflagration which commenced a few doors west of him—in the oil store of J. P. Buckler or the carpet store of Frank Baker, exactly which has never been definitely settled—burned to the bay on the east, and from Broadway on the north to nearly Pine street on the south, laying the whole business portion of San Francisco in ruins. Like many other men, Spaulding could have said, "Yesterday I was comparatively wealthy in San Francisco; to-day all I have in San Francisco consists of what I have on." Fortunately, some little time before this he had established a store in Sacramento, and he went thither. Placing himself at the head of that enterprise, he prospered. But,

alas for human enterprise! fire took him again in its path and reduced his stock to ashes. Disgusted with merchandising and its mishaps, he shook the dust of the book and stationery business from off his feet, and since that time has practised law in San Francisco. He is now located at 55 Montgomery Block.

Yours, &c., CAL. PIONEER.

DREKA.

Who has not heard of Dreka, the fashionable stationer of Philadelphia, who has long been a leader in his department of trade? The writer had the pleasure of calling on this house during a recent visit to Philadelphia, and found it comfortably fixed in an elegant new store twenty-five feet front and four stories in height, all occupied by this firm in its various departments of paper and envelope making, designing and engraving, printing, stamping, and illuminating. The spacious salesroom on the first floor is an exceedingly handsome and tastefully fitted up room, and for general equipage, finishing, and furnishing is as complete, stylish, and attractive, yet as business like, as an artistic eye and business brain could make it. The wholesale trade of this house has largely increased since its removal, owing to its increased facilities and heavier stock. With a full appreciation of the taste and wants of refined society, Mr. Dreka has left no stone unturned to stand at the head of his profession. An artist himself, gifted with superior business qualifications, a gentleman possessing every social advantage, with ample means for the prosecution of his business and a zeal that has made every capital in Europe tributary to his stock, he is fairly entitled to the preëminence awarded him by the citizens of Philadelphia.

Correspondence.

[Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.]

OUR GERMAN LETTER.

BERLIN, July 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I have not written lately, because there was hardly anything interesting enough to communicate. Everything is dull yet. Business in general, including the paper trade, is dull, the people are dull as usual, even Bismarck is dull; he can neither raise a war rumor nor any other rumor, so he has retired to raise cabbage on his new farm for a fresh crop of sauer kraut. Only one thing is not dull, and that is

the lager beer business. You have no idea what an immense quantity of that beverage they consume in this country; but still you hardly ever see a drunken person, and I have not seen any one yet that was dead drunk, as we say at home. Everybody drinks beer—the minister of the gospel, the judge on the bench, the lawyer, the banker, the women and the children, the teacher, and even the boys take beer to school, and Bismarck always lays up a fresh cask when he receives his friends during the session of the Reichstag. The doctors tell you that water is unhealthy, but I have not found it so, although the water is poor enough, not only here, but in all the larger cities of Germany. This, however, is not the fault of the water, but of the people and the Government, who do little or nothing to introduce good wholesome water into the cities, which could be got easily if they would only spend one-tenth part of the money which they spend for beer.

They spend thousands and millions for costly monuments, statues, useless fountains, and grand palaces, but the most necessary element of health and happiness they do not think of. The want of good water and the absence of sewers is what makes this place so unhealthy in summer time. They have just commenced to build sewers and street railroads. It looks somewhat like home to see American cars run along the streets here, built by John Stephenson, of New York. They were introduced here by the American Consul, for which he deserves much credit. The cars, however, are kept in better condition. No passenger is allowed to stand inside the car to inconvenience those who have seats, and the drivers and conductors do not look as dirty as some of ours in New York and Brooklyn. Here they all have nice gray uniforms, and look very respectable.

The stationery trade was not so well represented here this year as usual. Among the few I noticed the gentlemanly Henry Levy, the good-looking Mr. Richards, of the American News Company, Mr. Strobel, from Cincinnati, and the smiling W. C. Horn, of Koch, Sons & Co.

This last-named house is well represented here by seven of its members. J. C. Koch and Herman Koch are attending to the manufacture of goods for your market; J. C. Koch, Jr., is studying civil engineering; and F. W. Koch is studying as an architect. All of these have been in the trade in New York, and are well known. This firm is continually producing new and elegant goods to please their customers and the public, but more so in the album line, of which they produce a splendid variety of styles and patterns. They have just finished and patented a new album called the Magic Self-Photographing Album, whereby any per-

son who has one can take his own photograph whenever he likes.

I see you have lately struck a rich vein for introducing good wholesome advice and knowledge among the younger members of the trade by publishing the biographies of some of the older and best men in the trade. This is a very interesting topic for all who want to learn what to do and what not to do if they wish to come out successful in their struggle for independence and respectability. Sometimes crafty and unprincipled people are successful, but they are no light to go by, as they are false lights.

To show you that enterprising people are also found outside of Yankee land, I give you the following illustration: At the last grand parade two wide-awake individuals were bent on speculating and making money. They bought, therefore, a small cask of schnapps on partnership account, which was to be retailed on the parade-ground for a groschen a glass. They carried the stock on their shoulders by turns, but had not got very far when one of them felt like having a taste just to see what the stuff was made of. So, handing Fritz his last groschen, August took a glass. After a short walk, Fritz got a bad cramp in the stomach, and, handing August the groschen, took a glass, and in this way at every turn one bought a glass of schnapps from the other, and when they got to the parade-ground at last the stock was sold out.

PAPERMAN.

CHICAGO, August 17, 1875.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

* * * Am having a fair trade so far out, and have no cause to complain. There are a large number of travelers here at present representing various branches of the book and stationery trade. Our Copying Ink Crayon is taking well, and dealers all say that ours is by far the most attractive in finish and best in quality of the crayon of any in the market. We are now receiving orders for them faster than we can turn them out.

Yours truly, JAS. T. WATKINS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 16, 1875.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

Enclosed you will please find two dollars to pay for one year's subscription to AMERICAN STATIONER, as per enclosed receipt. If it was not invaluable to us, we would take it any way, for the traveling men all ask for it and we like to be accommodating. Very respectfully yours, H. T. WRIGHT.

PAPER FROM SUGAR CANE.

New processes are continually developing to meet the demands for paper stock. One of the most recent has been patented in France, and, while it adds largely to the resources of the paper trade, it is likely to afford a source of revenue where hitherto nothing but waste has obtained. The new method spoken of is for obtaining paper pulp from sugar cane refuse, and if it achieves its purpose it will be readily seen how great a benefit will accrue, not only to the paper trade, but to the industrial interests of the Southern States. It long ago became a matter of importance with Southern sugar houses to get rid of the refuse cane, and for many years one of the leading features of the sugar manufacture has been the cane-furnace, specially devised for burning the refuse cane, which otherwise would prove an unwieldy by-product. The *Technologiste de*

scribes the plan proposed by MM. Moritue and Kresser, and the following is a brief description of the process:

The refuse or "trash," as it comes from the mill, is charged with a certain amount of saccharine matter, gum, albumen, and other constituents. To remove these it is exposed to a jet of steam in a closed vessel and then rejected. This treatment separates the foreign substances, including a certain portion of available juice, and leaves the refuse more readily available to be "pulped." In order to adapt the fibre for paper-making material, it is passed lightly through an alkaline bath and afterwards washed in acidulated water. The material thus becomes properly fitted for treatment by the paper-maker, who bleaches it with chlorine, and by the usual processes prepares it for the rolls. It is said that fibre thus prepared needs less chlorine than is generally required, and there can be no question as to the value of a process of this kind whereby so large a by-product as the refuse cane of our sugar mills can be made available in the industrial arts.

VALUABLE TYPOGRAPHICAL RELICS.

Collectors of books, possessing ample means, still continue to pay extravagant prices for volumes printed in the days when the art preservative was in its infancy; and a precarious, struggling babyhood it was, for all the powers and prejudices of the then civilized world were banded together for the smothering of the bantling. At a recent auction sale of rare books, a Bible printed by Rode, one of Gutenberg's workmen, brought \$123; and another, printed by Gering Frantz and Friburger, was eagerly snapped up at \$400. There was nothing unusual about these old copies of Holy Writ, except that they were imprints by those who are now acknowledged as the fathers of printing. They certainly are interesting books to own; yet, contemplating them in the light of their present money value, and thinking of the difficulties which beset the paths of the pioneer printers, one cannot well refrain from the reflection that it is a sad thing that mankind does not appreciate its greatest benefactors until a few centuries after their death. Let book collectors and newspaper readers of our day be wiser and juster in their generation, and reward their beneficent contemporary printers by paying promptly, and not haggling over prices. Printers seldom or never overcharge; indeed, their services to mankind at large cannot be estimated in dollars and cents alone.

IVORY.

England imports about 650 tons of ivory annually, of which 350 tons are retained for home consumption—the Sheffield cutlers alone use every year 300 tons in their manufactories. Immediately after the Franco-German war the price of ivory made a considerable advance. Single tusks vary in weight from 1 to 165 pounds; the average weight is about 28 pounds. To furnish the ivory which is imported into England, 50,000 elephants are annually sacrificed. When we consider how much ivory is exported to other countries, we may get an idea of the war upon these mammoth quadrupeds which is continually carried on. Bombay and Zanzibar export yearly 160 tons, Alexandria and Malta 180 tons, the West Coast of Africa 20 tons, the Cape 50 tons, and

Mozambique 14 tons. Ivory comes into Bombay from all the southern countries of Asia and the West Coast of Africa. Much of it is shipped to Indian and Chinese markets, and the remainder is sent to Europe. Alexandria and Malta receive ivory from Northern and Central Africa, from Egypt and the countries bordering on the Nile. The largest tusks are yielded by the African elephant, and are exported from Zanzibar; they afford ivory of a very fine quality; it is opaque, soft, and easy to work, and free from cracks and other defects. The ivory which comes from Ambriz, the Gaboon River, and posts south of the equator is called "silver grey," and retains its whiteness when exposed to the atmosphere, and never becomes yellowish with age, as does the Asiatic and East African product; it is more valuable than any other ivory in the market. Tusks from Siam are much sought after for carvings and ornamental work, as they are soft, fine grained, and translucent. Tusks which come from Mozambique and the Cape Colony seldom run above 70 pounds in weight each. From time to time a few tons of fossil ivory are collected in the Arctic regions and Siberia. This is obtained from elephants that are imbedded in ice, where they have been preserved for unknown ages. The animals discovered in this situation are covered with hair and are of mammoth size. Some of their tusks are in as fine condition for working as the best modern ivory.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 105,654. Pocket-Books.—C. Arms, South Deerfield, Mass.

Conceals a secret "note pocket" between the back of the book and its lining, by pulling the locking or closing strap to which it is attached. In a wallet or pocket-book, a secret flap, to slide into and be concealed between the back of the book and its lining.

No. 105,656. Sketching and Photographic Cases.

Thomas J. Phillips, Washington, D. C. In a sketching or photographic apparatus, the case formed in two parts (a body and a lid) having a raised partition, which with the top or lid of said case, rollers, and the aperture in lid of said case, whereby the tablet or paper to be sketched or written upon will be always exposed.

No. 105,703. Ticket-Stamps.—L. J. Blades, Boston, Mass.

Platen and bed are both movable. One operates by leverage, the other by a blow.

A stamp slotted to receive the tickets are set forth and arranged, to print when tipped, and to operate also as a strike stamp. The frame of the combined strike and pressure stamp provided with an opening adapted to receive both local and coupon tickets to be canceled. In a hand-stamp, a pivoted frame, and a bed or carrier for the type, combined with a hand-carrier or platen.

No. 105,723. Pen and Pencil Cases.—Joseph U. Gerow, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The pencil is extended by the reverse movement of the pencil-slide, which at the same time projects the extension-tube. Projecting the pen retracts the pencil if it is extended. Either pen or pencil may be projected separately, and the pencil is retracted by pressing in the extension-tube.

No. 105,747. School Slates.—C. D. Meigs, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.

A combination with the frame of a slate, of a cover provided with a flexible backing, and attached to the slate-frame by means of staples.

No. 105,816. Thermometers.—Guzzam Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Illustrated cards are fixed to the back-plate, said cards representing scenes indicative of various temperatures, corresponding with indications of the mercury at different parts of the scale.

No. 105,823. Paper-Bag Machines.—James Hatfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Paper tube is delivered through feed-rolls and slightly open. The end is spread by descending spreaders, and held by sliding pins while paste is applied and final form made.

No. 105,904. Calculators.—Alfred C. Wellm, U. S. Walla Walla County, Washington, assignor of one-half right to B. W. Griffin, same place.

A box, composed of two halves of leaves, one containing the mechanism for calculating, and the other the statement box containing the mechanism for registering or stating the different amounts as

they are developed by the calculating mechanism, the parts hinged together and adapted to fold together with the mechanism in the interior when the instrument is not in use. A combination of numeral-bars, thumb-pins and spiral-spring. In combination with a series of endless chains and numeral balls secured thereto, the index-rollers and their transmitting gears.

No. 165,864. Safety Attachments for Pocket-Books.

—Thaddeus Potter, Jackson, Mo.
The combination with head and plate, having rolled-up edges and a spring-slide, having books pivoted in the lower end of slide, and projecting through the edges.

No. 165,865. Document Envelopes.—John Pritchard, Maysville, Mo.

A document envelope or holder, composed of interior fold or pocket, open at the sides and closed at the ends, being attached to the inclosing-wrapping on one side and by an adjustable conjoining-hand at the other, to expand and contract with the thickness of the papers.

No. 165,870. Stereoscopic-Picture Holders. James D. Rice, Philadelphia, Pa.

A pivoted stereoscopic picture-holder, reversible upon its axis, to expose the opposite sides, respectively, of the card to the same point of view.

No. 165,885. Accountants' Hand-Rests.—W. D. Sloan, New York, N. Y.

The rest is clamped to one corner of a book, and is adjustable to any thickness by a lazy-tongs worked by rick-and-plum movement.

No. 165,888. Attached T-Squares to Drawing-Boards.—William B. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa.

The drawing-board is provided with a groove on two or more sides, in which is placed the slide attached to the T-square by a spring pressing the head of the T-square against the side of the drawing-board.

No. 166,069. Combined Knives and Tape-Lines. Glover S. Hastings, Unionville, assignor to himself, Frank S. Johnson, and Willis J. Hemingway, Plainville, Conn.

The combination of a chamber for containing a tape-measure, with the handle of a pocket-knife, the chamber being hinged partly by the ring, and partly by continuations of the cheek-pieces of the handle.

No. 166,102. Marking-Wheels.—Francis M. Truworthy, San Francisco, Cal.

The inking-rollers are both held in slot in bent frame by a spring on each bent arm. A tape-faced cylinder and side bars, having their extremities provided with a slot, in combination with rollers placed one above the other, radial to the center of the wheel, and a spring having one end secured to the side bar, while its opposite end is secured to the journal of the upper roller.

No. 166,192. Game Boards.—Hervey Darnel, San Francisco, Cal.

To play a game called "the chase," in which each party tries to capture the other's "game," or pieces having deer or other objects of prey upon them.

1. A board having squares or spots painted in three different colors, and provided with a "covert" or independent spot in its center.

2. In combination with the checkered board with its covert or center spot, the playing-pieces, pieces which are marked or otherwise constructed to represent a party of hunters and animals of the chase or game.

No. 166,198. Game Boards.—Isaac N. Forrester, Baltimore, Md.

An arrangement upon a board or bedcover which a ball is played, of a central group of curved guides, having concave outer faces, and outer or marginal guides, having concave inner faces located at intervals around the central group.

No. 166,284. Indexes.—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

A book for daily reference, divided into divisions, and provided with a series of marginal indexes, whereby the initial letter of the subject-matter, and the date, month, and year of any given entry can instantly be found.

No. 166,328. Book-Backing Machine.—Jas. Armstrong, Cambridge, Mass.

The book is placed in a rotary holder, and a double oscillatory movement is given to a lever carrying a backing-roll through the medium of a right-angled lever, while a vibratory movement is given to it by a rocking fulcrum, operated from a main shaft.

No. 166,329. Book Sewing Machines.—Jas. Armstrong, Cambridge, Mass.

A needle-bar carries a positively-rotating drill, which forms the hole while the stitch is being formed in the preceding hole, the signature being intermittently fed.

No. 166,332. Letter-Block Apparatus.—Benj. Irrgang, Philadelphia, Pa.

The lettered blocks are arranged to revolve on the rods of a frame. The whole consisting of a number of blocks, pivoted to a frame, and a lettered piece, secured to the top of the frame.

RELISTES.

No. 6,374. Inkstands.—Samuel Darling, Providence, R. I. Patent No. 111,433, dated January 31, 1871; reissue No. 6,443 dated May 25, 1875.

The combination, in an inkstand, of an ink-reservoir, an elevated drip-cap within the reservoir, and an ink-receiving recess in the upper part, with a pen-gauge regulating the amount of ink to be taken up.



Figure 1.

"HESPERIAN" Slate Cover.

Patented July 1875, by C. D. MEIGS, JR.

SOMETHING

NEW AND USEFUL.

IT IS
Cheap, Simple, Sensible, Neat,
Clean, Durable.

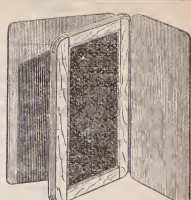


Figure 2.

It protects the Slate from Breaking or Scratching, and figures thereon from accidental erasing. Far better and much cheaper than a double slate. It is made just like the cover or back of a book, and is firmly secured to the slate, by simply driving three small staples through the back of the cover into the edge of the frame, which can be done in a moment by ANY ONE. When attached, either side of the cover will turn around on the reverse side of the slate—as shown in Figure 2—entirely out of the way when a slate is in use. They are made to fit any size ordinary "D" slate, of best material, in two styles, paper and cloth backs. Sold by the dozen, staples included, either with or without the slates. THEY SELL AT SIGHT, AND AT A GOOD PROFIT.

Send in Orders early to "CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!"

MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, Indianapolis, Ind., or to
BAKER, PRATT & CO., 142 & 144 Grand St., New York.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

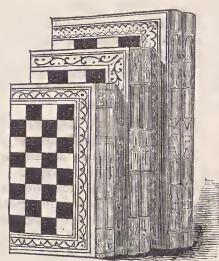
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, & Wholesale Stationers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all
Kinds, Flat or Cut with Envelopes to match.*

*Visiting, Wedding, and Mourning Cards. Wedding, Fine,
and Mourning Stationery of every description.*

**A LARGE VARIETY OF PAPETERIES
45 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.**

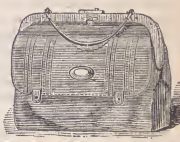


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**Backgammon Boards, Satchels,
AND
MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,**

**Writing Desks,
Portfolios, &
Leather Goods Generally.**

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DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

COMPOSING, DISTRIBUTING, AND CASTING TYPE.

The traditional mystery surrounding everything done in that wonderful establishment, the *Times* office, has no doubt given rise to many of the strange stories which have lately been circulated. Perhaps tales of a similar kind were set on foot when the elder Walter was engaged in testing the schemes of König—tales which received some sort of verification when one morning the pressmen found that the paper had really been worked off by a self-acting machine. Strange whispers went round when, about the time of the Russian war, the experiments were being made which resulted in the invention of a process for stereotyping whole pages of the newspaper in one piece. And half a dozen years ago, while the web-printing press was being constructed, the public and the trade were treated to a new series of extraordinary fables. Now people are told that the *Times* has done away with distribution altogether, and is casting its letters as often as they are used; in short, that the pages, instead of being unlocked for careful return into the cases from which they were composed, are bodily thrown into the melting-pot! We have taken the trouble to inquire into this matter, and now give our readers a plain statement of what is being done, and what is the object of the investigations and experiments which are undoubtedly now being made.

It is well known that about five years since the conductors of the *Times* introduced that description of composing-machine known as Kastenbein's. It was to be seen in the International Exhibition of 1873, with the *Times* inscription upon it. Many machines with the same object have been tried in past years by the proprietors, but they have certainly not been successful. Kastenbein's, which presents few points of novelty, being chiefly an aggregation of the best features of previous machines, has come nearer to what is wanted. It is not perfect—perfection being yet to be sought—but Kastenbein's has been found better than any other for the purposes of the *Times*.

The great drawback to the usefulness of the composing-machine is the necessity it entails for arranging the letters in long lines, as though on the "brasses" which type-founders use. Since no composing-machine can, like the human hand, go over a case and pick out the required letters from the several boxes, right side up, there must either be a sort of duplicate distribution—one distribution of the printed-off matter into the boxes, and a further distribution, or rather re-arrangement, of the letters into lines—or a special distributing-machine must be devised, which will assort its letters into the rows necessary. In practical working it is found that without a distributing-machine a composing-machine is almost useless, the saving in composition being multiplied by the expense of the operations required in distribution. Now, a distributing-machine is a much more difficult piece of mechanism to devise than a composing-machine, and it is so difficult that no really practical apparatus of the kind has yet appeared.

Under these circumstances it occurred to some one to suggest whether distributing could not be altogether dispensed with, and whether the cost of casting the type need be greater than that of distributing it. The idea was a bold one, but not at all absurd. Great alterations have taken place in the type-

founding business during the past few years, the price of type having been greatly diminished by the introduction of machinery. Formerly every type was cast by hand-mold and spoon, and went through, among others, the distinct processes of casting, breaking off the jet, rubbing, setting-up, and dressing. Machines are now, however, in use for performing automatically some, and indeed all, of these processes. The only machine which effects the latter is that invented by Johnson & Atkinson, the sole proprietors of which are the Patent Typefounding Company, at whose busy works in Red Lion square a considerable number of them are in constant use. Some of our readers may have had an opportunity of inspecting them, but in the interest of others we may here introduce an authentic account of the invention.

The apparatus consists of two distinct machines, the casting-machine and the dressing-machine mounted upon a common frame and put in movement and regulated at any given speed, without having to arrest the motion, by means of two differential driving cones. The whole is driven by a steam-engine or other prime mover through a strap and driving pulley. The machines are geared together and work simultaneously at equal speed, but can be arrested and worked separately.

The casting-machine consists of a furnace heated by a single gas-jet, and covered by a shallow pot holding the fused metal, in which is a pump. The mold is placed opposite to the nozzle of the pump under the arch-piece in front of the chimney. The two sides of the mold are firmly bolted together to constitute the opening which determines the "body" of type, or the *Force de corps*, as the French call it. The top is held firmly down by means of a wedge, and a sliding piece moving freely between the rigid sides in the fixed opening determines the thickness of the types which are thus cast, the longitudinal dimensions being the body, and the vertical the "set" or thickness. The matrix carrier holds the matrix against the mold, and moves at right angles to the face of the mold, and not in a curve, as is usual in other casting-machines. The whole of the various parts of the casting-machine are put in motion by sundry cams upon one shaft, and these motions are as follows:

We will suppose the mold adjusted, the matrix in its place, and pressed against the registers by which the aperture in the mold for thickness, set line, &c., is regulated. No pressure is needed to maintain the mold true for body, as the opening is fixed and invariable. The aperture to form the type being adjusted, the rotation of the shaft causes the cam to strike the piston-lever, by which a jet of metal is injected into the mold, kept cool by a continuous current of water. The molten metal injected solidifies within the mold and eye of the matrix, and a perfect type (but with a jet appended) is formed. A further motion of the axle then causes, by means of intervening cams, the levers which retain the matrix in position to be brought back; the middle piece, carrying the lower register, descends, leaving the matrix free from all contact, and it is then withdrawn. The top piece next retires, acted upon by its corresponding cam, and the top of the opening of the mold being then free, the middle piece rises to thrust out the solidified letter, and remains stationary until the top piece, coming forward, pushes the letter on one side, while the middle piece descends in front of the advancing top piece, so as to avoid

contact with it. The matrix next comes forward, the levers which hold it to the registers pushing it in order to close the adjusted mold as before for another jet of molten metal. All this is effected by one revolution of the axle, and so on for each succeeding operation, during which one letter is cast and laid upon the platform.

A tube and quadrant form connecting links between the two machines, the functions of the first of which—the casting-machine—have been just described. They receive the types as they are cast and laid side by side on their rubbed sides. The letters pass through this tube or channel, which is formed of two parallel pieces of metal open at the sides, so that a pin of the same thickness as the types can be inserted between them and behind the line of types. This pin passes through a saddle-piece which is attached to a string and weight passing over a pulley. By means of the weight and pin, the line of types is withdrawn from the tube, and these pass one by one into a dressing-machine over the quadrant.

It is at this point that the operations of the second (the dressing) machine commence. The types on arriving there are received upon a thin piece of metal moving between the sides of an opening in the table of the machine, capable of adjustment to any dimension. Each type is driven forward in succession, to have each of its sides planed in succession, the first side being planed by being held against a cutter, or serrated edge of a plane-iron, by means of a floating side or edge capable of adjustment so that the head or foot of the type and the nicked edge, or its opposite edge, may be planed more or less at will, in order to correct imperfections (if any) in the mold. When one side has been made true with respect to the set of the letter on its face, the floating side is arrested, but the motion of the pusher is continued, so that the partly-planed type is passed over a second cutter, which planes the second side absolutely parallel to the first. After passing the cutter which effects this operation, the type is arrested and is then carried in a line at right angles to its former course, past a series of similar cutters which plane out the foot, smooth its surface, and which plane each of the two dressed sides in succession, on a similar principle to that described in planing the two rubbed sides. This completes the dressing or finishing of the types, which, continuing their course, pass upon a composing-stick, and only require picking to be ready for the printer.

The question of distributing is thus narrowed: Instead of giving a column out to be "dis'd," would it be more expensive to throw it into one end of the machine and receive it back in brand new types *set up in lines* at the other end? A journeyman will distribute about 4,000 letters per hour; with the machine a man can cast on an average, of small and large letters, 6,000 per hour. Apart from the cost of the machine, which is not excessive, we see that it is actually cheaper to recast than it is to distribute; and hence there is no longer any necessity whatever to re-arrange the letters in lines for the composing-machine.

To this end, we infer, is the *Times* pursuing its experiments. It has already one of the Johnson & Atkinson machines in daily use, but no more. To carry out the system to the fullest extent, a great many machines would be required to produce the huge quantity of type wanted for such a large journal, but this could be reduced by having extra metal and keeping

the casting machines at work while the composition was going on.

If profitable or practicable—and only experience will decide that—the system of using perpetually renewed types possesses several correlative advantages. The print will always be bright and sharp—an advantage in itself. Beyond this, however, there is a gain in using new over using old type in such a delicate apparatus as the composing-machine. At present the latter has to contend with type in some cases covered with dirt and foreign matter, thus enlarging it, or type that is smaller or rounded by the attrition of the metal caused by setting it up. The work would be immensely facilitated if the type were always uniform in size and minutely accurate in body, as the machine turns it out.

In regard to the speed of the machine, it may be said that it casts as fast as the metal can be got to cool. Large letters are made more slowly than small ones, but the average given—6,000 per hour—is that of the ordinary newspaper sizes. The speed may be accelerated if the machine is employed constantly on one body, as it would be for newspaper work. At present the various sizes are cast on one machine, and the stoppages and alterations absorb time and reduce production. The rate named is regularly accomplished; so that more might reasonably be expected if the machine were kept running, always turning out one size.

This innovation is one of the most remarkable developments of the typography of the nineteenth century. Within a comparatively few years as wonderful improvements have been made in the art of printing as in any other of the industries. Formerly every sheet of paper was made by hand singly; now rolls miles in length are produced. When the hand-press was used, there was the laying on of the sheets, the inking of the form, the printing, and the taking off. The machine did away with manual labor in inking and impressing. Then flyers were invented, obviating the necessity of taking off. Now we have feeding by mechanical attachments, or from the roll; the paper-machine transforming pulp into perfect paper; the type-forming machine transforming metal into perfect types; and the web-printing machine, working in conjunction with the two, and transforming the blank roll into pages of current history. Surely these form a triad of inventions whose ingenuity, whose usefulness, and whose importance are unparalleled.—*Printing Times, Eng.*

STAMP AND LABEL AFFIXER.

In cases where the affixing of stamps has to be done on a large scale, the rough and ready method familiar to all becomes the next thing to obnoxious, yet a good mechanical contrivance for getting over the job has hitherto been a desideratum. This is now supplied in an ingenious little invention introduced by a firm in London. The affixer has projecting from it two little pins which recede with slight pressure; these pick up the stamp, which, after being pressed on a damper, is placed on the envelope or wrapper. It is possible to accomplish the stamping with great celerity by means of this affixer, and it is an article which well deserves to come into use. In affixing gum tickets to samples it appears unsurpassable for cleanliness and quickness. This handy invention is sent out in a mahogany box containing compartments for damper and stamps, an obviously convenient arrangement.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

These six
brands repre-
sent our lead-
ing grades of
Lead Pencils.
On the receipt
of 25 cents we
will send one
of each by
mail.

THE STANDARD

NO. 2 AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. NY

1776 CENTENNIAL 1876

INVEIGNEER

NO. 2 KNICKERBOCKER

NO. 2 UNIVERSAL

Our leads
are carefully
graded, firm
in texture,
without brit-
tleness or grit.
We claim per-
fection in fin-
ish and pack-
ing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 483 & 485 Broadway, N. Y.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

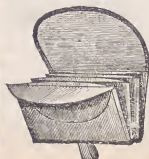
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

G. K. COOKE & CO.'S SELF-INKING ROTARY HAND-STAMPS.

Among the novelties in the hand-stamp line, the Self-Inking Rotary Stamp is one of the most interesting, not only on account of its ingenious construction, but also because of its perfect adaptation to its purpose.

The illustration shows that as now made, it is provided with two rubber dies (of the



same wording), one on each side of the revolving block, and carries its own pad, which inks one die at the same moment that its opposite is pressed upon the paper; consequently, as but one operation is needed to ink the die and to print on the paper, just one-half the time and trouble of a separate pad are avoided. Every one knows the ink pad is always a bother to take care of, sometimes cannot be found, and often makes itself disagreeably known on books and papers; but the pad in the Rotary Stamp is so arranged as not to soil anything, and in using the stamp you have the pad with it.

For rapid use this stamp is hardly equalled. One hundred impressions a minute can easily be made with it, and in skilful hands even more than that. As the dies are made of india rubber, little force is required to make a clear impression, and the stamp can be used without the slightest discomfort to the hand of the person using it, and without causing any annoyance to his neighbors. This is of some importance in banks, where the banging of metal stamps must be very disturbing to the accountant.

Although the rotary stamp in its present form is quite new, it has been preceded by four, more or less, different styles embodying the same idea, and made under the same patents, which date back to 1865 and 1868. The problem of producing a stamp which shall combine cheapness, practicability and durability has been pondered over for years by G. K. Cooke & Co., and it seems as if they had finally solved it. Meanwhile, their invention of a peculiar method of manufacturing the rubber dies, patented April 22, 1873, has enabled them to adopt a more suitable die than one of metal, and has contributed much to the success of the stamp.

In nearly every bank in New York city will be found one of the rotary stamps recently made by this firm, and in several banks more than one. These are all of a pattern now superseded, but, nevertheless, give entire satisfaction to those who use them.

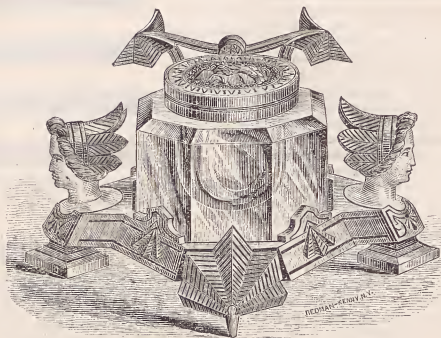
The price of the Self-Inking Rotary Stamp is \$7.50, with dies and ink complete; with small dates, \$12. The price hitherto has been \$10

(without dates), and has been reduced to suit the present times. Should the stamps meet with the success hoped for, they could be sold still cheaper, and at such a price as to make them the most popular hand stamps on the market, and entirely do away with the cumbersome inking pad.

Besides the manufacture of these rotary stamps, G. K. Cooke & Co. make to order all kinds of india rubber hand-stamps, inks of different colors, and have on hand all kinds of metal stamps and ribbons, and a stock of all the articles pertaining to all branches of the stamp trade.

NOVELTIES IN INKSTANDS.

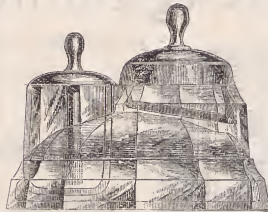
Nicholas Muller & Sons have introduced another new style of inkstands, which will be found represented in a cut upon this page. The standish is of bronze in verde antique of



simple but graceful pattern, with a heavy cut-glass octagonal receiver, flanked on either side by an Indian head in full panoply of plumes. The whole design is massive, yet light in appearance, and adds another to those features in articles of its class which have been recently put forth by this firm.

IMPROVED MUCILAGE STAND.

Quinan & Frost have introduced a new and improved patented "Wiping Bar Mucilage Stand." The accompanying cut will illustrate its principle.



The improvement consists of the cross-bar attached to the stand for cleaning the brush, and which rises and falls with the opening and closing of the cover, thereby obviating completely the clogging at the mouth of the cup. The water well attached receives the brush, keeping it moist and always ready for use,

The whole is of beautiful design, nickel-plated cap and brush handle. Price per dozen, \$18.

Ph. Hake, represented by G. A. Raisbeck, is putting in the market a new line of the finest Bristol, well calculated for fine plate printing. The white "Bristols" are in three delicate shades of six qualities, super and extra super, P. (pink), C. (cream), and L. (lavender). The goods are certainly the most handsomely packed of any in the market, and the mode of packing is at once compact, convenient and tasteful. Mr. Raisbeck presents a new style of card, called the "Moire Antique," which reproduces with fidelity the style of elegant silks so well known under that name. This style is patented, and outsells anything in the line of cards ever offered by this firm. Their orders of dancing represent seventy-five different patterns, one simulating a point-lace hand-

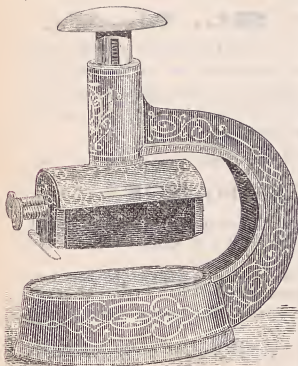
kerchief, and another a peacock with outspread wings in twelve distinct colors. This latter pattern is called the "Par excellence." Mr. Raisbeck will start on the read about August 25 with a very elegant line of samples. His sample book is a handsome affair in full Russia, with case to correspond. The case is lined with mouse-colored velvet. These accessories have been gotten up by Robert Burnett, and excel anything of the kind ever made. Hake's scale and price list is very neat and convenient for reference, and the trade will not fail to be impressed with it as well as with the style and character of the goods for which it speaks.

THE MAGIC SURPRISE FLOWER.

A novelty in fancy goods has just been introduced in England. It consists of an artificial rose, the stalk of which is perforated up to the center of the flower. When this is placed in the button-hole of a gentleman's coat, the lower end of the stalk is attached to a fine gutta percha tube, about eighteen inches long, which communicates with a ball of the same material, secreted about the dress or in the pocket. This ball may contain Eau de Cologne, or other perfume, so that when any person is asked to smell the flower a gentle pressure of the ball will force the perfume upwards through the stalk of the flower, much to the delight of the friend whose attention is drawn to it, and who never fails to express the highest appreciation of the delightful odor with which the flower is endowed.

HOLT'S CENTENNIAL BANK STAMP.

The cut herewith presented illustrates in just half-size (lineal measure) an endorsing stamp, which is claimed to be the best ever made. The printing die is large enough for checks or drafts, and the whole stamp is small



enough to serve as a very convenient letter weight. It is thoroughly finished, with artistic ornamentation, surpassing in this respect anything heretofore presented in the line of hand-stamps.

NOVEL AND INGENUOUS COPYING PROCESS.

Mr. Charles Fellows, late of Dunedin, New Zealand, has just patented in England the Complex Copying Process, an effective, simple and inexpensive method of producing at one time a considerable number of copies of invoices, letters, lawyer's briefs, &c., as the case may be. From one original, written on any ordinary paper, he obtains from eight to ten copies, clear and distinct, on prepared paper of any thickness or thinness, and also the same numbers of copies on flimsy tissue paper. These copies can be thrown off in little more than two or three minutes by the common copying press. Though there is a specialty in the ink and in the preparation of the paper—whether thick or thin—on which the copies are taken, yet no extra cost is entailed in the stationery employed; and the process is so easy that any intelligent lad of sixteen can work it perfectly. For manufacturers and merchants who have often to supply invoices in triplicate to foreign houses it must prove very useful. It is, we believe, the first attempt ever made to copy from an ink original in the press on paper of substantial texture—to say nothing of the large number of copies obtained on such paper, and a similar number on flimsy tissue paper.

TRADE STATISTICS.—The following statistics form a valuable appendix to the table printed in the last issue of THE STATIONER: The comparative imports of rags and paper stock for the months of May, 1874 and 1875, show a large increase for this year. There was imported during the month of May, 1874, 6,872,614 pounds of rags, and 1,382,398 pounds of paper and other stock, valued at \$352,758; for the same period this year they foot up 11,350,353 pounds of rags, and 2,587,250 pounds of paper stock, valued at \$522,736.



Battle of Lexington, 1775.



Battle of Fort Moultrie, 1776.

Excelsior Centennial Diaries

OVER
Two Hundred and Fifty

1876

Different Varieties.

PUBLISHED BY

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., 123 and 125 William Street, N. Y.

SOLD BY JOBBERS GENERALLY.



Paul Jones' Victory, 1779.

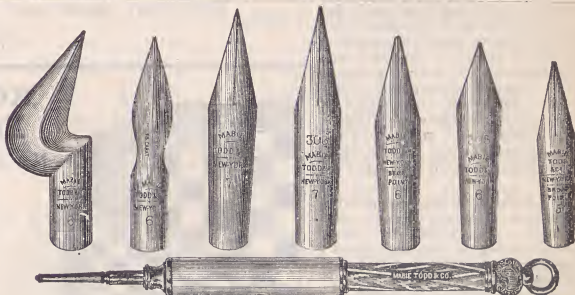


Washington Crossing the Delaware, 1776.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.



Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
PEN-HOLDERS, TOOTH-PICKS, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

MABIE, TODD & BARD,
180 Broadway, New York.

TO MAKE GOLD AND SILVER INKS.

BY C. H. VEIDT.

Good bright gold, silver, and bronze inks are seldom met in the market; they are almost always of a dull color, do not flow easily from the pen, and the writing remains sticky. Hence architects and artists mostly prefer to use shell gold and shell silver (*Muschel-Silber*), instead of the corresponding ink. The latter, however, is so much easier and safer to use that I will describe its preparation.

For gold ink it is best to employ genuine gold leaf, but, owing to the expense, this is seldom used; sometimes mosaic gold (sulphide of tin) or iodide of lead is employed, but almost always Dutch leaf.

Owing to the relatively low price of silver, genuine silver foil is used for silver ink; false silver foil is seldom used, and is not so good. For other metallic inks, commercial bronze powders are employed. The genuine and false foils are also sold in a finely pulverized state; they are made from the waste of the gold beaters by rubbing it in metallic sieves to an impalpable powder.

In consequence of the beating between gold-beaters' skin, it has particles of grease and other impurities attached to it which must be removed before it can be used for ink. For this purpose the whole sheets, or the commercial bronze powder, are triturated with a little honey to a thin magma on a glass or porphyry plate with a pestle, as carefully as possible, as the beauty of the ink depends essentially on this. The finely rubbed paste is rinsed into a thin glass beaker, boiled for a long time with water containing a little alkali, frequently stirred, decanted, well washed with hot water, and dried at a gentle heat. By boiling this powder with water containing sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, different shades of ink can be imparted to it.

Next, a solution of one part of white gum arabic in four parts of distilled water is mixed with one part of potash water glass, and triturated with the requisite quantity of purified metallic powder. Gold ink will bear more liquid than silver ink, since gold covers much better; on rough paper more metal is necessary than on sized paper; on light paper more than on dark, to make the color of the ink appear equally intense.

In general one part of foil is enough for three or four parts of the above liquid. In preparing large quantities of ink a low porcelain measure is used for transferring it to the small glass vessels where it is to be kept, and it must be continually and thoroughly stirred so that it will always keep well mixed. It requires frequent stirring also when in use. It is best to mix the dry powder with the liquid immediately before using. The ink can be used with a common steel pen, and flows very well when writing slowly, but it is better to use a pencil.

I consider the use of potash water glass of great importance. It greatly increases the metallic luster on paper, prevents its looking dead, protects the writing from being discolored by the action of the atmosphere, and also prevents its penetrating too far into the pores of the paper, without rendering it very viscid. Although the writing of itself possesses a high metallic luster, it may be increased by gently polishing with a polishing steel. Inks made with mosaic gold, mosaic silver, iodide of lead, &c., are not nearly so beautiful.—*Scientific American*.

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co. San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allen, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer and The Paper Trade Journal.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

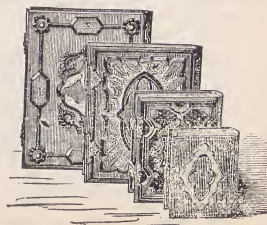
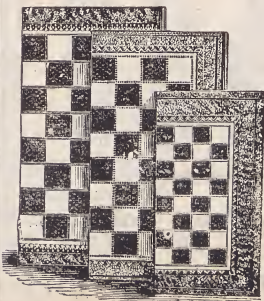
Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



THE PAY-ROLL TO GO TO AMERICAN OPERATIVES.

Of the successful concerns in this State we may mention the pencil factory of ex-Congressman Orestes Cleveland. For a century or more the German Fabers have made pencils for the world, and it seemed as though the monopoly would continue in the hands of the foreigners. Mr. Cleveland's experience with plumbago, however, was so extensive in manufacturing crucibles and stove polish that he naturally fell into that kindred branch, namely cedar or lead pencils. The wood for these pencils is found in Florida, and plumbago of a very superior quality is found at Ticonderoga, and so with the raw material in our own country it needed but genius and persistent courage to make us in our scribbling and in our pencil independent of Germany. Mr. Cleveland has contrived machinery that all but talks in his vast factory, and vast as it is it scarcely meets the demand for his pencils. His extra fine pencils for artists have gone far ahead of all others, and generally all his pencils excel in quality of lead and finish.

Still another Jersey success is the manufacture of steel pens by the now famous Quakers, the Esterbrooks, at Camden, and at 26 John street, New York.

Gillott for years had almost the monopoly of the steel pen business, but the Esterbrooks have so persistently pushed the business, so successfully have they competed with Birmingham, that within a few months we understand that orders from the leading houses were on the books of the company taking turn in the product of a factory of 250 hands. The Messrs. Esterbrook have brought a liberal and off hand policy into their business, and the result is that when their monthly accounts are made out they include the leading stationers and dealers in pens in all the States of the Union, and of the Territories too. The Esterbrooks have as great a variety of pens as there are tints in an autumn foliage.

Thus year by year we become more independent of the foreign labor market. With the deepening of the English coal-beds the cost of coal will increase in England, and the natural tariff presented by our vast coal area and our improved and improving machinery must develop more and more our ability to make our pencils, our pens, and, it is to be hoped, our silks and our broadcloth. American money to go into the hands of American operatives is our ambition, and daily we are, in one branch or another of industry, seeing our ambition gratified.—*New Jersey Journal*.

A HUMAN ANALYSIS.

Dr. Lancaster, of London, recently analyzed a man, and presented the results of his investigation in palpable form to his audience during a late chemical lecture. The body operated upon weighed 158 1/4 lbs. The lecturer exhibited upon the platform 23 1/2 lbs. carbon, 2 1/2 lbs. lime, 22 3/4 ozs. phosphorus, and about 1 oz. each sodium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and silicon. He apologized for not exhibiting 5,335 cubic feet of oxygen, weighing 121 lbs., 105,900 cubic feet of hydrogen, weighing 15 1/4 lbs., and 52 cubic feet of nitrogen, likewise obtained from the body, on account of their great bulk. All of these elements combine into the following: 121 lbs. water, 16 1/2 lbs. gelatin, 13 1/2 lbs. fat, 8 1/2 lbs. fibrin and albumen, 7 1/2 lbs. phosphate of lime and other mineral substances.

MCGILL'S

Patented T Fasteners.

Flat Head, Round Head, Eyelet and Miscellaneous Suspending Rings and Suspending Braces.

FASTENER CLIPS, PUNCHES & PRESSES
Pencil Erasive Tip and Point Protectors.

ERASIVE TIP POST-CRAYON,
Drain-Pit Inkstands, Copying Press Bowls, &c., &c.

Patented in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Russia and Canada, and secured in the United States by Thirty United States Letters Patent.

GEORGE W. MCGILL,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,

No. 202 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SALES:

DENNISON & CO.

202 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
19 Milk Street, Boston.
632 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
150 South Clark Street, Chicago.
169 Vine Street, Cincinnati.
10 Pine Street, St. Louis.

PH. HAKE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Cards and Card Board
FOR ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS.

*Hake's Latest, "MOIRE ANTIQUE," (Patented) the most
Elegant Card ever placed in the Market.*

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND NEW PRICE LIST, ISSUED AUGUST 1.

PH. HAKE, 25 Frankfort St., N. Y.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston.

36 Dey St., New York.



NEW FANCY GOODS.

The ever-changing and ceaseless demands of fashion are admirably helped by the caterers to its tastes, and it may be said that wants are created oftener than the ordinary emergencies of life suggest them. Old styles are revived with the piquancy that only the improved graces of modern facilities for manufacture can give them, and an unending round of novelties is created even from ideas long thought effete. At the same time invention is ever alert, both here and abroad, for fresh sensations, and the various articles of fancy goods that are constantly put upon the market do not fail to offer attractions hard to resist, and quite effective in their action upon purse strings. These thoughts are called forth by an inspection of new goods of domestic and foreign manufacture, offered by C. D. Pratt (A. & E. Wallach & Co.), who has been extending his line of new goods, and, in addition to those noted recently in *THE STATIONER*, is presenting to the trade a choice and variety of articles that are likely to find a ready market. The following brief description will enable the trade to reach a better understanding of the character of goods that Mr. Pratt has standing orders: There are graceful trinkets waiting in French gilt, with China and glass, and toilet stands of similar character, in varied patterns. A new assortment of safety traveling inks, in Russia and oxidized silver, in fanciful designs, attract deserved attention. Pocket photograph cases in Russia, redolent of frankincense, and in calf and skiver, come in convenient form. Pocket cases of scissors, with pearl and ivory-mounted handles, essentially pleasing to feminine tastes, are to be had, and work baskets with artificial floral ornamentation, and in silk velvet of different colors, satin lined, are specially adapted for presents. These last range in price from \$7.50 to \$13 each. There is also a line of odor cases of assorted size, gotten up in colored silk velvet, and satin lined, at \$5.50 to \$8. The same goods are also to be had in Russia leather.

A nice line of dressing mirrors in Turkey morocco, some with dressing cases beneath, are apt to engage attention. Mr. Pratt has added a new line of music rolls of neat pattern and extra length, to suit American music. Fancy calendars in Russia and of oxidized silver with gilt face, and in ebony, are apt to impress people with the idea of keeping their dates straight. A new style of cheap card boxes in imitation Russia, and made to hold two packs of cards, are to be had at \$8 per dozen. The assortment of fancy flasks and drinking cups is large, and a fine display of ladies' companions of new styles, mounted in ebony, nickel and gilt, are sure to gratify many tastes. Thin little cases in various designs, and rulers in black and red Russia, merit more than casual notice. A good variety of flexible writing pads, in Russia and canvas, seem to suggest necessary adjuncts for traveling. Collar and cuff boxes combined are to be had in Russia at \$16. Cuff boxes corresponding in style are offered at \$20.50 per dozen, and collar boxes at \$22.50. Jewel boxes in Russia and crystal are valued at \$3.50 to \$6.50 each. This house also offers a full line of boxes for jewelry, work, or general purposes, in Russia, at \$4.50 to \$12. Their cheap dressing cases are in new and unusually handsome styles. They have many new designs in library "inks," ash receivers, cigar stands and other little accessories of a gentleman

cabinet, gotten up in bronze of peculiar styles. The "inks" vary in price from \$36 to \$126. An assortment of photographic albums (Vienna goods) claims attention. These goods are in blue, green, brown, black and red Russia, plain and polished, and in dice Russia, with colored, silvered and gilt edges, and nickel plate or gilt corners and clasps. Prices vary from \$5 to \$30. Their German inkstands and geometrical weights are varied, and their line of glove and handkerchief boxes is more extended than previously noted. In wood work they have a very good display. The inlaid jewel caskets and work boxes in solid wood are commendable as works of art, and their new styles of writing desks of their own manufacture (to their credit be it said) are surpassingly beautiful.

These are offered in ebony and gilt, maple and tulip wood, in varying shades and with elegant natural features, which are developed to the highest degree. These goods are warranted not to warp or split, and are sold at \$5 to \$17.50. In a former review of the goods offered by this firm many other new and choice importations were mentioned. Space is only given here to say of them that in some respects they surpass any description that has been given of them, and that, as a whole, the new lines of goods offered to the trade by this house are worth inspection and purchase.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Cutting & Adams, stationers, Worcester, Mass., reported failed.

E. D. Merriam, of Greenfield, Mass., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

Messrs. Wilnot, McGrath & Brown have taken the paper mill at New Orleans, La., and intend running it on printing paper.

The Carsons & Brown Company have shut down to allow the putting in of the foundation for the abutments of the bridge near their mill.

The paper mills at Mittineague, Mass., are running full with July as a dull month for sales but August opening well and the prospect hopeful.

J. B. Whitney, 47 Maiden Lane, is sole agent for a new letter scale in combination with a double instand and pen-rack, the whole well finished in bronze.

A. & E. Wallach have a job lot of photo-albums, all sizes and styles, costing on an average \$8 gold each to import, which can be got at half-off, currency. Worth looking at.

It was just a year ago (August 4) that Watson & Chamberlin's paper mill at Loudville, Mass., was burned, and on the anniversary they made their first shipment since the burning.

The National Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., are negotiating for a new office building to be erected at once on Main street, next to Levi Smith's new building, and but a few feet from their present quarters.

People who want "Audubon's Quadrupeds," two folio volumes, 300 plates, or three 8vo. volumes text, original edition, can address Phillips & Crew, Atlanta, Ga., or Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, 678 Broadway.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild is no longer a philanthropic theory, but a humane fact. Help to save the poor little ones! Money contributions may be sent to Wm. H. Guion,

Treasurer, 63 Wall street. A wagon will be sent for provisions, groceries, &c., that may be donated by order. Such orders should be sent to Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, 52 Varick street.

Denison & Brown, of Portland, Me., are running five mills in the manufacture of paper box board, and have six mills running on wood pulp. They are selling box board largely for envelope and jewelry boxes and nice work.

Stationers will find it a great saving of type to use a rubber stereotype in printing envelopes. This is especially true where printing is required on the back of the envelope, as the rubber adjusts itself to all the raised surfaces.

George W. McGill, intending hereafter to devote his entire attention to manufacture, has appointed Denison & Co. sole agents for the sale of his goods. Further particulars may be gathered from his advertisement in another column.

The Seymour Paper Company, Windsor Locks, Conn., have for some time past been making brown, pink and light blue "Scottish granite" paper, the peculiarity of the latter being that it is made from blue rays alone, no additional color being used.

Last month, was destroyed by fire the printing office of Block & Co., and lithographic establishment of W. W. Donaldson, in Cincinnati, Ohio. They were both located in the same building, and were totally destroyed. The losses are estimated at \$90,000.

Ira Van Bergan, of Springfield, Mass., one of the most experienced practical paper-makers of Western Massachusetts, and lately superintendent of the Holyoke Paper Company's mills at Holyoke, has taken the charge of the new and thoroughly appointed Salmon Falls Paper Mill in the town of Russell.

The Birdsey & Miles Manufacturing Company, Meriden, Conn., is getting out a new catalogue of its stationers' hardware. The style of the firm name, it will be noticed, has been changed. Prices are lowered and made uniform on discount now applying to the entire list except harp files.

The last new Parisian note paper is a single page of letter twice the size usually used for writing notes, and the border is exactly like a fancy pocket-handkerchief, having a broad band of color, and small dots and devices beyond; the envelopes match, and the sheet is folded in a manner that recalls the turn-down collars.

From the following figures it will be seen that the British Government is now doing a very extensive business as wholesale manufacturing stationers: The number of postage stamps issued in the United Kingdom during the last year was 601,931,529; stamped envelopes, plain, 65,014,600; stamped envelopes, request, 52,291,250; newspaper wrappers, 13,956,750, and postal cards, 31,094,000. The whole number was 764,108,120.

The Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, received orders during the first week of last month for 28,000 gross, or 4,082,000, of Dixon's American Graphite Pencils. It is hardly probable that so great a number of pencils was ever before ordered from any single manufacturer in the world in any one week. Each pencil is seven inches in length, making 2,835,000 feet, or 445 miles, of pencils placed end to end! To make these will require 83,000 feet of

cedar lumber—an entire cargo from Tampa Bay, Florida, where a saw mill is run by the company to saw cedar boards for the Dixon pencils. They are packed in cases containing fifty gross each for shipment, requiring 500 cases, and six freight cars to start these pencils from the works of the Dixon Company.

Lockwood, Brooks & Co., of Boston, have purchased the stock and stereotype plates of Noyes, Holmes & Co., and continue business at No. 381 Washington street and 10 Bloomfield street. In addition to its publishing business, this firm will keep its wholesale and retail stationery departments up to the best standard. Henry P. Nichols remains with the new firm, and H. D. Noyes will be found for the present at the same place, ready to greet his friends and to serve their wants.

Porter & Coates have issued some new and improved games, viz: The Instructive Game of Authors, with sketches, characters and events; the Instructive Game of Poets; Instructive Game of Mythology; Instructive Game of Popular Quotations. These games have been prepared with very great care by one fully competent to make a good selection, and every household should contain such interesting, instructive and innocent amusement as to assist in making the family circle attractive.

B. Bloomfield & Co., stationers and publishers at New Orleans, La., have issued a sketch of the wharves of the water front of their city on the Mississippi. Upon the same sheet is to be found the drayage tariff of New Orleans, together with a list of "dies non," which are January 1 and 8, February 12 and 22, March 4, July 4, December 25, Shrove Tuesday, Good Friday, and Sundays. Bills payable falling due in New Orleans on those days are, by law, payable the day following, excepting March 4, in which case they are payable the day previous.

PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS BY MACHINERY

The name of M. Despaquis has for several months past been associated with earnest efforts made, not unsuccessfully, to hasten the advent of the time when the production of photographs at the printing press may be effected with a degree of celerity rivaling the production of typographic works at the platen printing machine.

Like, we believe, all typographic machines in which rapidity is a desideratum, the printing surface in this process is curved; but unlike the typographic processes, the "surface" in this case is that of a flexible endless band, which passes over two rollers.

Before describing the press and its mode of action, we shall explain the construction of the flexible printing band. A web of flax or hemp (not of cotton or wool) is faced with bichromated gelatin, on the surface of which the light has been allowed to act through the negative, and this it is which becomes the printing band. But a certain method of procedure is requisite in the preparation of this gellatinized linen. A single pellicle of gelatin is treated by itself under the negative, and when exposed to light it is sponged on the surface with cold water containing a little glycerin, which retains the surface in a state of moisture, and thus prevents it from becoming insoluble during the operation which follows. This latter consists in laying down the cloth referred to upon the back of the pellicle thus treated, and saturating it thoroughly with bichromated

albumen, in consequence of which, after it has been exposed to light, no water can penetrate the film or, at any rate, act upon the linen in such a way as to cause it to swell or become altered. The albumen is applied by means of pouring it over the surface of the linen, by which the albumen, linen, and original pellicle of gelatin, which bears the impression on its opposite side, are incorporated and form a strong flexible web. By exposing the back to the light, the entire body of the band is rendered insoluble, except on the extreme surface already exposed under the negative, and upon which the light has now no more action, owing to its being still moist with the glycerin.

This forms the flexible printing surface, and it is impossible not to admire the ingenuity displayed in its production. We now arrive at the press in which this endless printing band is to be utilized.

It consists of two rollers or drums, to one of which is attached a handle, for the purpose of rotating it. Over these rollers passes a cloth either of ordinary material or of metallic gauze, to which is attached the flexible printing pellicle just described. These rollers serve to moisten the printing surface in the same way as a lithographic printer moistens the surface of his stone by a wet sponge, while a series of other rollers, serve to ink the surface wherever the moisture absorbed admits of the ink adhering. There is an adjusting screw, by which the large rollers are separated to such an extent as to insure the printing band being retained in a tight state.

A third roller is placed so as to produce the pressure of the paper against the printing cloth. On this roller turns an endless cloth, in flax or zinc, which passes over a second movable roller, which serves to stretch it more or less. Connected with another roller, is the paper, in a band, which unrolls by the action of the two large rollers.

It is, of course, necessary that the ends of the printing cloth should be united by sewing—not forming a thick seam, but so as to pass smoothly between the two cylinders.—*British Journal of Photography.*

PAPER BAGS.

To the casual observer it may seem that the consumption of bags for peaches is so great just now that the manufacturers and dealers in these articles must be making their fortunes; but the truth is that the demand upon them for extra bags is so slight as scarcely to be perceived. It is principally from the grocers that the great demand for paper bags comes. Of course, at this season, there is usually a more active trade than at other times, owing to the fruit coming in, especially peaches; but, though a few more bundles may pass through dealer's hands, the work at the factories is about the same.

Paper bags are of three kinds, that is, they are made of three different grades of paper. The cheapest kind is called "wrapping," made of coarse paper, used principally by provision dealers. They range in price from \$1 per thousand for half-pound bags to \$5 for ten-pound bags. The next grade is "manilla," used by the grocers, and sold for \$1 per thousand for quarter-pound bags, to \$15.50 for 35-pound bags. The best and finest kind is made of white paper, and is, of course, a little dearer than the manilla. Besides these, there are the flour sacks, the tough and substantial character of which is so well known, being

made largely of rope. They are done up in bundles containing one thousand, or ten packages of one hundred.

PAPER MEASUREMENTS.

In the table of measurements published in the last issue of THE STATIONER, 5 E. Note Alexandra, should read 5½ E. Note Alexandra 5½x5½.

The following are the new German and Austrian paper measurements, now finally adopted:

No. 1—34 x 42 centimetres.	No. 6—48 x 62 centimetres.
2—37 x 45 "	7—50 x 70 "
3—40 x 50 "	8—54 x 76 "
4—42 x 52 "	9—59 x 92 "
5—45 x 59 "	10—62 x 96 "

In English measurements:

No. 1—13½ x 16½ inches.	No. 6—19 x 24½ inches.
2—14½ x 17½ "	7—19½ x 27½ "
3—15½ x 19½ "	8—21½ x 29½ "
4—16½ x 20½ "	9—23 x 30 "
5—18 x 22 "	10—24½ x 33 "

These papers, which it will be seen correspond with scarcely a single English shape, are to have no individual names, but will be known by their numbers. The ream contains 10 *buck*; the *buck* 10 *lagen*; the *lagen* 10 sheets. 1,000 sheets, 1 ream; 100 sheets, 1 book; 10 sheets, 1 *lage*. Writing and printing papers to have the same dimensions. Cut papers to be delivered cut down from above dimensions. Other sizes to be arranged for by agreement.

THE KEELY MOTOR DECEPTION.

Most of the newspapers in Philadelphia, the home of the pretended new motor, have refrained from any condemnation of the deception. The *Public Record* is, however, a notable exception. The proprietors of that journal, which by the way is one of the most widely circulated dailies in the country, have put themselves to considerable trouble in collecting information, which has been presented to their readers in a series of able and exhaustive editorials. The effect of these articles is to place the grossness of the deception in such a strong light that its aiders and abettors will, to say the least, be rendered uncomfortable. These people confess to having obtained large amounts of money, paid by credulous persons who were made to believe in the verity of the thing. The principals are doubtless liable to indictment and trial for obtaining money under false pretenses, and it will not be very surprising if some of the victims move in the matter before long.

It appears from the researches of the editor of the *Record* that the attempts to procure patents on the Keely motor have failed. In all doubtful cases the Patent Office has a right to require the applicant to produce a working model or machine, and this was required of Keely, but he could not bring forward the model, and had to abandon his case. But this did not prevent extensive commercial dealings by the Keely people. The *Record* states that the Patent Office books exhibit no fewer than thirty-four documents relating to the transfer of interests in the following named inventions: "Independent fly-wheel," "hydro-pneumatic pulsating vacuo engine," "globe motor," "dissipating engine, multiplier, or generator," "automatic water lift." The first assignment is dated July 11, 1871, and the last February 15, 1875. Eighteen different parties have been engaged during this time in buying or selling interests in this invention, and this does not include the subscribers to the stock.—*Scientific American.*

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.

Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Bezique.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.

Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Dreka's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perforated, Monochromatic.

Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.

Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.

Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Belts.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.

Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.

Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.
Cork Screws.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Steatite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Deed Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Onion Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyelets.
Eyelet Fastener—McGill's.
Eyelet Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyelet, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovell's, Guyot's, Indelible, Payson's, Lea's; India, Jetoline, Knapp's, La Persane, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's, Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, B.B., BB Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Bronze Library, Cocoa, Combination, Counting House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Enroid, Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Morrill's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.

K

Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Blocks.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Duvell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's, Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whetman's.

Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Paperettes, Sermon, Sermon perf., Specification; Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Parallel Rulers.
Pastel Crayons.
Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillett's, Gold plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.
Pencils—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.
Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Pens—Glass (Briggs), Gold, Quill, Ruling.
Pens, Steel—Blazy, Pouré & Co., Cloth, Colling Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S. Perry's, Spencerian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.
Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.
Perry's Bands.
Picks—Quill, Wood.
Pin Bowls, Cups.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.
Point Protectors.
Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.
Portfolio.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Presses—Notarial, Seal.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willett's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.

Reel, Twine and Tape.

Reporter's Books.

Reward Cards.

Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.

Rings—Key, Suspending.

Rogers' Erasers.

Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'.

Rubber Bands—Perry's.

Rubber Conferences, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,

Sponge, Tips.

Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,

Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,

Tingley.

Ruler, Pocket.

Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.

Sand Boxes.

Satchels, School.

Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.

Scholar's Companion.

Seal Presses.

Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.

Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.

Sharpeners, Pencil.

Shears.

Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Steatite.

Slate Rubbers.

Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,

Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate

Book, Transparent.

Sponge Cups.

Sponges.

Stencil Combination.

Stereoscopes.

Stereoscopic Views.

Straps, Book.

Styles.

Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tablets, Ivory.

Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.

Tape—Pink, Measures.

Taste.

Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.

Tinsel or Copper Foil.

Tinting Saucers.

Thermometers.

Thumb Tacks.

Tooth Picks.

Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.

T Squares.

Twine Boxes, Cutters.

W

Wafer or Pin Cups.

Wafers.

Wallets—Bill, Russia.

Washing Lists.

Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.

Water Bowls.

Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.

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Well's Ink.

Whist Counters, Markers.

Willett's Card Racks.

Work Boxes.

To the numerous inquiries as to when the "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected index of the book as far as possible. We wish our friends would look this over, and if we have omitted anything, would notify us at once, as the first pages have already gone to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and we hope to have the book ready for delivery some time in August. We have tried to make the Price List complete, but, as to err is human, we need to have all the help our friends can give us,

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CENTENNIAL NOTES.

Egypt is to make an exceptionally fine display at the Centennial. The Viceroy's Commissioner has arrived in this country, and is pushing preparations vigorously. Egypt acts in conjunction with Germany.

The General Transatlantic Steamship Company offer reduced rates to freight and passengers coming from France to the Centennial.

Application has been made by the Royal Academy to the English Government for the latter to defray the cost of transporting works of art for exhibition in the Centennial. The request was favorably received, and is now under consideration.

Mr. John Jay recently gave his views regarding the Centennial in an extended letter to the *Tribune*. He advocates the division of space into national and State plots. Such a plan, he thinks, would do much to develop that international rivalry to which the Vienna Exposition chiefly owed its success, while it would be less expensive to the Centennial Commission. He also advocates international scientific discussion upon a list of subjects to be selected by the Smithsonian Institute, congresses of scientific men being summoned from all parts of the world for the purpose, and national vessels being sent to transport them. Mr. Jay also suggests a congress which shall decide upon an international patent system which will give to an inventor in one country protection throughout the world.

CHALK.

It is odd to think that a bit of chalk has to be brought all the way from the cliffs of Dover, before it can make marks on your walls; but it is wonderful to learn that that bit of chalk is composed of the *elytra*, or shells, of myriads of little animals, the *globigerinae*, that lived and died in the ocean, year after year, age after age, for hundreds of thousands of years, and then, solidifying into compact rock, were pushed up five hundred feet above the surface of the sea. The bed of the English Channel is supposed to be of solid chalk, many hundred feet thick, extending over to France, and cropping up near Paris. Through this soft material the contemplated tunnel is to be bored, the bill authorizing the work having already passed through the House of Commons.

There is scarcely a trade or manufacture, workshop or school, that doesn't find a use for a bit of chalk. Great quantities are ground up for whitening and putty, and, though it is a humble material, yet nothing can supply its place. There is little or none found in this country; all that is used here being imported from England, either kiln-dried or in blocks as it is quarried, at about \$10 a ton.

RAILWAY TRAVELING AND SLEEPINESS.

There is something peculiarly striking in the somnolence which the movement of a railway carriage induces in a large number of travelers. It is not felt by all; some persons, indeed, are quite unable to sleep in a train; but the sedative effect on a great many is quite irresistible. To the physiologist the phenomenon has a scientific interest as another illustration of the strange effect of reiterated sound upon the brain cells; gently loosening, by its vibrations, the links which bind together the centers of consciousness and of sensation. We

know of many instances of a similar effect on the nerve centers of repeated sensory impressions. How they act we do not know yet, but we have gained some insight in the discovery of the part which "inhibition" plays in nervous action. We see it, for instance, in many effects of peculiar auditory sensation. Take the influence of the ploughboy's whistle on his resting team, or the idiosyncrasy to the sound of the bagpipe, with which Shakespeare has made us familiar. We know still less of the mode of the action of sound upon the brain, to which we have referred; whether on the nerve cells directly or through the vessels, whether through the auditory path or through many sensory nerves, or whether in part by the motion of the brain itself upon its "hydrostatic bed," is still uncertain. In any case, it is a rough reproduction of "lullaby" which is the instinctive sedative of nature, and doubtless may be allowed to exercise its full effect with much advantage in lessening the wearying effects on the nerve centers of a railway journey.—*The Lancet*.

DISBANDING AN ARMY.

Through the *Vienna Journal* we learn a piece of news which should be very gratifying to the apostles of peace. One of the European sovereigns has actually resolved to disband his army, and even dismiss his militia from their liability to service. It is true that John II., Prince of Lichtenstein, the ruler referred to, did not maintain a body guard of over more than fifteen soldiers, but they were backed by a patriotic "sharpshooter corps" ninety strong, on a footing between that of our militia and volunteers. The maintenance of the forces had to be provided for out of the purse of the sovereign, which is fed from private estates in Austria; the Alpine tract that forms the principality yielding little revenue but that got from shooting licenses. Still, principle is everything, and it is a great matter to find a prince yielding, to the voice of his legislature. The representatives of the 7000 Lichtensteiners met in due convocation had counseled the step, the army being much missed in the fifteen mountain farms out of which it is drawn.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

CHINESE IMITATION.

Chinese, as many of our readers are aware, are remarkably imitative. The following ludicrous instance of this trait is given in the *San Francisco Bulletin*. A San Francisco family had one of these pig-tailed domestics:

Last Saturday the lady of the house decided that the matting on the floor of the spacious dining room was old and needed renewing. The old matting, having been patched, was a sorry sight; in appeared to be made up of a dozen irregular pieces. The bright new matting was sent to the house, and John was requested to substitute it for the frayed and patched stuff. The family accepted an invitation to visit the interior, and left John a clear field for his operations. They returned to find that the new matting had been laid with methodical precision. There was the new matting to show for itself! But what a show! John had cut it into irregular pieces, patched it, and frayed the edges, until it was a counterpart of the old matting in everything but age.

This incident recalls one similar which happened many years ago. The captain of an English vessel had the misfortune to ruin a

pair of trousers through spilling oil upon them. Arriving at a Chinese port, he took a piece of the same material and pattern as the trousers to a native artist, and to facilitate the making up of the goods, he left with the tailor his soiled apparel to serve as a pattern. The trousers were returned in due season, but to the horror and disgust of the owner, the faithful Chinaman had reproduced the stains of the original garment upon the new with exact fidelity to shape and dimensions.

H. T. Brownell, of Hartford, Conn., has conceived the idea, which he has patented here and in England, of annealing nickel-plated objects by first thoroughly drying them off, and then placing them in an oil bath and heating to about 500 degrees or 700 degrees Fahrenheit. It is claimed that nickel-plated objects thus treated can be bent and stretched without cracking or splitting off the nickel coating.

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AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 6, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	679	\$91,737
Newspapers.....	50	3,727
Engravings.....	45	12,996
Ink.....	241	6,345
Lead Pencils.....	18	3,756
Paper.....	160	27,400
Steel Pens.....	4	408
Stationery.....	79	4,184
Total.....		\$130,623

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 10, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	14,505	\$3,926
Paper, pkgs.....	49	2,558
Paper, cases.....	59	1,366
Books, cases.....	66	5,947
Stationery, cases.....	24	1,719
Total.....		\$15,516

*IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK,

JULY 30 TO AUG. 20, 1875.

B & P Lawrence, Greece, Liverpool, 9 pkgs.	
G J Kraft, Rhein, Bremen, 1 cs.	
Stode, Woodman & Co, by same, 3 cs.	
A Rollier & Son, by same, 5 cs.	
B Hefler & Co, by same, 7 cs.	
Fischer & Keller, by same, 1 cs hangings.	
L Goetzmann, by same, 5 cs paper.	
Strassburger, Pfeiffer & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
A Haug & Co, by same, 4 cs.	
B & P Lawrence, Greece, London, 8 pkgs.	
H Bainbridge & Co, Bothnia, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
F S Kinney, by same, 2 cs.	
H Siebold, by same, 1 cs.	
Smith & Lupton, by same, 5 ps.	
Henry Levy & Son, City of Brooklyn, Liverpool, 5 cs.	
F Farrelly, Doonan, Bremen, 1 cs.	
C Von Blankenstein, by same, 2 cs.	
G Geunert, Suevia, Hamburg, 4 cs.	
J Hirsch, by same, 2 cs.	
C Jaeger, Oler, Bremen, 2 cs.	
G J Kraft, by same, 7 cs.	
Cook, Valentine & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
Spooner & Baur, by same, 1 cs.	
A H Howe, Oler, Bremen, 1 cs.	
P Farrelly, by same, 2 cs.	
Baurt Bros, by same, 4 cs.	
L Dejonge & Co, W A Schotten, Rotterdam, 22 cs	
Kaufmann & Jonas, Astronon, Bremen, 1 cs.	
H Bainbridge & Co, Holland, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
Porter & Bainbridge, The Queen, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
H Bainbridge & Co, Wisconsin, Liverpool, 7 cs.	
L Narcotic, by same, 2 cs hangings.	
B & P Lawrence, Holland, London, 6 cs.	
L Dejonge & Co, Gellert, Hamburg, 5 cs.	
Henry Meyer, by same, 4 cs.	
B Hefler & Co, by same, 8 cs.	
P Dietrich, by same, 1 cs.	
G Geunert, by same, 2 cs.	
Back & Schwelze, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.	
R J Makin, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
Hugh Smith, Colon, Aspinwall, 1 cs.	
August Rollier & Sons, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.	
A Bernmann, by same, 1 cs.	
Spooner & Baur, by same, 1 cs.	
S Tannhausen, by same, 1 cs.	
P Farrelly, by same, 1 cs.	
Einer & Amend, by same, 3 cs.	
A Barley's Sons, by same, 1 cs hangings.	
H H Reay, Bolivia, Glasgow, 6 cs.	
Henry Bainbridge & Co, Klopstock, Hamburg, 2 cs.	
Kaufmann & Jonas, Marie, Hamburg, 6 cs.	
L Dejonge & Co, by same, 3 cs.	
Henry Bainbridge & Co, Eliza, Hamburg, 1 cs.	
L Dejonge & Co, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 12 cs.	
G J Kraft, August, Bremen, 3 cs.	
A Weyfleuer, Bothnia, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
Kaufmann & Jonas, Cimbric, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
W W Swayne & Co, Denmark, London, 5 cs.	
D de Castro & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
B & P Lawrence, by same, 7 cs.	
B Hefler & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
A Barley's Sons, Cimbric, Hamburg, 2 cs.	

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 17, 1875.

Hamburg, 2 cs st'y, 50 cs paper.
Liverpool, 1 pgs paper, 27 cs books, 9 cs st'y.
British North American Colonies, 500 pgs paper.
British West Indies, 500 pgs paper.
British Australia, 2 cs books, 100 pgs perfr.
Cuba, 2 cs st'y, 29 pgs perfr. 15 cs paper, 40 cs ink.
Haiti, 5 cs books, 22 pgs perfr. 52 pgs paper.
Mexico, 9 pgs paper, 3 pgs st'y, 1,000 rns paper, 60 pgs perfr, 4 cs ink.
Venezuela, 61 pgs paper.
Argentine Republic, 1 cs st'y, 512 pgs perfr.
Brazil, 13 cs books, 500 rns paper, 437 pgs perfr.
Bremen, 3 cs books, 5 cs st'y.
Antwerp, 2 cs books, 5 pgs paper.
Glasgow, 2 cs books.
London, 200 rns paper.
Havre, 3 cs books.
Canary Islands, 63 pgs perfr.
New Granada, 24 pgs paper, 22 cs books, 27 pgs perfr.
China, 1 cs paper.

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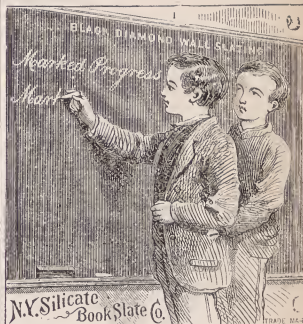
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THE CENTENNIAL.

Some delay occurs in pushing the stationery trade for representation at the International Exhibition, because of the inaction of the Massachusetts Executive Committee having in charge the interests of that State for the occasion. We are assured that the writing paper manufacturers of Massachusetts, comprising the largest body of men concerned in that industry, propose and expect to exhibit their products, but are obliged to defer to the movements of the committee entrusted with the details of State management. They are, however, anxious to unite in a movement which will include all the stationery interests of the land. Such being the case, we think it quite remarkable that they should defer to the action of a committee which is apparently taking its own time and neglecting its business. Men absorbed with political aspirations are hardly the people to devote themselves either carefully or intelligently to industrial details, and while we have naught to say adverse to his character or ability, we are impressed that Dr. Loring is not the "right man in the right place." As chairman of the Executive Committee on Centennial representation, he is dilatory and slow. Time is quickly passing, and notice has been repeatedly and peremptorily

given that applications for space must soon be made in order to secure room. It is better not to trust to chances, but to make provision in due season. Let our Massachusetts friends cut loose from the entanglements of official routine and the delays of committeemen, and we dare say their example will be readily followed in other directions. A few have taken the initiative, and we hope that the body of the trade will second their efforts, and thus complete a display which will otherwise be inefficient in its general representation of the stationery trade of the country.

FALL TRADE.

The fall trade is beginning, and if we are not mistaken in the logic of our country's prosperity, there is reason to assume that business is bound to be good. All of the "men on the road" are out, and lively times may be expected. The first news we have had from the skrimishers is of a very favorable character, and we hope it will be confirmed by succeeding events. Our friends remote from the city must realize by this time that the wants of the people are numerous and that demand will increase, and gaps in stock must be made good. Recent failures do not seem to have shaken public confidence to any greater degree, and our material prosperity is certainly of the best, whatever may be said to the contrary. Prices are low and supplies are ample. There is, therefore, every inducement to purchase, and all that is needed is encouragement. To the gentlemen of "the road" we offer but one piece of advice, and that is to "push things." Some labor and much patience may be required, but we believe that the hardest oyster to open is the freshest and best, and the illustration cannot need further suggestion.

NEW ENGLAND BOOKSELLERS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of New England booksellers was held, August 10, at the Parker House, Boston, where about one hundred representatives of the trade were in attendance. The meeting was to organize an association for mutual protection, and to bring about certain reforms in the methods of conducting the business of the trade. A constitution, of which that of the National Association formed the basis, was fully discussed and adopted. A. Williams, of Boston, was elected president of the association, and G. B. Loring, of Portland, Me., J. H. Foster, of Portsmouth, N. H., S. Huntington, of Burlington, Vt., W. F. Draper, of Andover, Mass., Daniel Perrin, of Providence, R. I., W. J. Hamersley, of Hartford, Conn., were elected vice-presidents. The adoption of the constitution and election of officers were followed by the consideration and adoption of a code of by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned.

We presume that of course the stationery interest is involved to a certain extent in this association, yet its features distinctively belong to the book trade. By this and other workings we are more impressed with the necessity for separate organization of the stationery trade. It need not be so exclusive as to shut out people who combine the sale of books with that of stationery, but we trust

that the trade will see the force of a suggestion which calls for an association especially devoted to our exclusive trade interests. The movement should start here in New York, and we hope that we shall not be obliged to speak in vain.

IMPROVEMENT IN TYPOGRAPHICAL ART.

Printing is the most exacting of arts. Its wants are constant, and ingenuity is taxed to meet its requirements for precision, elegance and speed. Its growth in the various details of mechanical appliances has been great, and each year it pushes its demands to the extremity of human skill. When we regard its development during the past few years, we can find ample room for surprise. But its limits have not been attained, and we are more impressed with this fact in reading the account of a new plan adopted by the London Times to facilitate composition and avoid the distribution of type. Our readers will find in another column a detailed account of this process, and from it will learn that in the economy of the future types are to be used only once. Rather extravagant economy, it may seem to some, but we advise a careful perusal of the descriptive article, and mayhap some inventive genius may carry the idea still further to completion.

FOR THE LORD'S SAKE.

There cannot be a stronger appeal than comes to us from the sick children who are cut off from fresh air and wholesome food. Infant mortality has been very great in this city, rising to thirteen hundred deaths within two weeks. Only think of it, and of the wasted forms and plaintive cries of these starvelings for nature! The floating hospital of St. John's Guild has been devised, built, and expressly fitted up to help avert this fearful calamity and to give to sick children and their mothers that pure air and wholesome food which alone can supply health and strength. More help is needed to carry out this great undertaking. Let not the appeal be made in vain, but rather let every one, in caring for God's little ones, make provision for his own soul.

We must apologize to Mr. Edward Irish for failing in an appointment with him in the interest of THE STATIONER. We are very much obliged to him for his good feeling towards us, and will reciprocate whenever possible.

Decorative art is gaining great headway in this country, and we know of nothing that can appeal to delicate and refined tastes more thoroughly than those designs which, reproduced in our dwellings, lend a charm to the surroundings of our homes and a cultivated air to their inmates. Americans are angular in most respects, and their sharp corners need toning down or rounding off. Aesthetic tastes are not despicable, even if they are not the most of life. We want to get rid of the prime formalism which cuts a straight path through life and does not encourage thoughts of the beautiful gifts which heaven has given us. We are wont to hear of the beauties and

pleasures of Paradise, and it is not too much to faintly assimilate earthly tasks to them. How otherwise can we reach them? We must be heavenly in all things.

PERSONAL.

—S. C. Abbott left for Omaha Friday night, after a stay of nearly four weeks in New York.

—Mr. Von Auer, of Liebenroth, Van Auer & Co., is at present in Germany, expecting to return the last of September.

—All the traveling men for the stationery and blank book houses are out, W. C. Horn and his brother Fred (Koch, Sons & Co.) being the last to leave town with samples.

—J. D. Yost (H. S. Crocker & Co.), San Francisco, is stopping at the Gilsey House.

—George S. Appleton (B. Appleton & Co.) is spending the summer in Europe with his family.

—George Bryson, formerly with Keene, Cook & Co., Chicago, started on his first trip for Koch, Sons & Co. last week.

IN TOWN.

C. O. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Theo. H. Lee (Wilsch, Baldwin & Co.), Cincinnati, O.; Mr. Catlin, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. Armstrong, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Greenway (B. Morton & Co.), Lexington, Ky.; Mr. Pounsford (Applegate, Pounsford & Co.), Cincinnati, O.; C. D. Noyes, Norwich, Conn.; T. S. Mackey, Val-Doosta, Ga.; S. C. Abbott, Omaha, Neb.; J. E. Mason, Galveston, Tex.

GENERAL NOTES.

Illustrated books are actually beginning to bring as much as old cups and saucers. A copy of Voltaire's works (Beuchon's edition), enlarged to seventy-eight volumes by 8,000 additional illustrations, has been sold by M. Fontaine, the Parisian bookseller, for \$7,000.

Among the principal taxpayers of Springfield, Mass., are the Bay State Paper Company, which pays taxes amounting to \$516; the Morgan Envelope Company, \$688; the Powers Paper Company, \$1,462; and the Union Ink and Paper Company, \$206.

A great falling off is reported this summer in the sale of books and magazines to tourists.

It is calculated that all the proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher trial will make ten volumes the size of Appleton's Encyclopedia. They should be bound in gilt.

Victor Hugo is said to be financially the most successful writer of the present day, and is given the name of driving very hard bargains with the publishers. The estimated aggregate amount of his earnings is \$700,000. He has received nearly \$150,000 for his plays alone.

The assets of J. B. Ford & Co., the suspended publishers, well known as the issuers of Henry Ward Beecher's "Life of Christ," are ciphered down to thirty-five cents on a dollar. The liabilities of the concern foot up about \$210,000.

A rich New Yorker has spent \$12,000 on a volume of poems which he is having printed for private circulation. He is excessively nice and fickle about the punctuation, which has been changed so many times that the work will cost \$60 per volume, as the edition will be only 200 copies.

Oliver Cromwell caused the stamp of the Cap of Liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the Government. Soon after the restora-

tion of Charles II., when he had occasion to use paper for despatches, some of this Government paper was brought to him. On looking at it he inquired the meaning of it, and, on being told, he said: "Take it away, I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap." So originated the word foolscap.

Boorum & Pease's clerks had a four-oared race on the Harlem river on Saturday, August 7. The race was easily won by the Centennial crew in thirty-five minutes, over a course of four and a half miles. The crews were:

CENTENNIAL.	OCCIDENT.
Capt.—Geo. L. Cromwell.	Capt.—Granville Yeaton.
Stroke—Wm. Gardner.	Stroke—Geo. Hyman.
1st. Waist—W. F. Van	1st. Waist—Henry Clay
2d. Waist—W. D. Van	2d. Waist—Foster.
Gilder.	3d. Waist—W. F. Myers.
Boat—Max Gilbert.	Boat—Jos. Wilkinson.
Time: Centennial—35 minutes.	
Time: Occident—40 minutes.	
Referee, Wm. G. Cole.	

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, {
SATURDAY EVENING, August 21, 1875. }

THE MONEY MARKET.—The transactions of the stock market for the past two days have been comparatively small, and, owing to the absence of the larger operators, the sales have been light. Money has been abundant, ruling steadily at low rate, and offering freely on call at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Commercial paper is in good demand, and business in this line seems to be improving. The quotations are for 30 to 60 days' indorsed paper, 5 to 6 per cent., 3 to 4 month acceptances, 6 to 7 per cent., first-class single-name paper, 7 to 8 per cent. Government bonds have been firm and higher, and some large sales are reported for export.

The Gold market has fluctuated some, and closes a little higher than at our last report, ranging from 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 113 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Prices since January have ranged as below:

1875.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January.....	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.....	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
March.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
April.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117
July.....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$

The market on foreign exchange has ruled steady and firm. Actual transactions are quoted at \$4.74 to \$4.75 for long, and \$4.90 for short. Cable transfers, \$4.91 $\frac{1}{2}$. Commercial sterling, \$4.86 to \$4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$. Paris, 5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reichmark, 95 to 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, 41 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Situation is about the same. Trade is slow and many dealers complain of the amount of business done. Prices are not quoted any different, though there seems a disposition to shade some on figures. Manufacturers of Manila are disposed, owing to high price of stock, to ask higher prices for their product.

GENERAL TRADE.—Trade has kept what it gained during the book fair, and nearly all jobbers feel the impulse of fall business. In some particular branches of the trade there is great activity, and manufacturers are largely in excess of last year's sales to date. We give, in another place, a full description of what new goods have been seen as yet, but very few of the importers are ready to exhibit fall importations now. Henry Levy & Son are busy opening cases, but had not enough exposed for sale, and at their request we delay a description until the goods are placed on the counters. B. Hildner & Co.'s stock is fast arranging, and we shall try to give a description of the fall goods of this well-known house in our next. Brower Bros. are busy getting molds ready for new styles in their specialty, and hope to have the best and cheapest line in the market this fall. The trade will notice that Dennison & Co. are appointed sole agents for the sale of all goods manufactured by Geo. W. McGill. The push of the Dennisons will no doubt largely

increase the sale of these well-known articles. There seems to have been during the last month a general lowering in price of blank books, not that the cost of making up is cheaper, but that some houses are cutting in hopes to increase their trade by introducing their line into the stock of several of the large buyers in the city during the time mentioned. None of the large manufacturers will allow a good customer to leave them without an effort, and so this competition has lead to a general lowering of prices. We trust this cutting will stop, as there is too much profit in the business at the prices of three months ago. Staple goods show no change in price. Outside of our special business-Trade is gradually improving, and in some departments the traffic already exhibits a fair degree of activity. There are a good many Southern and Western merchants in the markets, and the leading dry goods jobbers are busily engaged in forwarding well-assorted stocks of merchandise to remote sections of the country. The indications are that the demand for goods from Southern buyers will be larger than for several previous years, while the outlook in other sections is favorable to a more spirited general trade during the incoming month.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.	
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$ 10.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	\$ 2.00
Square French Envelopes, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.....	3.00

FANCY PAPER.	
No. 6 size, 10.00.....	\$2.70
No. 3 size, 10.00.....	2.93
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.	
First Class.....	30c. @ 30c.
Second Class.....	20c. @ 20c.
Third Class.....	17c. @ 20c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.00.	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$5.75	\$6.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.85	2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.20.	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$6.95	\$7.20
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2.75	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.40.	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$8.40
Commercial Note.....	3.95	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.75	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.60.	Plain.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.15	4.40
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3.55	3.80
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price @ 100.
Flat Cap.....	14 x 17	80c.	80c.
Folio.....	17 x 22	80c.	80c.

Demy.	Medium.	Super.	Elephant.	Imperial.	Columbian.	Atlas.	Double Elephant.
16 x 21	18 x 23	18 x 24	23 x 28	23 x 28	23 x 34	26 x 33	27 x 40
28	36	42	60	60	80	100	120
12.00	15.00	17.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
30.00	36.00	42.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	100.00	120.00
40.00	48.00	56.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	130.00	160.00

OWENS PAPER.	
Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20 x 24, 500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	5.00
Royal Note.....	5.50
Commercial Note.....	5.00
Octavo.....	5.50
Envelopes to match \$8, \$8.50, \$9.50.	4.50

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.		Quire.
Cap, 14 x 17	.....	40c.
Dem'y, 15 x 20	.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22	.....	40c.
Royal, 19 x 24	.....	40c.
Imperial, in rolls, 24 in. x 36 in.	.....	25c.
WHATMAN'S.		Quire.
Cap, 14 x 17	.....	\$0.55
Dem'y, 15 x 20	.....	1.00
Medium, 17 x 22	.....	1.00
Royal, 19 x 24	.....	1.40
Super-Royal, 21 x 27	.....	1.75
Imperial, 22 x 28	.....	2.00
D. Elephant, 27 x 40	.....	4.50
E. Elephant, 28 x 28	.....	2.25
Manilla, in rolls, 24 in. x 36 in.	.....	1.00

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, 1/2 ream.	.....	\$1.00 @ 200
American Colored, 1/2 ream.	.....	2.25
English White, 1/2 ream.	.....	2.25
English Colored, 1/2 ream.	.....	4.00
German Colored, 1/2 ream.	.....	4.00
German White and Blue	.....	3.00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, 1/2 quire.	.....	\$1.25
Demy, 1/2 quire.	.....	75

SACRED TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.	.....	\$7.40
36 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.	.....	8.10
42 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.	.....	11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

30 inch wide, 24 yds. currency.	.....	\$7.40
36 inch wide, 24 yds. currency.	.....	8.10
42 inch wide, 24 yds. currency.	.....	11.00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

Demy.		1/2 doz.
Cap, 2 sheets.	.....	\$0.50
Cap, 3 sheets.	.....	75
Demy, 2 sheets.	.....	80
Demy, 3 sheets.	.....	1.25
Medium, 2 sheets.	.....	1.00
Medium, 3 sheets.	.....	1.15
Medium, 4 sheets.	.....	1.75
Medium, 4 sheets.	.....	2.25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, 1/2 doz.	.....	\$2.25
Gold and Silver, 1/2 doz.	.....	8.50

TREASURY BLOTTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream.	.....	1.00
Rag Blotting, 1 lb.	.....	18c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Demy.		1/2 Ream.
Plain, 13 x 14	.....	\$9.00
Plain, 16 x 19	.....	18.00
Figured, 16 x 19	.....	22.00
Burnished, 17 x 22, 1/2 quire.	.....	3.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Wate and Spot Marbled Paper, French.	.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.	.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.	.....	11.00
Small Marbled Paper, German.	.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.	.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.	.....	18.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8 x 10, 1/2 ream.	.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9 x 12, 1/2 ream.	.....	6.00
Super-Royal, 10 x 15, 1/2 ream.	.....	7.50

SUNNYSIDE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.	.....	2.25
Contributors' Manuscript.	.....	1.80
Editors' Manuscript.	.....	1.80
Reporters and Student's Manuscript.	.....	2.00
Sermon Note.	.....	1.50
Sermon Note.	.....	1.50
Sermon Octavo.	.....	2.00
Sermon Letter.	.....	3.30

PLAIN PAPER.

Plain White.	.....	12c.
Crystal Lake.	.....	15c.
Winslow.	.....	15c.
Declaration.	.....	18c.
Cleopatra.	.....	20c.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes range in price from \$1.00 per 1,000 for manilla, to \$3.75 per 1,000 for the best 70-10 White.	
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SEALING-WAX AND WAXES.

WAFERS.		Notarial Seal and Notarial Wafers.
In neat boxes of 100 each, 1/2 1000.	
Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
Price.....	\$1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00	

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VARIETY RINGS.

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VARIETY RINGS.	.....	1/2 doz. boxes.
LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VARIETY RINGS.	1/2 doz. boxes.

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 48, 88, 108, 168, 208, 408.	
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LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VARIETY RINGS.

Exhibit's Prize Red.	2.50
Royal Scarlet.	2.50
No. 1 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 2 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 3 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 4 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 5 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 6 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 7 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 8 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 9 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 10 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 11 Red.	.....	1.25
No. 12 Red.	.....	1.25

Exhibition Black.	.....	1.75
No. 3 Black.	.....	75
India Letter Wax.	.....	2.50
Finest fancy, 40s, assorted colors.	.....	2.75
Perfume white wax.	.....	3.75
ding, 40s.	.....	3.75
No. 1 Green Drug.	.....	30
20s and 40s.	.....	30
EXPRESS.		
Best Red 4s and 8s.	.....	1.25
Best Blue 4s and 8s.	.....	85
Unpolished Red 4s.	.....	85
Brown 16s.	.....	90
Amer. English.	.....	80
Extra Super. Red	.....	2.50
For Seal Engravers	.....	1.50
Savoline for door	.....	1.50
plates, sev' colors	.....	1.50
Black.	.....	80

INKS, INKSTANDS, Etc.

DAVID'S COPYING INK.

Copying Ink, 8 oz. stone bottles.	.....	3.00
Copying Ink, Pint, stone bottles.	.....	9.00
Copying Ink, Quart, stone bottles.	.....	9.00
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Quarts, gold.	.....	4.75
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Pints, gold.	.....	2.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, 1/2 pints, gold.	.....	1.50
Arnold's Writing Fluid, Stands, gold, 1/2 gross.	.....	9.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Quarts, gold.	.....	5.00
Arnold's Copying Ink, Pints, gold.	.....	5.00

DAVID'S WRITING INK.

Black and Blue Writing Ink, 2 oz. Oct. Stands.		1/2 doz.
Do do do	do, 4 oz. bottles.	1.50
Do do do	do, 8 oz. bottles.	1.50
Do do do	do, Pint bottles.	3.50
Do do do	do, Quart bottles.	5.00
Do do do	do, 1/2 gal. bottles.	12.00
Do do do	do, 1 gal. bottles.	24.00

DAVID'S CARMINE.

Carmine Writing Ink, 1 oz. draped stands.	.....	2.00
Do, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass.	.....	3.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass.	.....	3.50
No. 1, 1 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.	.....	3.50
No. 2, 2 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.	.....	3.50
No. 4, 4 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.	.....	3.50
No. 5, 8 oz. Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.	.....	15.00
Quarts, Rich Flint Glass, Ground Stoppers.	.....	48.00

DAVID'S VIOLET INK.

Violet Writing Ink, Octagon Stands.	.....	75
Violet Writing Ink, 4 oz.	.....	1.25
Violet Writing Ink, 8 oz.	.....	2.00
Violet Writing Ink, Pints.	.....	3.50
Violet Writing Ink, Quarts.	.....	6.00
Assorted Fancy Colored, Rich Flint Glass, 1 oz.	.....	1.00
Trade discount, 20 per cent.	.....

STEPHENS' INK.

Imperial, quarts.	.....	\$8.00
Imperial, half-pints.	.....	5.00
Imperial, 4-oz. bottles.	.....	2.50
Imperial, 4-oz. bottles.	.....	1.20

TAYLOR'S DIAMOND COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING INK.

1/2 pt, 1 oz 2 doz. in a box, 1/2 doz.	2.00
No. 2 do.	2.00
No. 3 do.	2.00
No. 4 do.	2.00
No. 5 do.	2.00
No. 6 do.	2.00
No. 7 do.	2.00
No. 8 do.	2.00
No. 9 do.	2.00
No. 10 do.	2.00
No. 11 do.	2.00
No. 12 do.	2.00
No. 13 do.	2.00
No. 14 do.	2.00
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No. 88 do.	2.00
No. 89 do.	2.00
No. 90 do.	2.00
No. 91 do.	2.00
No. 92 do.	2.00
No. 93 do.	2.00
No. 94 do.	2.00
No. 95 do.	2.00
No. 96 do.	2.00
No. 97 do.	2.00
No. 98 do.	2.00
No. 99 do.	2.00
No. 100 do.	2.00

DANIEL'S PARISIAN COPYING INK.

Quarts (litres), per doz. gold.	.....	\$5.00
Pints (litres), per doz. gold.	.....	2.50
Half Pints (litres), per doz. gold.	.....	1.75

MORDAN'S ALKALINE RED INK.

Pints, per doz. currency.	.....	10.50
Half Pints, per doz. currency.	.....	6.00
Four-ounces, per doz. currency.	.....	3.00

LEVISON & BLYTHE'S CHAMPION INK.

VIOLET.		CHINSE.
Per doz. Retail		Per doz. Retail
Quarts.	.....	\$1.50
Pints.	.....	1.00
8 oz.	.....	75
4-oz.	.....	50
2-oz.	.....	25
Stands	.....	1.00

VIOLETTE, A. B., COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, g'n a 1/2 doz.	.....	3.50
No. 2. Ex. pts. (litres), glazed 6 oz bottles, g'n a 1/2 doz.	.....	3.50

A. B. COMMUNICATIVE EXTRA VIOLET COPYING INK.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), w. a. bottles, b. w. cork.	.....	4.75
Ex. pts. (litres), w. a. bottles, b. w. cork.	.....	4.75

EXTRA DOUBLE BLACK (VIOLET BARE).

No. 1.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

No. 2.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

No. 3.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

No. 4.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

No. 5.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

No. 6.		Per Doz.
Ex. qts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	\$2.00
Ex. pts. (litres), g. s. bottles, red seal.	.....	2.00

do.	quarts,	do.	do.	...	12 00
Carmine Ink,	1-oz,	flint cork.....			2 50
do,	2-oz,	do,	.....		3 50

No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	5 50
CASH BOXES.	
Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., from	22 50 to 45 50

BRONZED PEN RACKS.	
3 Inch Bronzed.....	3 00
4 Inch Bronzed.....	3 25
4 Inch Bronzed.....	3 50
4 Inch Bronzed.....	3 75
Single Rack.....	2 75
Double Rack.....	3 75
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.....	5 25
No. 20 for Bankers' Medium Inks.....	5 75
No. 20 for Bankers' Large Inks.....	6 00
No. 23 Double new.....	3 00

BRONZED FILES.	
Bronzed Hap File.....	1 75
No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.....	2 50
No. 9 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Side.....	3 50
Check Cancellers.....	4 50
AMBEIG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDEL.	
Per Doz.....	27 00
Letter Holder, 9x11.....	27 00
Letter Holder, 9x12.....	30 00
Invoice Holder, 9x11.....	33 00

ADDRESSAL INDEXES AND COVERS.	
Bill, 7x9, per doz., \$3.00, Letter, 9x11, per doz., \$4.20. Ex. Letter, 10x12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9x14, per doz., \$6.00.	
No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.	
No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	4 00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.....	5 00
No. 10 Inset Steel Check Cutters.....	3 25
No. 11 Inset Steel Check Cutters.....	3 50
Tin Paper Cutters.....	1 40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.	
No. 1 Round.....	1 25
No. 2 Round.....	1 75
No. 3 Round.....	2 50
No. 4 Oval.....	2 00
No. 5 Oval.....	2 25
No. 6 Oval.....	3 25
No. 7 Oval.....	2 40
No. 8 Oval.....	3 20
No. 9 Oval.....	4 50
Dampening Bowls.....	5 50
Enamelled Bowls.....	10 00
Dampening Tubs.....	3 00
Check Cancellers.....	4 50

PEN RACKS.	
For 3, 5, 4, and 4 1/2 inch Flat Inks.....	1 50
For 5 1/2 inch Flat Ink.....	2 00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large inkstand.....	1 50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small inkstand.....	1 50
No. 3 Ring Bot. for Draper's small inkstand.....	1 50
No. 4 Ring Bot. for Draper's small inkstand.....	1 50
No. 3 Circular.....	2 25
No. 14 New French Pattern.....	2 25
No. 15 New French Pattern.....	2 75
No. 16 New French Pattern.....	3 20
No. 17 New French Pattern.....	2 75
No. 18 New French Pattern.....	4 50
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.....	1 75

BILL FILES.	
No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1 00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....	1 25
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes.....	1 25
No. 3 Slide with Brass Tube.....	1 68
No. 4 Extra.....	3 75
No. 5 Harp Small.....	3 75
No. 6 Harp Small.....	3 75
No. 7 Cushions.....	3 00
No. 8 Cushions.....	3 00
No. 9 Cushions.....	3 00
No. 10 Cushions.....	3 00
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No. 100 Cushions.....	3 00

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.	
Japanese Tin, assorted sizes.....	1 30
Japanese Iron, assorted sizes.....	1 85
Japanese Steel, assorted sizes.....	1 85
Nickle, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 only.....	6 00
15 Check Cutters.....	10 00
Non Japanese.....	2 50

BOARD CLIPS.	
End or Side.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap.....	Ght. Nickel.
Letter.....	6 00
Note.....	6 50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.....	5 00

POST OFFICE SCALES.	
No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.....	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.....	4 00
TIN BOARD CLIPS.	
6 x 9 Black Japanned.....	48 00
10 x 12 Black Japanned.....	9 00
10 x 12 Black Japanned.....	9 00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.....	6 00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.....	11 00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.....	12 00

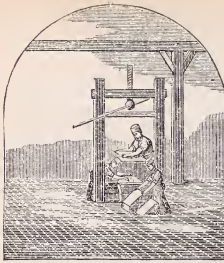
LETTER CLIPS.	
Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.....	\$1 50
Ditto, double, with stand.....	6 00

COPIING BOOKS AND PRESSES.	
PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.	
Small Plain or Fluted.....	6 00
Large Plain or Fluted.....	7 50
Water Walls.....	6 00

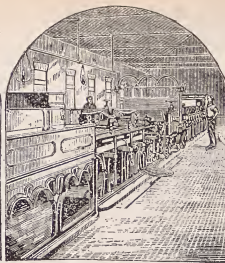
FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.	
9x11, 300 leaves.....	\$9.00
9x11, 500 leaves.....	12 00
9x11, 700 leaves.....	15 00
6x11, 500 leaves.....	21 00
10x12, 300 leaves.....	10 50
10x12, 500 leaves.....	15 00
10x12, 700 leaves.....	18 00
10x12, 900 leaves.....	23 75

MAN'S COPY BOOKS.	
Man's, 9x11, 300 leaves, each.....	\$1.05
Man's, 9x11, 500 leaves.....	2 35
Man's, 9x11, 700 leaves.....	3 05
Man's, 10x12, 300 leaves.....	1 50
Man's, 10x12, 500 leaves.....	2 00
Man's, 10x12, 700 leaves.....	3 30
Man's, 10x12, 900 leaves.....	4 00
Trade discount.....	

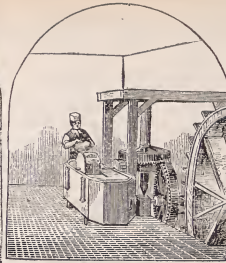
MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.	
Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 300 pages.....	\$1.40
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 500 pages.....	2 10
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 750 pages.....	2 50
Letter, 8½ x 10½, 1,000 pages.....	3 00
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 300 pages.....	1 65
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 500 pages.....	2 25
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 750 pages.....	3 00
Commercial Post, 9½ x 11½, 1,000 pages.....	3 75
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.....	1 30
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.....	1 90
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages.....	2 30
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages.....	2 90
Cap, 10 x 11, 300 pages.....	2 15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.....	3 10
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages.....	3 40
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages.....	3 70
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,500 pages.....	4 05



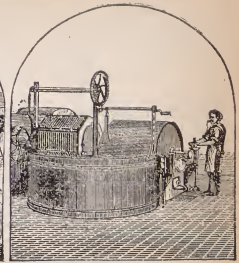
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SHE WANTED IT IN RED TYPE.

Soon after noon, yesterday, a very fat woman, "going on fifty years old," toiled up the four pair of stairs, rested her breath awhile, and then wanted to see the "head reporter."

"I am alone in this world," she commenced, as she sat down and pulled out her handkerchief.

"A widow, eh?" queried the head reporter. "Yes, a poor striving widder, whose husband has been dead these fourteen years."

"Death is a sad thing, madam. It crushes hopes, severs ties, and breaks hearts."

"He was such a good man!" she sobbed, covering her face with her handkerchief, "and such a good provider. We allers had meat, and taters, and wood, and preserves; and do you know, he never gave me an unkind word!"

"He must have been an excellent man."

"He was—he was. He'd git up nights and cover up the children, and shake down the stove, and if his meals wasn't ready, or he found buttons off his shirt, he'd never open his head."

"And your grief is yet strong—your sorrow just as deep?"

"Just the same as the day he lay dyin' and took my hand, and whispered, 'Cortilda, don't take on so.' Yes, I'm grieving just the same, or I wouldn't care what folks said. That's what brought me up here—folks are talking about me."

"They are, eh?"

"Yes, they are. They've said that I was after a widower; that I fell in love with one of the boarders; that I was keeping up correspondence with an undertaker, and that I was dead in love with a dozen men."

"And is it not true?"

"True, young man! Look at me! Great heavens! do I look like one who wanted to get married!"

"Well, n-o."

"How could I marry again?" she exclaimed. "How could I forget that dear form beneath the sod and smile on another man? Marry! God stars, young man! but how could they start such stories?"

"And you want them denied?"

"That's it. Here's ten cents, and I want you to come out to-morrow in a piece so long, and say that I'll prosecute these slanderers if these stories don't cease. Put it in red type, mister—in red type and big letters at that; a Detroit widder can't escape these vile slanders, no matter how well she behaves. I marry again! think of it, young man!"

"But widows often do re-marry."

"Alars! they do, young man. Somehow it seems lonesome to be a widder, and have no one defend you, and be all alone, but—I couldn't think of taking another husband—no unless he was rich!"

And she wiped her eyes again, and felt her way down stairs.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A GOOD HOPE.

Hope is the winged spirit which is always singing to us out of heaven of a possible which is better than any positive, the standing contradiction to the proverb all the ages cry shame on, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. There is no heart-whole man or woman on this earth, to-day, who can truly say, that a hope come to such fruition as earth and time allows, ever began to be so good as

the shy, sweet glow of a hope newly risen. This, at least, has certainly been my own experience. My own imperial blessing 'all my life has been a certain eager, tremulous outlook. Few men have had a happier fortune than has fallen to my lot, but if that could be which God has saved us from in his infinite love; if an angel from heaven could say: "You can come into fruition at once—begin again at fifteen, and have every slightest wish instantly fulfilled—no waiting for a place until you are thirty-six—no weary march toward the oasis year after year, but fruition at once and forever, which would leave no room for anticipation, and no need," I would beg of heaven to save me from such a fate as that, and give me still the old, blessed, buoyant hope that is not seen. And so I say to you, young men and women who have still to fight your way and wonder many a time what will come of the fight, I know no more than you do how to answer that question—no more than I know how to answer it for myself; but this I know, that if you can hold on to a real, pure hope, and follow its leading, that is a treasure the fruition can never equal between this and the foot of the great white throne. But it is clear to me that this blessed belonging of life must rest again on these sure foundations: First, a true faith in God, and second, a true endeavor in ourselves. For, as the farmer would be a fool indeed if he began to plant his corn and expect his blossoms in November, or if, in these early summer days, he sat on the stoop and said: "Here is summer again; nature is stirring; she knows what to do; I need not care; things will come all right without my trying; I shall have all I want and hope for;" and as he is only wise when he seizes on the right instant, and, with that on his side, which means to the farmer that heaven is on his side, bestirs himself and puts his whole manhood to the task of making his hope come true, so in our whole life this truth holds good and can never be neglected, or our hope will be false and vain. There are hosts of men and women who indulge in the most winsome dreams of a fair and a good future, and begin at last to try for it when there is no more sense in trying, for this world at least, then there would be in planting corn the last of July, and trying for a crop. Hope thou in God, the psalmist cries, but a hope in God that is not true to the revelation he has made his law is a lie.—*Robert Collyer.*

AGAIN REDEMPTION.

I was reminded of a story which Robert Toombs, of Georgia, tells. It has been related once in the *Commercial*, but will bear repeating. During the financial crisis of 1857 a countryman came to Toombs with a tale of distress.

"We must have money," he said, "or we are ruined."

"How in the d—l are you going to get more money?" asked the profane Toombs.

"Let the State Bank print it," replied the countryman.

"Well, when that's gone what will you do?" asked Toombs.

"Let the bank print more," replied the countryman, who had ideas of his own on finance.

"But how is all this money to be redeemed?" asked Toombs, thinking he had his rural friend cornered at last.

"That's the point," answered the countryman; "you see I'm agin redemption."

Toombs is an emphatic, almost violent, hard-

money man, and he tells this story with a relish. The inflation idea is more popular than otherwise in Georgia, and Toombs combats it without regard to whom his companions in the warfare may be. He says the attempt of a people to relieve financial distress by an over-issue of paper money is as foolish as for a man lost in the mountains on a cold night to attempt to keep warm by pouring a quart of hot water down his back. A degree of warmth would be felt for a moment, but the reaction would add to his miseries. The last state would be worse than the first.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A contribution to the secret history of the war is made by a Hartford man, who withholds his name, but is vouched for by the *Courant* as perfectly trustworthy. Stopping at a Louisville (Ky.) hotel, one Saturday night, in the fall of 1861, he accidentally overheard a conversation between William Mure, British Consul at Charleston, S. C., and another man, from which he learned that Mure was fresh from a conference with Jeff. Davis and his cabinet, and carried about his person papers which he believed would insure the recognition of the confederacy by the Governments of Great Britain and France, together with bills of exchange representing a large amount of money for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Mure was to leave, Sunday morning, under an assumed name, for New York and Boston, intending to take the next Wednesday's steamer for Europe from the latter city. The Hartford man resolved to go at once to Washington and lay the case before Secretary Seward, but a railroad accident blocked him at Cincinnati, and he telegraphed instead, signing the fictitious name "B. T. H.—," as some members of his family were intimate with the Mure family, and he didn't want to involve them in the affair. Doubting, however, whether Mr. Seward would notice the despatch, he started for Boston, designing to have Mure arrested as he went on board the steamer, in case no previous efforts were made to detain him, but in passing through Syracuse on Tuesday he found a despatch in the morning paper stating that Mure had been arrested at New York and sent to Fort Lafayette, papers of great value being found on his person. Meeting Mr. Seward in Washington afterward, the Hartford man inquired how Mure happened to be arrested, and the secretary replied that the arrest was made on receipt of a telegram from Cincinnati from a Mr. B. T. H.—, that he had since endeavored to ascertain who Mr. H. was, but without success, and finally inquired, "Do you know?" The gentleman replied that he was the individual, and then explained the circumstances, whereupon Mr. Seward grasped him by the hand and thanked him most heartily. To the query whether the value of the papers had been exaggerated in the telegram, the secretary replied: "Not in the least, sir; not in the least." Mr. Mure was kept in confinement for a year, and was then released at the request of the British Government.

Our well-doing in behalf of our fellow-men ought not to be left to the impulse of the occasion as it may arise. There should be habitual, careful and frequent planning for it. Such planning is needful to keep us in a right temper, and to make us watchful of opportunities as they may occur. No day should pass without special thought upon this point.—*The Congregationalist.*

THE NUN AND HARP.

[Harriet Prescott Spofford in the September "Atlantic."]

What memory fired her pallid face?
What passion stirred her blood?
What tide of sorrow and desire
Poured its forgotten flood
Upon a heart that ceased to beat,
Long sluce, with thought that life was sweet
When nights were rich with starry dusk
And the rose burst its bud?

Had not the Western glory then
Stolen through the latticed room,
Her funeral raiment would have shed
A more heart-breaking gloom—
Had not a dimpled convent maid
Hung in the door-way, half afraid,
And left the melancholy place
Bright with her blush and bloom.

Beside the gilded harp she stood,
And through the singing strings
Wound those wan hands of folded prayer
In murmurous preludings.
Then, like a voice the harp rang high
Its melody, as climb the sky,
Melting against the melting blue,
Some bird's vibrating wings.

Ah, why of all the songs that grow
Forever tenderer,
Chose she that passionate refrain
Where lovers, mid the stir
Of vassalage that round them pass,
Hide their sweet secret? Now, alas,
In her nun's habit, coiled and veiled,
What meant that song to her!

Slowly the Western ray forsook
The statue in its shrine,
A sense of tears filled all the air
Along that purpling line.
Earth seemed a place of graves that rang
To hallow footsteps, while she sang
"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine."

A new method of treating wood, so as to increase its resistance to fire and decay, has come into use in England, and, it is said, with marked success. In its preparation the wood is first kiln-dried, which process deprives it of all moisture and much of its volatile turpentine and other inflammable matter; it is then put into suitable cylinders in which lime and water, with sulphurous acid gas, are forced into the pores of the wood under considerable pressure, the sulphurous acid being a by-product from the wasting of pyrites. The wood is removed and dried, and is then ready for use. By passing sulphurous acid into lime under pressure, a sulphate of lime is formed which is soluble in water, capable of crystallizing as a bisulphite which is readily oxidizable and convertible into sulphate of lime or gypsum. As this is an exceedingly insoluble salt, it is not easily removed from the pores of the wood, and, therefore, not only protects the wood by its presence as a non-conductor of heat, but deoxidizes all matters which are likely to prove objectionable as ferments. The advantages claimed for wood thus treated are, that its weight is less than the same wood before kiln-drying; it is not susceptible to dry rot and decay from the action of water, as the pores are coated with an insoluble salt; and, from the removal of the volatile inflammable matter, as well as from the introduction of a non-conducting material, it is well able to withstand fire, the interior parts not giving up gaseous matter, which always so readily inflames.

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AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.

AFTER READING "MORITURI SALUTAMUS."

"Ye, against whose familiar names" not yet
The fatal asterisk of death is set."

But that sad year, O poet, ever say,
That proves thee mortal by the little star.
Yet since thy thoughts live daily in our own,
And leave no heart to weep or smile alone,
Since they are rooted in our souls, and so
Will live forever, whither those shall go,
Though some late asterisk may mark thy name,
It never will be set against thy fame!
For the world's fervent love and praise of thee
Have starred it first with immortality.

—Charlotte F. Bates in Scribner.

LITERARY NOTES.

F. Leybold has in press a stationers' handbook.

E. Steiger has just issued a new and classified catalogue of American, British, German, and French periodicals in the departments of medical sciences, chemistry and pharmacy, natural sciences, architecture, engineering, mathematics, technology, commerce, finance, agriculture, domestic economy, arts, sports, fashions, &c.

Dr. Kohler, Philadelphia, Pa., has issued a new and handsome edition of Schiller's poems, published in both German and English, the two languages on opposite pages. The work is well and compactly gotten up, its arrangement is admirable, and, for students of either language, valuable. No other canonium is needed to commend the works of this great poet to public attention.

USEFUL HINTS.

Glycerine paste for office use may be prepared by dissolving one ounce of gum arabic and two drachms glycerine in three ounces of boiling water.

An obdurate screw may sometimes be drawn by applying a piece of red hot iron to the head for a minute or two, and immediately using the screw driver.

Equal parts of American potash and pearlash, 2 ounces each to about 1 quart water, give a good alkali. Use carefully, as it will blister the hands. Add water if the color be too deep.

An excellent stamping ink that dries rapidly and is free from grease may be cheaply prepared, according to Miller, by dissolving one part of crystallized—so-called—red aniline violet in thirty parts of glycerine to the solution. This colored liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

According to Mr. Marlie, an inoxidizable white metal may be made of iron 10 parts, nickel 35 parts, brass 25 parts, tin 20 parts, and zinc 10 parts. The alloy is cast and cast in pieces, and the latter are tempered at white heat in a mixture of sulphuric acid 60 parts, 1 nitric acid 10 parts, muriatic acid 5 parts, and water 25 parts.

LIQUID PARCHMENT.—According to Dr. Hoffmann, a fluid by this name, consisting of gutta serena softened and soaked in ether, is especially adapted for forming a coating for pictures and cards, as it permits the removal of dirt with a moist rag. Pencil crayon drawings may be rendered indestructible by sprinkling them with this liquid by means of an atomizer, an exceedingly delicate film remaining after the evaporation of the ether.

PROCESS OF GILDING.—Place in a plate leaf gold, add a little honey, stir the two substances carefully together with a glass stopper, the lower end of which is very flat. Throw the resulting paste into a glass of water mixed with a little alcohol; wash it and leave it to settle. Decant the liquid and wash the deposit again. Repeat the same operation until the result is a fine, pure and brilliant powder of gold. This powder, mixed with common salt and powdered cream of tartar and stirred up in water, serves for gilding.

As another method of gilding, Bougie Mouvel gives the following: Dissolve in aqua regia one grain of fine gold, previously rolled out very thin, in a porcelain capsule heated on the sand bath and concentrated till it is the color of ox blood. Add a

plait of distilled water, hot, in which have been dissolved 4 grains of white cyanide of potassium. Stir with a glass rod, and filter the liquid through unsize paper. To gild with this liquid, it is heated a little above lukewarmness, and the articles to be gilt are immersed in it and supported upon a piece of very clean zinc.

COPPER ALLOY THAT WILL ADHERE TO GLASS.—The following alloy of copper will attach itself firmly to surfaces of metal, glass, or porcelain: Twenty to thirty parts of finely-blended copper (made by reduction of oxide of copper with hydrogen or precipitation from solution of its sulphate with zinc) are made in a paste with oil of stirene. To this seventy parts of mercury are added and well triturated. The acid is then washed out with boiling water and the compound allowed to cool. In ten or twelve hours it becomes sufficiently hard to receive a brilliant polish and to scratch the surface of tin or gold. When heated it is plastic, but does not contract on cooling.

WASTE.

If our advanced scientific knowledge gives us, as its bane and antidote, greater adulteration and the means of detecting it, we may safely say it renders absolute "waste," as we regard the leavings of our manufacturing materials, a thing of the past. There is, perhaps, nothing in this direction of which it is not possible to make some practical and profitable use. There is a story of a wealthy brewer giving his son-in-law all the rusty old hoops in his yard as a fortune, and how they fetched many thousands of pounds; but we are sure, when we visit a manufactory at Sheffield, and see one room filled with bags of jeweler's dust sweepings, and in the last room bars of solid gold, that in the gold trade, at least, there is no such thing as "waste." The soapdus of Paris have been skimmed from the Seine and utilized, and now the same thing is effected at Bradford. The "suds" are run from the wash bowls, and treated to a dose of sulphuric acid till the fats rise to the surface to be used for lubricating purposes. Valuable materials used in paper-making are also said to be recovered, particularly soda, which is "run off," instead of being wasted. Tin, too, used to plate sheet iron, for saucepans and kettles, is procured from old iron to the extent of from five to twelve per cent., worth about £90 a ton, where formerly the old battered utensils were cast upon dust heaps as useless.—*London Stationer.*

ENGLISH COINAGE.

The British coins struck in the year 1874 were of the nominal value of £3,405,368. The gold coinage of the year comprised 520,713 sovereigns, and 1,884,432 half-sovereigns. This is much below the average gold coinage of a year, which may be reckoned at five millions sterling; but there had been a very large gold coinage in 1871 and 1872, and the importation into the Bank of England of Australian sovereigns and half-sovereigns, amounting in 1874 to £1,972,000, contributed in a sensible degree towards maintaining the supply of gold required for circulation in this country. About two-thirds of the bullion used in the gold coinage of 1874 consisted of light gold sent in to the Mint for recoinage. The silver coinage in 1874 was large, exceeding £874,000. The amount issued to the public was £771,145, of which £188,000 was for the colonies. The issue comprised nearly £200,000 in half-crowns, the coinage of which has been resumed. The demand for threepences has increased remarkably, and upwards of four million pieces were

issued in 1874 for circulation at home and in the colonies. Worn silver coin to the amount of above £150,000 was withdrawn from circulation in the United Kingdom in the year. The Mint was unable to meet the demand for bronze coin, and 100 tons were coined for it by Messrs. Heaton, of Birmingham; these coins bear the Mint mark "H" under the date, to distinguish them from those made at the Mint. Upwards of twenty-one million bronze pieces were coined in the year. The operations of the Mint during the year produced, after payment of all expenses, a net profit of £26,435. The Deputy Master of the Mint, stating these facts in his report on the year 1874, considers it his duty again to point out that the public service is suffering from the continued postponement of the reconstruction of the Mint buildings and renewal of the machinery which has been so long under consideration. The English Mint, he says, has machinery more obsolete and inefficient than that of any other mint in Europe, not excepting that at Constantinople, and the buildings are inconveniently scattered. The coinage of only one metal at a time can be executed in our present Mint. It has been necessary on many occasions of late years to make arrangements for the execution of some of the processes of coining by contract, and this has caused great expense to the public. As regards colonial coinages, which increase year by year, it has become, as a rule, impossible for the Mint to undertake them.—*British Trade Journal.*

A red-faced woman with a big market basket boarded the car at Hoosick street, and when the conductor came for his fare she gave him eight cents, and he said, "The fare is ten cents." "I'll not give it to you," she said; "ye've no right to ask me more than they do on the other cars." "Ten cents or I put you off," said the conductor, quietly. "Put me off this; I'll not pay ten cents." Just at this moment another passenger handed the conductor a fare, and he took up the new fangled bell punch the conductors carry now to mark the fare, and she had evidently never seen one. "Oh, bedad!" she shrieked, "don't shute; I'll give you the other two cents!" and then her look of fright changed to one of astonishment at the roar of laughter that followed, but she paid the other two "cents."—*Troy Paper.*

In printing postage stamps steel plates are used, on which 2000 stamps are engraved. Two men cover them with colored inks and pass them to a man and a girl, who print them with large rolling hand presses. After the sheets upon which the 2000 stamps are engraved have dried sufficiently they are sent into another room to be gummed. The gum used for this purpose is a peculiar composition, made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables mixed with water, which is better than any other kind, for instance, gum arabic, which cracks the paper badly. The paper is also of a peculiar texture, somewhat similar to that used for bank notes. After having been again dried on little racks, which are fanned about an hour, they are put between sheets of pasteboard and pressed by hydraulic presses capable of applying a weight of 200 tons. If a single stamp is torn or mutilated the whole sheet is burned. About 500,000 are burned every week from this cause. For the past twenty years not a single sheet has been lost, such care is taken in counting them. During the process of manufacturing the sheets are counted eleven times.

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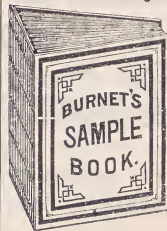
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[Continued.]

The process of making paper from rags is divided into the following stages: Sorting and cutting, dusting, washing and boiling, half-stuff, draining, bleaching. The stuff, beating, sizing, coloring, conversion into paper, finishing. The work of a paper mill begins with the delivery of the rags into bags or bales, which are then sorted and cut, following the different processes enumerated, until they come out finished paper. The finish of a paper varies according to its quality, and the purposes for which it is intended. Common writing papers are cut into sizes when leaving the machine, and are slightly looked over at that time to remove torn sheets. Fine papers undergo a series of operations, such as examining, sorting, and calendering, before leaving the mill. This work of reviewing is done mostly by women, who examine the paper on both sides, and remove imperfections such as gravel, lumps or knots, with an eraser, using rubber to remove spots that may be made to disappear by this process. The result of this sorting is the different grades of paper, known as Perfect, M. and N., or first, second and third qualities. The Perfect folded papers of a strictly first-class mill are worth 37½c., the M. 32c., and the N. 27c. per pound for Commercial notes in the market to-day. Octavo notes cost about 2c. per pound more, and Billet at best 4c. per pound. Letters and Caps are about 3c. per pound less than Commercial note. In speaking of strictly first-class folded papers is meant the product of such mills as Carew, East Hartford Manufacturing Company, Owen Paper Company, and Platner & Porter. In mentioning these corporations by name it is not to be understood that other mills can never turn out a really first-class paper. The Crane Brothers and John Keith have sent out some of as pretty paper as the East Hartford Company ever put upon the market; but these and others have not yet established a reputation for standard goods. The mills which make the best paper are usually small, and it is believed none that of those enumerated make over 3,000 pounds a day. It is an open question if mills as large as the Whiting Company can really turn out as nice paper as the smaller companies. Hand-made papers are not manufactured in this country.

ASPARACUS.

A medical correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently appreciated. Those who suffer with rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. It may be well to remark that most plants which grow naturally near the seacoast contain more or less iodine, and in all rheumatic complaints iodine has long been a favorite remedy. One who has been in the drug business told the writer some years ago that many of the popular patent nostrums which some disinterested people—"for the good of their fellow creatures"—sold at two dollars a bottle, consisted simply of a few cents' worth of iodine in solution. Iodine is dangerous, however, in overdoses, affecting especially the eye.

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CHINESE LACQUER.

The following is extracted from the *Courier de Saigon*, China:

"It was supposed for a long time that lacquer was a peculiar compound of which the Chinese and Japanese carefully guarded the secret, and the Catholic missionaries, and especially Père Incarville, we are told, were the first to learn that this precious varnish, which gives so much luster to wood work of all kinds, was simply a resin of rather reddish color, extracted, by incision, from a tree indigenous to some provinces of China and Japan.

"The same missionary gives an account of the mode of preparing and employing the varnish obtained from this resin. The first operation consists in removing from the juice of the tree all the water, and for this purpose it is exposed to the sun for two or three hours, being stirred all the time with a wooden spatula. Without the evaporation thus caused the varnish would not possess its beautiful transparency. Certain substances are added to produce the varieties of varnish known in Chinese industry; thus, to produce the fine ordinary varnish, pig's gall and Roman vitriol are dissolved in a little water; to produce the fine black Japanese varnish, of which the Chinese remained long ignorant, powdered hartshorn, charcoal, or ivory black is mixed in certain proportions with tea oil, and added to the resinous liquid.

"An able Chinese artist, in executing ornamental work in gold or colors, commences by sketching his design on the varnished wood with a brush and white lead; when satisfied with his outlines, he passes over them a very fine steel point, and then traces all the details. More often, however, the design is first sketched with pencil on paper, and finished with Indian ink. These latter designs are then carefully brushed over by apprentices, with ornament dissolved in water, and are immediately applied to the varnished wood, the hand being passed over the paper, so that all the parts of the design are transferred to the wood. When the paper has been taken off all the lines are retouched with ornament or vermilion in gum-water, which fixes the design firmly on the lacquer, and then with varnish mixed with a little camphor, which renders it more liquid; and this, when dry, is ready to receive the shell gold in powder, applied by means of a puff or dabber over the whole of the design; the surface is then lightly wiped or rubbed, when every line of the original design becomes brilliant.

"When it is desired to bring portions of the design into relief, such as the inequality of the trunks of the trees, the nerves and veins of plants, &c., the camphor varnish is applied over the gold and the gold again over that, often many times, until the desired relief is obtained. All the important lines of the design, the eyes, lips, &c., of figures, the folds of drapery, and all the ornamental portions of the work, are touched up carefully with a brush.

"Beautiful as Chinese lacquered work is, that of Japan excels it; and one cause of this is the superior transparency of the Japanese varnish, which is as limpid as the purest water, while that of the Chinese has always a yellow tinge.

"Kang-hi, the famous Emperor, who was a great connoisseur and patron of art, admitted the superiority of the Japanese lacquer work, but he attributed it to the climate, stating that the production of the best varnish re-

quired a soft, fresh, humid and calm atmosphere; that that of China was rarely temperate, almost always hot or cold, and charged with dust and salts, while Japan, being surrounded by the sea, has just the sort of air to dry varnish, without causing it to become wrinkled or discolored. This opinion of the Emperor is borne out by the practice of the lacquerers of the present day; and it is a known fact that the air of China is often loaded with dust, which the rain brings down in the form of mud.

"White lacquer is made by mixing silver leaf, carefully divided, with the ordinary varnish; red lacquer by the mixture of mineral cinabar or carthamin flowers; yellow lacquer with the addition of orpiment only; green is produced by a mixture of orpiment and indigo; and violet lacquer by the addition to the varnish of a certain mineral of that color, reduced to an impalpable powder. The older the articles varnished with the above, the more brilliant and beautiful are the colors. Another compound lacquer of which the materials are not given is used by the painters for the richest Chinese ornamental work which is decorated with gold.

"The perfection of Chinese and Japanese lacquer work does not, however, depend solely on the excellence of the varnish, or the careful preparation of the various colors, for the application of the lacquer demands the most elaborate pains. In the first place, the surface of the wood to be lacquered is prepared with the greatest care; when necessary, the joints are filled in with fine tow, and then covered with thin strips of silk or paper. The surface is then dressed with an oil obtained from a certain tree which grows on the mountains and highlands of China; when the oil is perfectly dry, the varnish is applied. With two or three coats of varnish, its transparency is so great that all the veins and marks of the wood are perfectly distinct; to disguise the wood entirely many more coats have to be laid on, and finally the surface is made as smooth and brilliant as glass.

"It is on such a surface that the gold and silver ornamentation is effected, and the whole, when finished, is preserved by a light coating of the varnish.

"Another kind of lacquer is produced by covering the surface of the wood with a composition made of paper, tow, lime, and some other materials. This is laid in the form of paste, and produces a solid and uniform ground with which the lacquer amalgamates.

"The lacquer and varnish are laid on with flat brushes with excessively fine hairs, at first in all directions, but equally, and afterwards lightly and in one direction, each coat being allowed to dry perfectly before another is laid on. No single coat exceeds the thickness of the thinnest paper; otherwise irregularities would be produced which could not afterwards be corrected.

"The workshops in which the lacquered work is produced are closed in the most careful manner, in order to prevent the possibility of dust, the men even taking off all their clothes except a pair of drawers. Contrary to all European practice, the lacquered work is dried in places which are rather damp than otherwise, and the workmen exhibit the greatest ingenuity in keeping the atmosphere therein in perfect condition. When a coat of varnish is sufficiently dry, the slightest irregularities are removed by burnishing with an instrument made of a hard composition of brick, extreme-

ly finely powdered, and mixed with a certain oil, pig's blood, lime water, and a peculiar kind of earth common in China. The last coat of varnish is not, however, touched with a burnisher, which would dim its luster. Upon the perfection of this last coat all the beauty of the work depends, and the greatest care is taken that no particle of dust shall reach it, and no foreign substance touch it but the hair of the finest sable. It is only under these elaborate conditions that the beautiful lacquer work of China and Japan can be produced."—*The Engineer*.

MODERN MARQUETRY OR WOOD-MOSAIC CARPETING.

The *British Trade Journal* furnishes the principal features of the following review of an important art industry:

"The production of tesserae—of which the almost imperishable copies of the old masters in mosaic, so admired in Italian churches, are composed—has been a recognized monopoly of the Pope since the time of Clement VIII., and is still prosecuted in the Vatican, where, it is said, 25,000 different shades of colored glass are produced. Beautiful and enduring as mosaic work is, its inventor is unknown, and even the origin of the name is buried in obscurity. It is believed that a desire on the part of the Phœnicians to imitate in cool stone or tiles the rich carpets of the East was the commencement of this style of adornment, but it is to the Greeks that the highest state of perfection to which this beautiful art afterwards attained is undoubtedly attributable. From Greece the Roman conquerors transported the art, as well as many specimens of tessellated pavement, to Italy, and Sylla ordered the first piece of Roman manufacture of any importance to be constructed for the Temple of Fortune, of Prænest, which mosaic was so admirably executed that a part of it still exists. The refreshing cleanliness of the new material could not fail speedily to recommend itself to a people so scrupulously attached to outward purity as the Romans were; accordingly, we find that not only the pavements of their temples but the inside walls, crypts, and ceilings were frequently covered with it, and it is highly probable that the very first specimen used in this country was the mosaic which Suetonius tells us formed the floor of Julius Cæsar's tent, placed there to counteract the damp of British soil.

"Leaving more ancient times, we find that the taste for mosaics underwent some modification or development as the tide of civilization tended westwards, and the comfort of wooden floors to some extent usurped the barbaric splendor of tessellated courts. The culmination of this change directed the public eye to marquetry, or wood inlaying in two colors, an art which, although in its rudest form nearly as ancient as mosaic, seems not to have reached even a tolerable degree of excellence until the fifteenth century. But after the discovery of America many beautiful, variously colored, and hitherto unknown woods were introduced into Europe, which, in the hands of competent artists and skilled workmen, afforded the means of executing difficult flower and figure groups in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner, and came to be recognised as "parquetry," the name it now usually bears. Although marquetry soon rivalled mosaic in beauty, and beat it altogether in the comparative moderation of its cost, tessellated designs

seemed to defy the elements to which the more fragile inlaid wood was apt to succumb. It ceases to be surprising, therefore, that in a moist climate like ours, where the alternations of heat and cold are considerable, where conflagrations and the attendant deluge of water are not of infrequent occurrence, and where the houses of even the wealthiest are in no sense fire-proof, the practically indestructible mosaic should hitherto have received the preference over the similar work executed in wood.

"A recent invention has, however, lessened the gap between the two beautiful arts and enabled us to employ parquetry of the most charming designs and exquisite finish in our halls and rooms, corridors and conservatories, without the ever-haunting dread that the beautiful work, in common with the house which inclosed it, might at any moment fall victims to flame.

"A process has been patented abroad by which the original sap of wood is artificially withdrawn, leaving the fibre free from this promoter of decay, and its place is occupied by a chemical solution which has the extraordinary effect of in a few hours at once fire-proofing wood of every description, seasoning, adding to its strength and density, and fitting it for immediate use. So inexpensive is the process that the whole of the timber and wood work necessary for a fifteen-roomed house, if treated previously to its being built, could be rendered non-inflammable and the building made practically fire-proof for the insignificant sum of about one hundred dollars. It need hardly be added that the same process is applicable to all fancy woods of which furniture is made.

"The marquetry, or wood-mosaic carpeting is produced from the refuse scraps of fancy hard woods left over in the course of furniture manufacture, hitherto considered as only fit for auxiliary fuel for the engine furnace; so that its production is based on cheapness. It offers a pleasing variety of color and form; is infinitely more durable than any woven fabric hitherto made; and it is laid with as little trouble, and costs very little more than common woollen carpet. The manufacture is as simple as it is easily described. Various pieces of wood forming the desired pattern are glued carefully together and wedged into a frame until dry. With a circular saw slice after slice is cut off, three inches broad by a quarter thick, or about that of an ordinary carpet, and each slice is of course a fac-simile of the others. When ready to be united the films of parquetry, neatly cut or squared to the design required, are glued to a stout canvas backing, and when the union is complete and the whole dry, the face is planed, smoothed with sand-paper, and French polished. The material—afterwards rolled up in webs of all breadths up to about a yard, and of any length desired—has been sent abroad, fitted to rooms and passages, and found to stand the test successfully of the most trying climates. Chambers or halls covered entirely or only bordered with this wood mosaic have a charming effect, and, unlike the waxed oaken floors so common in France and other parts of Europe, are perfectly free from slipperiness. In short, wherever cleanliness, thrift, comfort, decorative taste, and quiet artistic beauty are expected, this modern marquetry cannot fail to earn a well deserved resting place."

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THE PAY OF ENGLISH WRITERS.

The scale on most of the magazines a few years ago was a guinea a page. That was Thackeray's scale on the *Cornhill*. But the rate has been reduced upon most of the magazines in the course of the past three or four years. It is now seldom more than 10s. 6d. a page where the pages are equal to those of the *Gentleman's*. All the *Year Round* pays 10s. 6d. a column. The pay of *Chambers's* is 7s. 6d. a column, 15s. a page. A man like Sala, however, of course, seldom writes by scale. His minimum is £1 is. a page. Hepworth Dixon can double even upon Sala, and demand 25 guineas for a dozen pages. The highest sums that have been paid for magazine contributions in our time were those paid by the *Edinburgh Review* to Macaulay. He often drew £200 and £250 for his contributions, and perhaps still more for papers like those on Bacon and Clive. The tradition runs that Brougham once asked Jeffrey for £1,000 upon a promise to work off the debt in a year, and did it, writing the whole of one number of the *Edinburgh Review*. That may, of course, be a fable; for this story of Brougham's writing the whole of an *Edinburgh Review* is told of several writers. Shirley Brooks, it is said, wrote the whole of one week's *Punch*, Christopher North wrote the whole of one *Blackwood*, Gilbert & Beckett wrote all the articles in one day's *Times*. But Brougham's capacity for work was equal to an *Edinburgh Review*, and the anecdote is in all events characteristic. The rule of pay for contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* is no longer what it was in the days of Brougham and Macaulay. Even Mr. Freeman has, I suppose, never received a check of 150 guineas for one of his articles. But a man of special note in literature may have almost anything he likes to ask. Thackeray's salary as editor of the *Cornhill* was £2,000 a year, and Charles Reade recently refused to take a magazine in hand for less than £3,000. Yet when Jeffrey was retiring from the chair of the old buff and blue, Messrs. Longman hesitated to fall in with Moore's terms of £1,000 a year, although for £1,000 a year Moore was willing to give up the greater part of his time to the conduct of the magazine. Jeffrey's salary had been £700 a year, and the editorship of the *Edinburgh Review* was then the blue ribbon of literature. The editor of the *Echo*, I presume, has not less than £700 a year to-day. The newspaper press, however, in the time of Jeffrey hardly had an existence. The *Times* was little more than a sheet of advertisements, market reports, police news, and scraps of scandal. Its articles were simply paragraphs like the "Notes" of the *Fall Mall Gazette* of to-day. The Duke of Somerset would, no doubt, have consigned all the original articles in the newspapers of that day to the shop-basin. Tom Barnes, the editor of the *Times*, was the only man with any pretensions to scholarship upon the London press, and even Barnes did not relish the idea of being known as the editor of the *Times* out of Printing House square. His salary was £1,000 a year. But when Mr. Barnes retired from his post in 1830, the proprietor tried to tempt Southey from his books and the lakes by an offer of £3,000 a year and a share in the profits of the *Times*. And those were the terms upon which the appointment was offered to Moore. The editorship of the *Courier*, an evening newspaper like the *Globe*, was £1,000 a year, and that was Douglass Jerrold's salary as

editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*. It was looked upon then as a fancy salary. It is now the standard upon most of the London morning newspapers; the evening papers, with the exception of the *Fall Mall Gazette*, paying only about two-thirds of that amount. The salary of the editor of the *Globe* five years ago was £600 a year, and that is the salary of the editors upon most of the provincial morning papers, although in three or four cases, at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds, the rate is equal to that of the London morning newspapers. — *Gentleman's Magazine*.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

Mention was made some time ago of the discovery at Pompeii of a box of tablets covered with written characters. A correspondent of the London *Times* describes the process used in preserving these fragile archives. The tablets, some three hundred in number, were thin sheets of pine wood of irregular sizes packed in layers in the box in which they have reposed for nearly 1800 years. Upon being exposed to the air they quickly gave signs that but comparatively little would be required to resolve them also into fragments, if not dust. To avert the effect of the heat, a number of clothes were soaked, wrung out, and laid around the remains of the box and its contents, and then came the question how it was to be removed. To attempt to lift it bodily was evidently impracticable, for the slightest yielding in any part might cause the whole to fall to pieces. In this difficulty, and as it was clear that the box must perish in taking from it the far more valuable contents, it occurred to Signor Fiorelli that the tablets might be removed, layer by layer, by carefully inserting between each a kind of tin slice, in size equal to the superficial measurement. This was attempted, and successfully one stratum after another was laid upon a thin damp cloth placed upon the one beneath, and then, strong bearing poles and cords having been attached to the solid platform on which the tablets had been laid, twelve men carried along the load fourteen miles between Pompeii and Naples, and deposited it safely in one of the rooms connected with the collection of the papyri in the *Musée Nazionale*. In this room, which is kept as dark as possible, the examination of these tablets is now going forward. One by one they are carefully placed in trays made of card-board, by which the shrinking or expansion the changes of temperature may cause in such materials as wood or glass will be avoided. Careful face-smiles of the writings on each are being made, and as each one is completed it will be examined and compared with the original by the most competent persons, in order to insure the most scrupulous exactness. These tablets are found to be fastened together in threes, like triptychs. On one side of each are two holes, through which the cords were passed, and then, having been carried round, were brought together and inserted into a kind of groove made down the middle of the inner tablet—such a groove, in fact, as those seen in the military diplomas of bronze, and in which also a piece of tissue would appear to have been placed for the purpose of protecting the surface of the wax. The inner side of each tablet has a narrow kind of fillet along the edges, which forms a framework to

enclose the wax. The greatest anticipations are entertained as to the information this mass of documents, all relating to one person or one family, may afford regarding the private life, manners and customs of the inhabitants of Pompeii. No such discovery has been made since the celebrated papyri were found at Herculaneum in 1733; but while those, after the expenditure of infinite—almost miraculous—patience and skill in deciphering them, were found to contain nothing but the fragmentary remains of philosophical treatises, these, immediately legible, offer every prospect of affording invaluable contributions to our knowledge of every-day life at the commencement of the Christian era.

A special exhibition of modern and antique furniture was lately opened in London, and at the inaugural ceremony a very interesting paper was read by an exhibitor, in which he gave the following account of one of the specimens on exhibition: "That," he said, pointing to a chair, "is the copy of a chair said to have belonged to King Dagobert, of France. The original is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and by the permission of the late Emperor Napoleon the reproduction now exhibited was made. Dagobert reigned in the seventh century. There is a complete account of the chair by Mons. Lenormant, in a French work entitled 'Mélanges d'Archéologie,' who shows that the chair is one of two made, under special circumstances, for Clotaire II., the father of Dagobert. It appears that about the commencement of the seventh century there lived a clever metal worker and designer, who, before he was canonized and became St. Eloi, was known as Eligius. In the course of his career he came to Paris, and through the King's chamberlain brought himself to the notice of King Clotaire. Clotaire desired to have a fine throne of state, and, pleased with the account of St. Eloi's ability, he commanded him to undertake the making of a gold chair inlaid with precious stones. A large supply of gold was given to St. Eloi for the purpose, and the chair was commenced. But St. Eloi found it necessary to mix an alloy with the gold, and so obtain a material more convenient to work than pure and soft gold. The consequence was that his stock of gold was more than sufficient for one chair. Accordingly, when his first commission was executed, he made a second chair, in order to use up the whole of the gold supplied to him. At the appointed time he took his jeweled chair to the King, who was overcome with pleasure and admiration at the sight of so magnificent a work. St. Eloi explained how he had made it, and how that the gold which the King had given to him had been more than twice sufficient for the purpose, adding, 'In order not to waste what remained of the gold, I used it to make this second chair,' which he then uncovered and displayed to the King. The chair was of bronze, thickly gilt with the overplus of gold. Now this second chair is that which at present exists in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. It was used by Dagobert when he succeeded to the throne of France. Later on it was preserved in the treasury of St. Denis, near Paris, and in the twelfth century the Abbe Suger, who was renowned for his decorative works in the abbey of St. Denis, restored certain portions of the chair, the back and upper portions of it."

When a Chicago man gets rich he writes to Eastern publishing houses and tells them to send "half a ton of books with gilt on."

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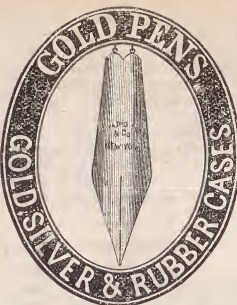
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

NO. 54.

Correspondence.

(Communications are solicited from everyone who has anything of value or interest to impart. Items of news, trade gossip, and personal information will be gladly received.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, August 30, 1875.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

Considering the large number of financial and commercial failures, with the consequent disorganization of general business, combined with the very unfavorable weather which we have experienced of late, it is not difficult to account for the depression in the stationery, printing, and kindred trades. The close of the London season, which, as a rule, means stagnation to the West End shopkeeper, has not as yet given the usual impetus to business in places of holiday resort and to the country trade generally. To the country trade still more than that of London everything depends upon the weather. A short spell of sunshine was hailed as a harbinger of better things, but this has been succeeded by gloomy and unsettled weather, which, if it continues, will do much to spoil the holiday harvest which our country friends should now be reaping.

Must the weather also be held accountable for the lack of interest shown by the Britishers generally in your great Centennial of next year, which seems to be so deeply moving the hearts across the fish-pond? As far as I am able to judge, at present it is but coldly regarded among our manufacturers. A number of kindly remarks in the papers, from a political point of view, excusing your forefathers for casting off the yoke of the mother country, appear to be the principal commentary on the proceeding. But as yet manufacturers seem shy of having anything to do with an undertaking at so great a distance, the benefits of which are at best problematical.

Labor-saving machines are the order of the day. One of the latest patents is "Durrn's Taking-Off Apparatus" for ruling machines. It is simple and effective, and consists of a slanting board with an upright bar, down which the sheets, after passing through the ruling machine, slide regularly. A roller covered with blotting paper is fixed across the end of the machine, so that the sheets, after being ruled, are mechanically dried before sliding into the receiver, thus avoiding the chance of a "set off." They are selling at £5 15s.—a high price considering the simplicity of the article, yet it must be remembered that they soon repay their cost, as in using them

the services of a taker-off are dispensed with and the usual drying space saved.

A specialty in self-inking presses is now being pushed by Messrs. Frigout & Co., of Barbicou. The novelty in their construction is that the name-plate may be moved when required and others substituted, and that the press is supplied with dates for at least twelve years. Another new feature is that the dates and years are fastened at the side by a pin running through the wheels, so that there is no possibility of their shifting. The retail prices range from one to three guineas, according to size. The makers are preparing a new endorsing ink, all colors, which will stamp without slurring, and the impression, if equal to the specimens I have seen, will be as sharp and clear as letter-press.

The genius of the mechanic bids fair to drive the clerk and accountant entirely out of the field. A calculating machine has just been introduced by a Manchester man which is described as a marvel of ingenuity. It can be used to add, subtract, and multiply with astonishing rapidity and exactness, even by persons who had scarcely any previous knowledge of it. The only machine of a similar kind in England is the one which has been in use for some years in the Registrar-General's office for compiling assurance statistics.

The exigencies of the Christmas trade compel our London stationers to be early in the field with novelties for the festive season. Already the great houses have issued specimens of their wares, and in many instances much credit is due to their efforts.

In the designs for Xmas cards an attempt is made to break from the traditional channels and give greater scope to the fancy of the artist. A pretty and novel effect is obtained in some cases by so arranging the picture that when the card is held up to the light it appears to be illuminated. The effect of this in some winter scenes and Venetian sketches is remarkably good.

In fans a trade is gradually springing up which is likely to be fairly remunerative, the prices being good and the variety very great.

"Leatherette," Harrington's patent, is now being used for all kinds of stationery goods. Pocketbooks, purses, table mats, watch pockets and sundries too numerous to mention, are now being made of this material. It is manufactured, as doubtless your readers are aware, from paper, which, being pressed between heated steel rollers, receives the required grain and leathery-like appearance.

Swedish paper, manufactured from wood pulp and imported from Sweden direct to Hull, is becoming extensively used by newspaper proprietors in the North. It is of fair substance, but the color needs to be improved before it

will be generally adopted. The price for any size sheet ranges from 4d. to 4½d. per pound.

As regards paper, at a recent meeting of the Berlin Polytechnic Society some cardboard of excellent quality was exhibited made entirely from peat. Some paper was also shown, but this was less satisfactory, requiring a certain percentage of rags on account of the shortness of the fibre in the peat.

A novel branch of trade has sprung up at Birmingham in the manufacture of japanned tea trays for the China and Japan markets. They are manufactured in sets of three, and vary in size from twelve to twenty-four inches. Some of the designs are most artistic, the colors employed being very numerous.

Messrs. Richardson, Koolman & Isgar, the well-known electrotypers, have purchased the freehold of their premises in Raquet Court, Fleet street, and are making considerable additions to their foundry. They say when the alterations are completed they will be able to compete with any firm in London.

Byronic admirers seem to be at a discount, only £1,100 having been yet forthcoming towards the proposed memorial.

The daughters of the famous wood-engraver, Thomas Bewick, are about to present to the nation a large number of the proofs of their father's wood cuts and most of his earlier works, which will include a collection of subjects from an ingeniously designed bill-head to a satirical touch worthy of Hogarth.

W. J. S.

NOTES ON THE ROAD.

BY C. S. P.

Hurrah for the railroads! I'm their humble servant forevermore. Just to think of it! From Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., 50 cents; from Nashville to St. Louis, \$2.50. If the different railroads will only keep this war-aging until I finish my trip, I'll give them a good puff in THE STATIONER some time. Why, one day last week from Cincinnati to New York and return, tickets good until September 15, 88; and from St. Louis to New York and return, tickets good until October 1, 89. It's cheaper than staying at home, and paying the landlord. I give this information especially for the traveling agents, that they may put money in their purse.

As Philadelphia and Baltimore have been repeatedly written up, I shall only tell the "old, old story" as regards the general stationery and book trade—very dull, indeed. Trade in Pittsburg is looking brighter, and all have the idea of a good fall business.

J. L. Read & Son have been repairing their store, and now "it's as neat as a pin."

Mr. Geo. P. Balmain is the gentlemanly

buyer of the large and enterprising house of W. G. Johnston & Co., 57 Wood street.

Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co. have an excellent and extensive stock of fine goods, under the management of Mr. Mason.

The Pittsburg News Company, W. H. Gildenfenny, manager, is doing a very large trade.

S. A. Clark & Co., wholesale and retail book and stationery, A. C. Bakewell & Co., Stevenson & Foster, J. W. Pittcock & Co., D. P. Work, Jas. B. Dodge & Bro., Meyers, Shoyer & Co., all have a general good stock, and look busy.

Columbus is dead, *not Christopher*, but the city. The firm of Randall, Aston & Co. has dissolved, and Mr. Aston is under the Neil House, with a fine new stock of goods; but he reports business very quiet. Randall & Co. still occupy the old store. I saw Mr. Geo. W. Gleason, who looks better after his Eastern trip. Would advise all drummers in our line to give Columbus the "go-by," as I've tried to pay expenses in the town for eleven years and never succeeded.

I found that nearly all the buyers in Cincinnati had availed themselves of the cheap rates, and had started for the East to purchase goods.

A. H. Pounsford & Co., successors to Applegate, Pounsford & Co., have moved into their elegant new store on Fourth street. Mr. P. is East after new and attractive goods with which to tempt the pretty ladies of Cincinnati.

Mr. Lee, buyer for Wiltash, Baldwin & Co., is also East. Mr. Barney, of Robert Clark & Co., went East to attend the wedding of his brother Howard, who married a young lady in New York.

Gentlemanly George—"Geo. E. Stevens & Co."—has the blues, and did not feel like purchasing goods until trade looked brighter.

Mr. Powers, of the firm of Bradley & Powers, is in Europe.

Wilson, Hinkle & Co. do not speak very encouragingly as regards trade at present.

W. B. Carpenter & Co. are always busy, and the little store on Walnut street is just like a beehive.

The same may be said of the genial and happy J. R. Mills. "Zwei Lager!"

Met Mr. Hoppercraft, from B. & P. Lawrence, here, who reports trade not as brisk as last year at this time. Saw Frank Bowman, of Slote, Woodman & Co., in Pittsburg, homeward bound, with his trunk full of order books, filled. Also the agent for S. A. Tower, outward bound. Faber's pencil man also "pointed" Westward.

The Burnett House is now kept by Messrs. Dunklee, Shears & Co. in a first-class manner, with the modern improvements thrown in, at \$3.50 per day for the boys. Mr. W. S. Sailer, the junior member of the firm, was formerly "on the road," and consequently knows how to treat a traveler as he should be treated. The sample rooms are very large and convenient in this hotel.

Trade in Louisville is improving.

Met Mr. Richards, of Nelson & Sons, publishing house of New York, at the Louisville House.

Mr. Deitz, of the firm of Terrill, Deitz & Co., starts for New York in a few days.

Maxwell & Co. are doing a large business, and their stock of books and stationery is well selected and unusually large.

Bradley & Gilbert, near the post-office, are still thriving and very busy.

Crump & Davidson, formerly Davidson

Brothers & Crump, are preparing to lay in a heavy fall stock of saleable goods.

John P. Morton & Co. is probably the largest house in the State, and reports trade exceedingly brisk. Mr. Hughes has charge of the buying at this house.

C. A. Dearing has a fine corner for business.

W. Scott Glove has cut off his handsome mustache, but that does not prevent his "smiling" with you. His new store is a great improvement on the old place.

I was most agreeably surprised at the thriving city of Nashville, Tenn.

Wheeler, Marshall & Bruce occupy a very handsome store, 160x35 feet, filled with a fine selected stock. They have been established ten years, and are the successors to Wm. Gamble & Co. They employ two agents, and are agents for Carter's ink. The bindery is on the second floor; printing on third floor. This firm edits and prints the State and City Directory. They have a novelty in the shape of a business card, printed on blotting paper; very useful and extremely neat.

Tavel, Eastman & Howell will occupy their new store on Union street about September 1. They have been established two-and-a-half years, and succeeded Paul & Tavel, who occupied the present site about ten years. They do a large printing, bindery and stationery trade. They also do the law publishing for the State. They publish the Supreme Court reports, and have just issued "The Elementary Geology of Tennessee," and "Quarles' Criminal Code." They are all young men, and gentlemen in every respect.

Hunter & Warren are large dealers in school books and stationery.

D. N. Neylan also has a good trade in imported and domestic literature, school books and stationery.

A. Setliff, in his store on the hill, has an excellent line of everything appertaining to the business.

R. H. Singleton, opposite the Maxwell House, is always glad to see the drummers, and treats them kindly.

Last, but not least, W. T. Berry & Co. Mr. B. is still alive, although the boys tried hard to kill him in New York. This house has the largest selection of fine books South of Philadelphia.

I would advise the drummers who visit this city, if they wish to smoke a fine cigar (a difficult article to obtain in this part of the country), to call on my friends Newman & Root, 52 Union street, and say I sent you. They are also members of the Bar, and consequently spirited gentlemen.

There are indications of reviving trade in the city of St. Louis, and the different houses here have been purchasing heavily in anticipation of a large fall business. The large and enterprising house of Shorb & Boland has been established fifteen years, and succeeds Cantwell, Shorb & Co. It does an exclusively jobbing business—no retail—the only house, I believe, that follows this rule in the city. This house employs five travelers, whose trade embraces the cities west of the Mississippi river to Utah, North as far as St. Paul, and South to the Gulf of Mexico. It has about five thousand customers on its books to-day, and its trade has been so rapidly increasing that it is about to move to a larger and more commodious building, as the present quarters are inadequate to display the large and well selected stock of goods.

This firm purchases goods directly of the

manufacturers, importers and publishers, and handles as large quantities as most of the Eastern jobbers. It has just issued a very neat and attractive price list and catalogue for the trade.

The St. Louis Book and News Company occupy the large and elegant building on Fourth street, consisting of basement and five floors. John R. Walsh is the manager of this, an well as the Western News Company of Chicago. M. B. Gilbert is treasurer.

The basement of the building is used for assorting and arranging the newspapers prior to their delivery to dealers.

The retail store, on the ground floor, under the able management of A. H. Morrell, has a very large stock of everything to be found in the stationery and book line, and the very neat and tasty arrangement of the goods displayed deserve more than a passing notice.

The next floor is the wholesale stationery department, under the careful and efficient supervision of W. U. Hess, who reports trade lively and satisfactory.

H. G. Wilson manages the mail order and book department—third floor—and his system of filling orders—which is invariably carried out, could be followed advantageously by all business houses. An order received by mail is immediately filled, checked, charged, packed and shipped without any delay, even if the clerks stay all night. This is always the rule of this company—and a golden rule it is, too—thus enabling the trade to receive their goods ordered in the shortest possible time.

The inks and heavy stationery are on the fourth floor, in immense quantity.

This house has extensive connections in most all the cities of the valley, from St. Paul to the Gulf. The company was organized in 1859, and at the present time carries the most complete stock of school books in the Mississippi Valley, and a larger line of general stationery than some of the first houses in New York.

Robert Patterson & Co. are occupying their old quarters, which were destroyed by fire last year. The business of this house is thriving, and constantly improving. Mr. Patterson is East, combining business with pleasure.

R. & T. A. Emis have a fine and commodious store, and are quite busy filling orders. Richard was East, and I was sorry not to have met him, as it was understood he had a speech prepared if the boys contemplated anything in the way of a welcome.

Gray, Baker & Co. occupy a handsome store on Fourth street, and their stock is large and carefully selected for the fall campaign. Mr. Baker has just returned from the East, and, having bought everything, the tourist calls in vain for an order this time.

Levison & Blythe, on Olive street, are always busy, having a very extensive trade in printing and binding. Mr. Levison is in Europe. This firm is about presenting to the trade a novelty in the way of an inkstand and calendar combined.

John McKittrick & Co., job-printers, lithographers, stationers and manufacturers of blank books, have their traveling agents South. Mr. Robert Flaven is the manager and buyer of the stationery department.

The Hugh R. Hildreth Printing Company, W. H. Stevenson, vice-president and manager, deals extensively with railroads and other heavy corporations, and reports trade at present quite satisfactory.

Van Beek, Barnard & Tinsley. Mr. Barnard is the purchaser and general manager of the

stationary department. Trade thriving and rapidly increasing.

R. P. Studley Printing Company, nearly opposite Patterson & Co., have not half room enough for their business, and consequently are unable to display their line to the best advantage.

J. J. Daly, Jr. & Co., though mentioned last (and some one must be last), are by no means the smallest house in the stationery line. On the contrary, they do an immense trade in paper and commercial stationery with banks, insurance companies and railroads, as well as the city and State Governments. Mr. Daly made us smile at one of his ready jokes. The sun is exceedingly warm here, and the wind correspondingly so, circumstances not at all calculated to excite much energy in a weary agent, but trade has been unusually satisfactory, and one may become accustomed to the heat if he can only receive some of the cool treatment from parties in the trade, when they invite you to a "baldy-sour."

The Price Book is looked upon by everyone as a very useful book, and the trade is quite anxious to obtain it as soon as possible.

STATE OF THE BOOK TRADE.

As a matter of fact, says a Boston exchange, the American book publishing trade to-day is engaged in an uneven contest with the English trade. In the department of books for children it has been beaten; in cheap religious publications it has really been beaten, but the subsidies given to religious publication societies conceal the defeat; in school books it holds its own, as also in professional books, since the special needs of the country in this direction make it difficult for English bookmakers to hit the mark as regards books for this country, and the network of influences in favor of home school books is too extensive to be broken through. In magazines, for a somewhat similar reason, there is no great competition between the English and American except in the case of one or two half-English, half-American works. But the recent growth of magazine literature and the concentration of publishing enterprise in this form points to the fact that general publication in book form is not profitable. The growth of the subscription business, we think, indicates the same fact.

BRICKS FROM JAPAN.

From the columns of a contemporary we learn that the Japanese, having successfully shipped immense quantities of capital bricks to California and other handy foreign markets, are now negotiating with an English shipping firm for importing into this country a continuous supply. Several of the cleverest Japanese workmen have been in our brick fields at different times, and made themselves well acquainted with English brick-making. Unlike Prussian bricks, which are about half the weight and size of English bricks, the Asiatics mold to any weight or size.

The bricks supplied to the American builders are 8½ inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2½ inches thick, and are red, gray, black and yellow. Some are so hard that a trowel cannot half or cut them. The Americans levy a duty of 20 per cent. on the value of every cargo imported, and even with this check the Japanese brick-makers and merchants are rapidly making large fortunes. It will be a paying concern at this distance, as no "duty" will have to be met.—*British Trade Journal*.



Figure 1.

"HESPERIAN" Slate Cover.

Patented July 1875, by C. D. MEIGES, JR.

SOMETHING
NEW AND USEFUL.

IT IS
Cheap, Simple, Sensible, Neat,
Clean, Durable.

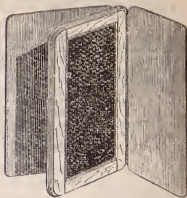


Figure 2.

It protects the Slate from Breaking or Scratching, and figures thereon from accidental erasing. Far better and much cheaper than a double slate. It is made just like the cover or back of a book, and is firmly secured to the slate, by simply driving three small staples through the BACK of the cover into the edge of the frame, which can be done in a moment by ANY ONE. When attached, either side of the cover will turn around on the reverse side of the slate—as shown in Figure 1—entirely out of the way, when a slate is in use. They are made to fit any size ordinary "D" slate, of best material, in two styles, paper and cloth backs. Sold by the dozen, staples included, either with or without the slates. THEY SELL AT SIGHT, AND AT A GOOD PROFIT.

"CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!"

Send in Orders early to

MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, Indianapolis, Ind., or to
BAKER, PRATT & CO., 142 & 144 Grand St., New York.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO., Importers, Manufacturers, & Wholesale Stationers.

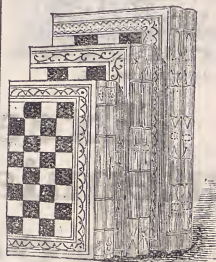
MANUFACTURERS OF

*Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all
Kinds, Flat or Cut with Envelopes to match.*

*Visiting, Wedding, and Mourning Cards. Wedding, Fine,
and Mourning Stationery of every description.*

A LARGE VARIETY OF PAPETERIES

45 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.



F. C. SCHUMANN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards, Satchels,

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MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,

Writing Desks,

Portfolios, &

Leather Goods Generally.

18 Dey St. N. Y.



DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 166,549. Type-Setting Machines.—William D. C. Palfreyson, Sherbrooke, Canada.

The types stand end on end in separate tubes. By touching the proper key the lower type in any tube is released, falls through a funnel, and drops on the end of a littoratory lever in the composing stick. As this lever is tripped it completes the circuit, so that a magnet is brought into action. This actuates a pusher, which slides the type along in the line, making place for the next letter. When the line is full it is drawn back in the stick by a lever moved by hand.

No. 166,569. Letter Seales.—Andrew Turnbull, New Britain, Conn., assignor to Landers, Freary & Clark, same place.

A post supporting a platen combined with parallel springs, one of which is made adjustable by a screw, and provided with a weighted pointer.

No. 166,571. Machines for Cutting Fan Sticks.—Joseph W. White, Weymouth, Mass.

Fan sticks are cut by means of a reciprocating cutter-carrier provided with an endless, flexible and laterally adjustable cutter of suitable form, in connection with a vertically adjustable bed, feed rollers, and loose support actuated by the feed, and adapted to support and present the material to the cutter. The upper portion of the cutter-carrier is inclined, for the purpose of deflecting the sticks, as they are discharged from the cutter through an opening in the carrier, in line with the cutter, into a receiver or guide attached to the side of the carrier.

No. 166,583. Marking Wheels.—Wm. H. Bell, San Francisco, Cal.

The marking belt is tightened by a cross bar held by hooks, and the finking rolls are both secured by a pair of pivoted levers.

No. 166,608. Clamps for Pressing Leaves.—Chas. W. Hallbrook, Windsor Locks, Conn.

A clamp or press composed of boards, bars, cord or cords, windlines, bridge piece and head.

No. 166,613. Spring Clamps for Holding Currency, &c. Bushrod W. James, Philadelphia, Pa.

A spring catch for tickets, currency, &c., consisting of a strip of steel or other elastic material, bent and corrugated, and presenting elastic arms, corrugations on one arm coinciding with those of the adjoining arm.

No. 166,681. Consecutive Numbering Machines.—Thos. S. Bowman, St. Louis, Mo.

An outer case has a movable ledge resting on springs, which support it at a little above type height, an inner case provided with consecutive numbering wheels. The ledge is connected to a pivoted lever carrying an upright pawl, which, at each sinking of the inner case under the impression, engages with a ratchet on the unit wheel. A pivoted pawl on the unit wheel, on the completion of each revolution, engages with a ratchet on the adjoining wheel, and moves it one notch, the succeeding wheels being similarly actuated. The pawl bearing the 0 slides in a slot in the wheel, and rides on a fixed cam, so that it may be shaken from the impression till the rotation of its wheel raises it.

No. 166,702. Stereotype-plate Holders.—Ansel N. Kellogg and James J. Schock, Chicago, Ill.

The rule has square shiftable grooves, to interlock both with the plate and bed lock at top and bottom.

No. 166,761. Cryptography.—A. L. Flamma, Paris, France.

1. As an improvement in cryptographic apparatus, the combination with a perforated plate, cross lined to form squares, of a paper sheet prepared with corresponding squares.

2. A folding and framed tablet, provided on its horizontal and vertical margins with serial numbers, in combination with perforated plate, and prepared paper sheet.

No. 166,776. Game Boards.—August Herzog, Gutenberg, N. J.

Instead of the ordinary backgammon board in book form, the game board is arranged as covers for the interior compartments of the box, the outside surfaces being slatted.

No. 166,796. Calendars.—David J. Miller, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

For each month forty-two adjustable pegs are provided, and upon each (according to the number of days in the month) are marked the date of the month and the number of the day in the year with relation to each other. In each month column one or more of the adjustable pegs are provided with a supplementary indicating slide.

No. 166,829. Bronzing Machines.—Daniel A. Wagner, Buchanan, Mich.

1. The combination with a roller of a swinging hopper, having a lip adapted to be held in contact with the roller.

2. The combination with a hopper of an adjustable gate and adjustable purifiers.

3. The combination and arrangement of a removable drawer, with inclines, brush, cleaning rollers, and bronzing rollers.

4. A vibrating box, in combination with the cleaning roller and brush.

5. A right table, in combination with the roller.

No. 166,836. Paper Weights.—John F. Adams, Irvington, assignor to John V. Brower and B. Brower, New York, N. Y.

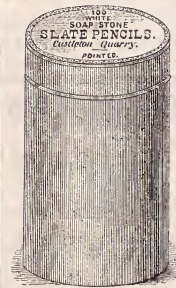
A cast-iron base carries a hone.



The above style of putting up

Patented

March 23, 1875.



Battle of Lexington, 1775.



Battle of Fort Mifflin, 1776.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY'S "Account Book Papers are Unequaled."

The distinguishing features of these Ledger papers are—length and strength of fibre, freedom from cracking or breaking when folded, perfection of sizing, purity and brilliancy of color, elegance of finish, and also the mode of putting up with bands and buckles, the advantages of which will be at once appreciated by all dealers.

KEITH PAPER CO.,

Turners Falls, Mass.



We are putting up the four-inch Pointed Soap Stone Pencil in a very neat round box, and solicit orders for sample cases. It is the Most Durable Pencil on our list, economically considered.

H. B. NIMS & CO.,

Troy, N. Y.

SOLE AGENTS.

Excelsior Centennial Diaries

OVER
Two Hundred and Fifty **1876** Different Varieties.

PUBLISHED BY

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., 123 and 125 William Street, N. Y.

SOLD BY JOBBERS GENERALLY.



Paul Jones' Victory, 1779.



Washington Crossing the Delaware, 1776.

FUSED BORACIC ACID.

Fused boracic acid, which approaches glass in some of its external characteristics, presents some properties worthy of note. In the viscid state it may be drawn out into threads, which solidify rapidly, and from this point of view its ductility rather resembles that of silica than of glass. Its hardness, between 4 and 5, places it between fluor spar and apatite; it scratches glass, and is with difficulty attacked by sand, and even by emery, dry or with oil. It takes seven to eight times as much time in grinding as glass under the same circumstances. This resistance to friction, which does not accord with its hardness, depends doubtless, as M. Damour has recognized in the case of other minerals, on a specialty of structure. Melted boracic acid, in mass, becomes slowly hydrated in contact with water. In powder it is acted on rapidly, as shown by Ebelmen. If the powder is sprinkled with water, its temperature may rise to 100°. Boracic acid is chiefly remarkable for the persistence of its temper. If poured upon a cold metallic surface, glassy plates are obtained, the under surface of which, chilled by the metal, is more strongly tempered and more expanded than the upper. Hence results a flexion which may be strong enough to cause the rupture of the plate and its projection in fragments. If poured into oil it may be obtained in small masses with short tails, under the same condition as Prince Rupert's drops. A tempered plate of boracic acid, with parallel surfaces, acts upon polarized light like tempered glass; but while the latter loses this property by re-heating, boracic acid preserves it with great tenacity.—*V. de Luyne*.

VEGETABLE BEEFSTEAKS.

Among the more remarkable esculents of this class may be mentioned the "beefsteak fungus." It is very juicy and fleshy, and its sections resemble beef in appearance. A botanist found lately one of five feet in circumference, and weighing exactly eight pounds; and another was found nearly twenty feet in circumference, and weighing thirty pounds. This species is particularly found in Germany, where it is sliced and eaten with salad, and is highly esteemed as a nutritious food. Another species, botanically known as *Lycoperdon giganteum*, when young, is of a cream-like consistence, and is an excellent addition to the breakfast menu. A single one is large enough to feed ten or twelve persons, and some members of the species are a good substitute for truffles. A specimen lately found weighed ten pounds, and was three feet four inches in circumference.—*National Fuel and Food Reformer*.

PICTORIAL TILES.—A comparatively new mode of employing tiles for the lining of rooms has been introduced by Messrs. Simpson, who have decorated the interior of several important buildings in this manner. The tiles are placed together in their unglazed state, and a picture is painted upon them in colors suitable for firing. They are then taken asunder and put into the furnace, and then subjected to a great heat and glazed. If this is successfully accomplished, the tiles can now be fixed against the wall of the room and present an absolutely indestructible decoration, which can be washed as often as it is needed, though from its high glaze it is not easily apt to catch dirt.—*Scientific American*.

The Hope Perforating Company.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 121 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

No. 1 Fine,

No. 2 Medium,

No. 3 Coarse,

No. 4 Medium Coarse,

No. 5 Extra Coarse.

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

The Best Selling Novelty in the Market.

MOTTOES ON PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

We have now on hand these popular goods in the following designs:

ON FULL SHEETS, Size, 17½x21½ inches.

Lord's Prayer, white.

Lord's Prayer, dark ground.

ON HALF SHEETS, Size, 8½x21½ inches.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Praise the Lord. | 23. Remember Me. | 44. Live and Let Live. |
| 2. Welcome. | 24. Hallowed be Thy Name. | 45. Kindness makes Friends. |
| 3. Pray without Ceasing. | 25. God Bless our Daily Bread. | 46. Obey your Parents. |
| 4. Lead us not into Temptation. | 26. No Place Like Home. | 47. Onward and Upward. |
| 5. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 27. I Need Thee Every Hour. | 48. Labor has Sure Reward. |
| 6. To God we Trust. | 28. Welcome Home. | 49. Knowledge is Power. |
| 7. God Bless our Home. | 29. With Joy we Greet You. | 50. Well Begun, is Half Done. |
| 8. Faith, Hope, and Clarity. | 30. Remember Thy Creator. | 51. Walk in Love. |
| 9. Learn to do Good. | 31. Sweet Rest in Heaven. | 52. Forget Me Not. |
| 10. Nearer my God to Thee. | 32. Christ is Risen. | 53. Grace, Mercy, and Peace. |
| 11. Give us this day our daily bread | 33. Thou Art My Hope. | 54. Peace be Unto this House. |
| 12. Love one Another. | 34. Thou God Seest Me. | 55. God Bless our School. |
| 13. Home, Sweet Home. | 35. Friendship, Love and Truth. | 56. Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung. |
| 14. He Leadeth Me. | 36. I know that my Redeemer liveth | 57. Zur Erinnerung. |
| 15. No Cross, no Crown. | 37. Thy Will be Done. | 58. Miz-pah. |
| 16. God is Love. | 38. I am the Resurrection and the | 59. Merry Christmas. |
| 17. God is our Refuge & Strength | late. | 60. Happy New Year. |
| 18. The Lord will Provide. | 39. I am the Light of the World. | 61. Peace! Be Still. |
| 19. Rock of Ages Glean for Me. | 40. I am the Bread of Life. | 62. The Old Oaken Bucket. |
| 20. Shall We Gather at the River. | 41. Watch and Pray. | 63. Heaven is My Home. |
| 21. Jesus Loves Me. | 42. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. | 64. Blessed are the Pure in Heart. |
| 22. Simply to Thy Cross I Cling. | 43. Do Right and Fear not. | 65. He Giveth his Beloved Sleep. |

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 591. Broadway, N. Y.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

PACK & VAN HORN'S PATENT CLIPS AND BILL FILES.

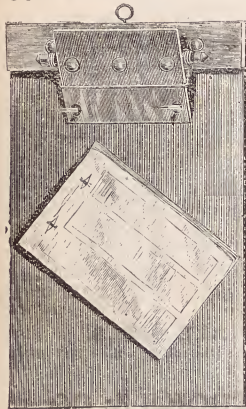
We have recently been shown a new article in the clip and bill file line which, no doubt, from its attractive and practical appearance, will command an extensive and ready sale.

The patentees have aimed in the manufacture of these clips and files, to preserve all the practical advantages usually found in this class of goods, and to dispense with all that is superfluous. No. 1 is especially for desk use



No. 1.

and for retaining all slips or papers for immediate reference. No. 2 is provided with an impaling pin which secures the memoranda or



No. 2.

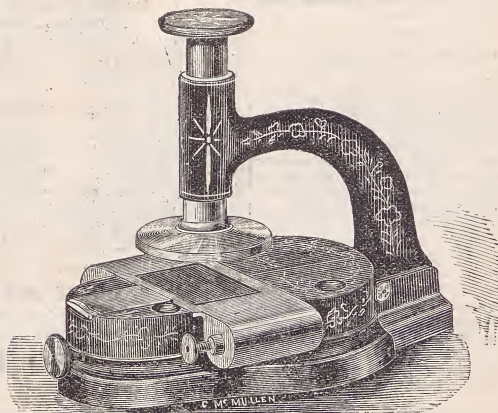
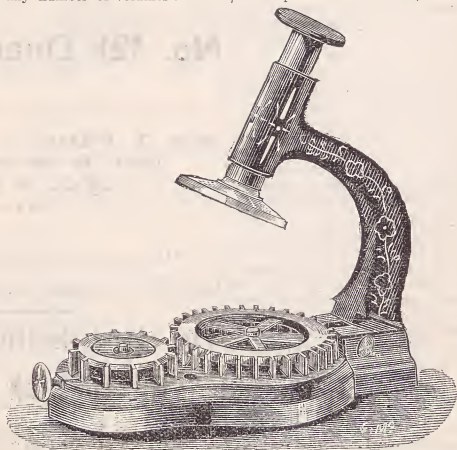
slips that are put upon it from displacement or loss.

The larger clip or bill and letter file is constructed so as to accomplish all in the way of filing and binding invoices, letters, &c., equally as well as the most elaborate. Reference to the engraving of the larger clips shows the manner in which the papers are bound or fastened after the requisite numbers have been filed. The binder or fastener is in some respects a new device, designed expressly for this file. It is constructed of brass in the form of a cylinder forked at one end and pointed at the other. When used, the forked end is bent out in T shape, and then set on short pins, with which the larger clip is provided immediately under the lever. The binder passes through the holes in the lever as it is operated

up and down, and serves as an impaling pin for the papers. When the required number of papers are filed, the lever is raised, and the points of the binder are separated and bent down in opposite directions. The whole is then lifted from the pins, and will be found to be neatly bound together as shown by the cut. The tubular construction of the binder admits of binding any number of volumes or books

No. 1 Clip, no pin, is in size 2½x4 inches; No. 2, with pin, 2½x4 inches; No. 14 File, letter size, 6x10 inches; No. 15, bill size, 8x12 inches; No. 16, cap size, 8x16 inches. The retail price of Nos. 1 and 2 is 25 cents each; No. 14, 65 cents; No. 15, 75 cents; No. 16, 90 cents.

These goods are manufactured exclusively by J. S. Van Horn, Jersey City, N. J., under letters patent dated June 22, 1875.



THE CHAMPION DATER.

together by simply passing a string or wire through the tubes and securing it properly. By this means a whole year's invoices or letters may be secured from displacement or loss.

The clips and files that are manufactured especially for the trade are made of black walnut in a neat and substantial manner.

The manufacturers have shown us sample clips of the small kind, made of different kinds of fancy woods, which are beautiful and desirable novelties.

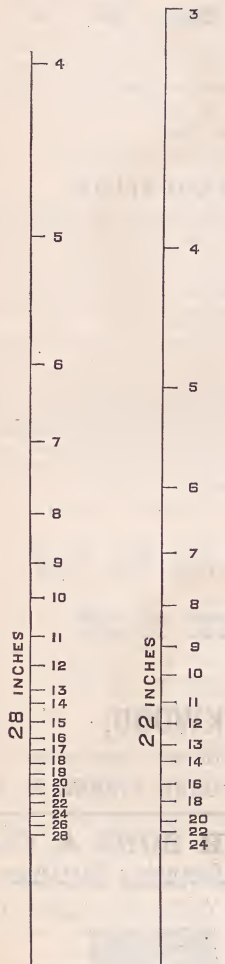
These goods will be placed in the American Institute Fair, where a full line of them will be shown in all their varieties. Dealers will find these clips and files very desirable and saleable articles.

The cuts represent G. H. Cooke & Co.'s new Champion Dater, which is the most complete stamp of the kind in the market. In one case the illustration shows the mechanical construction of the stamp, and in the other its appearance when closed and ready for use. The dates are easily and quickly changed by pulling out the button and bar at the bottom of the stamp. Time is saved and vexation avoided in its manipulation, and its use is sure to commend it to favor.

Price of No. 6 machine carrying 1½ Dje.....	\$12 00
" " 9 " " " 1½ " " " " " "	18 00
" " 12 " " " 2½ " " " " " "	30 00
" " 6X " " " Plain 1½ " " " "	10 00

SCALE FOR CARD MEASUREMENT.

Charles T. Bainbridge, tireless in his efforts to advance the interests of the trade, has prepared a scale for cutting cards conveniently and economically. We present a cut of it, which to most people is sufficiently explanatory.



tory in itself, but, for illustration, if the size of card desired measures twelve on the 28-inch scale and nine on the 22-inch scale, the sheet will cut 108 cards. A little experiment with different sizes of paper will show our readers how to do this, and how to avoid waste. This scale will appear in the "Stationers' Price Book" about to be issued. Copies of the scale, printed on tough card-board, can be obtained for 25 cents,

COMBINED MESSAGE BLANK AND ENVELOPE.

The Combined Message Blank and Envelope, patented in May last by Gross & Kelchner, of Springfield, Mass., is chiefly a telegraphic invention. Nowadays messages are received by the operators with pen and ink. Impressions are taken, and the messages enclosed in envelopes, addressed and sealed. Clerks are engaged whose sole duties are to address envelopes. In the transcribing they make errors that lead to delays and failures in delivery.

This invention is designed to dispense with the services of these clerks, and to prevent mistakes, and to economize time and material.

The invention consists of a long, narrow, rectangular sheet, one end of which is curved to form a narrow sealing flap. Narrow side flaps are placed at a distance from the end equal to the width of an ordinary envelope. The flap end is then folded back, the side flaps are sealed on it, and thus a pocket or envelope is made. Across the sheet at the point of contact with the envelope is a perforated line indicating the portion below as the message blank, and for the purpose of readily detaching the message, from which, before detaching, an impression copy is made. The envelope seals on the face where the usual printed designations are placed.

THE SCHINDLER & FRENCH MFG CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRONZE, BRASS, IRON
AND OTHER**Metallic Fancy Goods**

—:—

STATIONERS' HARDWARE & FANCY
THERMOMETERS A SPECIALTY.

P. O. Box 118. WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

S. S. SCHINDLER,

President.

A. A. FRENCH,

Sec'y & Treas.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,No. 509 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

**White Linen & Buff-Tinted
COPYING BOOKS.****THE TRADE SUPPLIED.**Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used
extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

HASLER & FAIRBANK,**"Excelsior" Works, 69, Old Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.**

Established 1800.

Printers' and Bookbinders' Engineers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Letter Press and Lithographic Machines,
Both fitted with Flyers, Twenty per cent. lower than any
other makers' in England.**SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LISTS.****Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.****THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.****Without Tiring Hand or Arm.****SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Many interesting objects have been added, by donation and purchase, to the department of Greek and Roman antiquities, among which may be mentioned the following: Terra-cotta, figure of Venus riding on a swan, from Canteras del Puiz, in Spain; five Athenian *lektythi* of fictile ware, with polychrome designs on a white ground, on one of which is represented Charon in his boat beckoning toward a female figure beside a *stela*, while on three are representations of mourners bringing offerings to tombs; a pair of gold ear-rings, remarkable for the richness of their decoration, and their great size (found in Granada, Spain); two alabaster vases, one of which is of the peculiar funnel shape only met with in the archaic fictile wares of Ialysos and Santorin; sepulchral *stela* of Demetrios, son of Panerates, with Greek inscription in verse (from Amyzon, in Caria). We extract the following remarks by Mr. C. T. Newton, in regard to excavations at Ephesus: "Mr. Wood has completed the exploration of the site of the Temple of Diana, and the remainder of the marbles discovered by him have been received. In demolishing the walls of Byzantine masonry built against the *cella* walls of the Temple, a number of fragments of architecture and sculpture from the Temple were found. In some places it was discovered that the foundations of this Byzantine masonry rested on ancient pavements, the level of which was intermediate between the levels of the two pavements previously discovered—that is, nearly 4 feet above the lowest pavement previously discovered, and about 3 feet 6 inches below the uppermost step of the latest Temple. On the south side of the site were discovered the remains of a Doric building, which is probably of the same period as the latest Temple. The excavations were extended on the west without yielding any remains of the Temple; on the east was found an *akroterion* from the roof of the Temple. In the exploration of the *cella*, a number of archaic fragments of sculpture were found. In several places the diggings were carried down to the original foundations of the earliest Temple, below which was a layer of charcoal distinctly visible. The presence of this layer confirms the statements of Pliny (Natural History, xxxvi., 21) and Diogenes Laertius (ii., 8, 19), that the foundations of the Temple were laid on a bed of charcoal and fleeces of wool, an expedient which was probably adopted to prevent the damp rising. After the site of the Temple and the margin of soil immediately adjoining it had been completely explored, the excavations were brought to a close in March, 1874."—*Chambers's Journal*.

SONG MANUFACTURERS.

There is a house in London that furnishes songs for everybody who applies for them, and on every possible subject. This gives employment for a good number of pens, for the demand for songs is very great in London. When the Shah of Persia came, every musician had to have a song about the Shah; and so with every event that interests the people. The street-singers have to have songs, and so do many of the saloons, so that you may write a song to pay for your breakfast to-day, and to-morrow have it bawled into your ears from the most unlikely place in the town.—*Once a Week*.

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The entire upper part of the large, commodious and first-class building,

No. 74 Duane St., N. Y.,

has been secured, and is now ready for occupancy as a STATIONERS' EXCHANGE. The building is conveniently located, being but a few doors east of Broadway, and is fitted up with offices and SHOW ROOMS. Besides the regular offices occupied by Manufacturers and Jobbers, there is a GENERAL OFFICE, where will be found all the necessary conveniences for the use of out-of-town dealers.

The following parties have already secured offices and show-rooms in the

STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

Messrs. ALTEMUS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Manufacturers of Albums, Blank Books, &c., will display a full line of these goods. They will occupy offices on first floor, and display goods on the second.

Messrs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY, 591 Broadway, will occupy offices on first floor, and exhibit a full stock of their Stereoscopes, Albums, &c.

Mr. GEORGE A. OLNEY, the well-known stationer, has secured offices on first floor, with sample room on second floor.

The POWERS PAPER CO., of Springfield, have their New York office and sample room on the second floor.

The PULTZ & WALKLEY CO., of Plantsville, Conn., have their office and sales-room on the third floor, and keep a salesman there to look after their interest.

Mr. ANDREW GEYER'S offices will be found on the first floor, together with the New York offices of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Wesley Jones, Burlington, Ia.; Payne, Holden & Co., Dayton, O.; H. Enderis, Chicago, Ill.; S. C. Abbott & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Richards & Co., Denver, Col.; Bugbee & Hall, Providence, R. I.; C. Allyn, New London, Conn.; and Hanford & Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.

On the second floor are the private offices of Mr. HOWARD LOCKWOOD, while on the third floor are the Editorial Rooms of

The American Stationer and The Paper Trade Journal.

A FEW MORE OFFICES TO LET.

Parties wishing space should make very early application. Address,

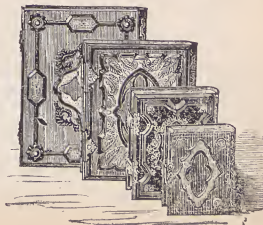
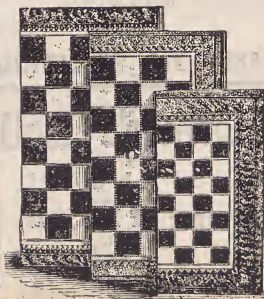
HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,

No. 156 William Street, New York.



TO MAKE COARSE WOOD LOOK LIKE POLISHED MAHOGANY.

Coarse wood is first coated with a colored size, which is prepared by thoroughly mixing up in a warm solution of 1 part of commercial glue to 6 parts of water a sufficient quantity of the commercial mahogany brown, which is in reality an iron oxid. This is best effected by adding in excess a sufficient quantity of the dry color with the warm solution of glue, and thoroughly mixing the mass by means of a brush until a uniform paste is obtained, in which no more dry red particles are seen.

A trial coat is then laid upon a piece of wood. If it is desired to give a light mahogany color to the object, it is only necessary to add less, and for a darker color more, of the brown body color. When the coat is dry it may be tested, by rubbing with the fingers, whether the color easily separates or not. In the former case, more glue must be added until the dry trial coat no longer perceptibly rubs off with the hands. Having ascertained in this way the right condition of the size color with respect to tint and strength, it is then warmed slightly and worked through a hair sieve by means of a brush. After this it is rubbed upon the wood surface with the brush, which has been carefully washed. It is not necessary to keep the color warm during the painting. Should it become thick by gelatinizing, it may be laid on the wood with the brush, and dries more rapidly than when the color is too thin. If the wood is porous and absorbs much color, a second coat may be laid on the first when dry, which will be sufficient in all cases. On drying, the size color appears dull and unsightly, but the following coat changes immediately the appearance of the surface. This coat is spirit varnish. For its production, 3 parts of spirits of wine of 90° are added in excess to 1 part of red acaroid resin in one vessel, and in another 10 parts of shellac with 40 parts of spirits of wine of 80°. By repeated agitation for three or four days, the spirit dissolves the resin completely. The shellac solution is then poured carefully from the sediment, or, better still, filtered through a fine cloth, when it may be observed that a slight milky turbidity is no detriment to its use. The resin solution is best filtered into the shellac solution by pouring through a funnel loosely packed with wadding.

When filtered, the solutions of both resins are mixed by agitating the vessel and letting the varnish stand a few days. The acaroid resin colors the shellac, and imparts to it at the same time the degree of suppleness usually obtained by the addition of Venetian turpentine or linseed oil. If the varnish is to be employed as a coat, the upper layers are poured off at once from the vessel. One or two coats suffice, as a rule, to give the object an exceedingly pleasing effect. The coats dry very quickly, and care must be taken not to apply the second coats till the first is completely dry.

A new hygrometer consists of strips of paper dipped in a cobalt salt solution containing common salt and gum arabic. In dry weather, it is blue, and in wet, rose red.

To make waterproof packing paper, dissolve 182 lbs. white soap in 1 quart water. In another quart water dissolve 182 ozs. troy of gum arabic and 55 ozs. glue. Mix the two solutions, warm them, and soak the paper in the liquid, and pass it between rollers or simply hang it up to drip.—*Scientific American.*

H A K E ' S LATEST NOVELTIES. Orders of Dancing and Fancy Cards,

*Samples of 50 Different Designs, sent Free of Charge,
on Application.*

H A K E ' S Mottoes on Perforated Card Board, TINTED OR WHITE, Best Patterns in the Market. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOK MARKS AND BIBLE MARKS. 25 Frankfort Street, New York.

KEUFFEL & ESSER

No. 111 Fulton Street, New York,

IMPORTERS OF

Drawing and Tracing Papers, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Windsor & Newton's Water Colors, Brushes, China Ware, Indian Ink, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Hard Rubber Triangles, Curves, T-Squares, Scales, &c.
T-SQUARES, TRIANGLES, SCALES, DRAWING BOARDS, &c. OF WOOD.
Warranted to be Better than Imported Tools.

ROBERT SNEIDER,

37 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

FINE STATIONERY

ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, DIE SINKING

— & — For The Trade. — & —

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1875.

The amount of sales at retail or wholesale in stationery and fancy goods has of course been comparatively small during the summer months, although equal to the average of the last few years. Our importers have ordered liberally in anticipation of a good fall trade, and sample lots have already arrived and the market will be supplied with a handsome assortment of holiday goods. Unless some untoward event occurs, a fair trade at good prices is anticipated. Standard and staple goods have the preference, and dealers and manufacturers, as well as importers, appreciate the fact that the people at large want articles they can use rather than flashy goods, however beautiful to look at.

The general condition of the book and stationery trade is healthy. Credits are short, and prompt payments are exacted and expected, so that the amount owed by any firm is small. This, of course, has contracted business and has produced an apparent stagnation and inactivity, but in the long run it will work to the advantage of all concerned.

The recent heavy failure in Boston produced little or no effect here. All express their sympathy with the universally popular firm, and no one in the book trade would refuse to sell them as much as their wants required. We cannot afford to have such a house go out of the business, or even be crippled.

My recent animadversions on some of our old foggy houses in the paper and stationery trade has brought me several strictures, and on the part of "one who does not advertise" something more serious, for although no names were mentioned, the shoe fitted rather tightly, and even *pinched*, and the parties not only felt it, but their friends referred to it. Well, it was all done with the best of intentions, and they will doubtless appreciate the plain talk of one whose interests are identified with their own.

Dreka, Mason, Hoskins, Dixon and other retail dealers report increasing trade, as their customers are returning from the mountains and the sea shore, and in anticipation of the Centennial Exposition, now far beyond the possibility of a failure, all are hopeful of busy times again, and are almost ready to declare as one of old, "Now is the winter of our discontent, made glorious summer," not by the Son of York, but by something far more cheering—the hundred years of a great and glorious Republic, whose prospects for another cycle, is enough to make us rejoice with joy unspeakable! H. C.

STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting was held at the Stationers' Exchange, No. 74 Duane street, in this city, pursuant to the following call:

To the Wholesale Book, Stationery and Paper Trade:

New York, August 25, 1875.

The undersigned consider it advisable and practicable to organize an association of the Wholesale Dealers of the Book, Stationery and Paper Trade for the purpose of protecting our common interests, without interfering with a healthy competition.

Although the three branches of the business are often separate and distinct, as far as their origin and commercial relations are concerned, still as Merchants doing business with Jobbers and Retailers in all sections of the country, we

have such a unity of interests as to constitute one trade.

Individuals we can exert but little influence to promote the interests of our trade; as an association we can do much. Sometimes in helping to effect National legislation. Sometimes in seeing that we are not laboring under any disadvantages as compared with Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore in the matter of inland freights and port usages, and other matters of prominent importance to all branches of the trade.

The adoption of some plan of gaining valuable information as to the standing of the Merchants with whom we do business in all sections of the country, and for the economical and thorough examination of insolvent estates in which members may be interested.

To guard against any unnecessary extension of credit, and to encourage the highest personal and commercial integrity, and among those engaged in our line of trade.

That unjust discrimination is not made against our City by the various forwarding lines to the South and West in the classification and rates of freight.

To regulate the matter of copying trade marks, copying each others styles, and taking undue advantage of each other in matters of taste and design.

A meeting will take place at the Stationers' Exchange, 74 Duane street, on Thursday, September 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which you are invited.

Signed,

PORTER & BAINBRIDGE,

HENRY BAINBRIDGE & Co.,

B. & P. LAWRENCE,

WILLY WALLACH,

S. A. TOWER & Co.,

B. ILFELDER & Co.,

EBERHARD FABER,

BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE Co.,

SAMUEL RAYMOND & Co.,

A. S. BARNES & Co.,

L. E. SHEPHERD & DILLINGHAM,

BAKER, PRATT & Co.,

D. APPLETON & Co.

On motion of Charles T. Bainbridge, Willy Wallach was made chairman and Mr. Kent was appointed as secretary. The reading of the call was followed by the interchange of opinions from the members of the trade present, and it was decided advisable to organize a Board of Trade. An assessment of \$10 per capita was voted to pay for circulars and for collateral expenses. The success of several trade associations was cited as sufficient reason for an organization of the stationery interests, and the benefit which would accrue to the trade by an interchange of information relative to buyers visiting this city is thought to be incalculable.

PRIE'S PAPERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

STONEWOOD WORKS,

ABERDEEN, August 28, 1875.

Messrs. Porter & Bainbridge, New York:

DEAR SIRS:—We have been considering your kind proposal made in yours of 28th ult. with regard to taking charge of our exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia next year. As a rule we have hitherto avoided all our European exhibitions as far as showing our goods, with the exception of the first Paris Exhibition; and it was for the purpose only of showing the solid Minie Cartridge papers that we were exhibitors there. Our patent for these was purchased afterwards by the English Government, and at all subsequent exhibitions we kept entirely aloof. However, having the connection with first-class papers to such an extent as presently existing with the United States, we resolved to be exhibitors there, and applied for space to the English Commissioners; and we give you on the other side the dimensions we applied for, and a note of the Commissioner's reply.

We do not intend, as a matter of course, to

show any papers except in folio, and the same in card-board, leaving it to such as your house or Mr. Reay to show our goods, cut up into various sizes, boxed and made up fancy. The only exception to this might be black bordered and fancy bordered goods, such as Demi-deuil.

We should gladly avail ourselves of your very kind offer, and the only doubt in our mind was the question of raising jealousies among our friends in your country, by applying to you and leaving the others out. You state in your letter that there is less likelihood of any such arising if the matter is left in your hands than with any other in the trade. Would you consider this matter thoroughly, and consult with our friends Messrs. H. Bainbridge & Co. and Mr. Geo. H. Reay, and write us your and their opinion.

We intend to show some new specialties in the way of machine-hand-mades, and of course also an assortment of Double Folios, specially made for the exhibition. We have also the intention of showing papers with special water-marks having reference to your country. Could you give us some suggestions as to devices and lettering which would be likely to suit the American fancy. We should be very much obliged if you can do this, and we shall be glad to hear from you at as early a date as possible. We have to apologize for this troubling you, and making use of the kindly interest which you take in our manufacture.

The space we applied for was twenty feet long by four feet wide, and a passage all around. The commissioner replied, asking us if we could do with less lateral space and have height, and on our saying that we should prefer all the lateral space we had asked for, he replied that he would do his best for us.

Yours truly,

ALEX. PRIE & SONS.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1875.

Messrs. Porter & Bainbridge:

GENTLEMEN: We shall have no objections whatever to your having the sole right or permission to exhibit Alex. Prie & Sons' papers, out and fashioned, at the coming Centennial in Philadelphia.

Whatever brings these already well known papers more prominently before the American public will indirectly benefit us, and as we shall not be exhibitors we shall be very glad to have you as our indirect representatives.

We are, yours sincerely,

HENRY BAINBRIDGE & Co.

A similar letter is received too late for publication from George. H. Reay.

TRADE GOSSIP.

The New England Card and Paper Company, of Springfield, Mass., is making an addition of 100 feet to its buildings.

Mr. L. L. Higgins, who represents the popular importing and jobbing house of Baker, Pratt & Co., will start on a Western trip during the present week.

The Carew paper mill has been closed to allow the putting in of a new \$700 Hayden turbine wheel, made by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee.

Brower Bros. have reduced the price of the popular Eurod Inkstands to \$15. These goods

have been placed upon the list of stationery supplies required by the State of Iowa.

The Crosby Paper Mill at Hampden, Me., has been enlarged and improved during the last few weeks. It is proposed to do a large business at the mill this fall in turning out fine paper.

E. F. James and Frank T. Webb are conducting the large stationery business formerly controlled by H. & E. F. James, at Wilmington, Del. Their stock and facilities are of the first order.

Messrs. W. H. Parsons & Bro., of New York, have awarded the contract for book paper for the State Printing Department of Iowa. The grades are common and medium book, and the prices were very fair.

Dennison & Co., the tag manufacturers, received a letter from a well known English house looking to the introduction of the goods in Great Britain. The medium was THE AMERICAN STATIONER. So much for advertising.

W. L. Gibson, formerly secretary of the Flint Paper Company, has a steam mill at Flint, Mich. It contains two 500-pound engines, and a 54-inch cylinder machine. It is at present running on wrapping and boards, but will soon be changed to book and news.

The liabilities of E. D. Merriam, of Greenfield, who has just gone into bankruptcy, are \$27,000, the claim of L. Merriam alone amounting to \$16,901. The other claims are for small amounts. A meeting of the creditors will be held on the 14th of September.

Robert Snider has introduced the latest style of paperette, in oblong form, folding from right to left and initialed in black and gold, the letter extending nearly from the top to the bottom of the sheet. It is novel and attractive, selling at \$2.50 per box.

The travellers for the J. G. Shaw Company will start immediately on their usual trips, and a fair trade is expected. The new concern expects soon to be able to fill all orders on the day of reception. This will be a big move in advance, and not an easy thing to do in the blank book business.

A new plater frame is being put up in the Owen Paper Company's mill, which weighs 6,000 pounds, four and a half tons, supposed to be the most substantial and convenient plater in the country. It is Mr. Cone's own invention, and was built at Clark's machine shop, Pittsfield. This mill has used a plater for about fifteen years with success.

George H. Reay is making from Parsons' No. 1 papers a line of high cut, safety envelopes, and also a line of P. O. safety envelopes. These goods are strongly and clearly gummed half an inch in depth, and are first-class goods in every particular. Their style and quality will commend them to every one who can appreciate a serviceable and superior article.

Baker, Pratt & Co. have taken the control of goods formerly manufactured by the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, and have a full line of all goods made by the firm in stock. Messrs. Baker, Pratt & Co. have also just issued a very complete stationery catalogue, which it will pay all buyers of this line of goods to look over before purchasing.

Eaton & Lyon, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have so greatly added to the extent of their trade

and the variety of their stock that they have been compelled to enlarge their quarters by taking in an adjoining store and by raising their building, which, with other improvements of style and attractiveness, betoken a degree of prosperity pleasant to consider in times that have been voted dull. The energy and enterprise of this firm are commendable.

J. G. Shaw & Co., blank book manufacturers of New York, who failed a fortnight ago, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, rather to the surprise of their creditors, who were not consulted. This firm suspended, two years ago, with liabilities of \$150,000 above their assets, but compromised at sixty cents on the dollar, to be paid in four annual installments, of which only two have been paid. The present liabilities, a large proportion of which are those of two years ago, amount to \$420,344, while the assets have dwindled from the \$273,000 held two years ago to \$92,652.

Announcement is made that the publishing houses of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York, have suspended. The trouble is said to have taken its origin from the losses sustained by the Boston house in the great fire, which amounted to more than \$150,000, and which, taken in connection with the general financial depression and consequent dullness in their trade which have prevailed since, so crippled the resources of the Boston house that they were unable to meet their liabilities, and their paper went to protest on Saturday last. As soon as this became known in New York, Mr. Dillingham, who has charge of the business here, in order to protect the interests of all parties concerned, deemed it best to make an assignment, which he accordingly did. Mr. James Miller, book publisher, of 647 Broadway, being appointed assignee. It is said that the liabilities of the New York firm amount to about \$150,000, and Mr. Miller, the assignee, is of the opinion that the firm will be able to settle with its creditors in full. The affairs of the Boston firm do not look quite so favorable, their liabilities being reported at \$350,000, and their ability to pay at about fifty cents on the dollar.

DIFFICULT LANGUAGES.

For the study of Assyrian two things are absolutely necessary; first, a great quickness and accuracy of eye, so that forms varying very slightly may be at once recognized, and second, a powerful memory for the forms thus recognized, combined with a clear and ready recollection of the different senses any individual group is capable of possessing, so that the right one may be at once selected with the greatest amount of certainty. Unless, therefore, a student feels himself endowed with these two valuable qualities, it is but lost labor for him to attempt to acquire any knowledge of this language. Something of the same sort is required in the case of Chinese, in which case it is said that a necessary preliminary for success is the learning by heart some two thousand symbols or groups; but, even then, Chinese is far less difficult than Assyrian, as the groups so acquired have, at least in the classical language of that people, a fair amount of fixity of meaning, whereas the simplest of those in the Assyrian tongue may have a dozen or more distinct meanings, the reasonable correctness of any one of them in a given place being determinable, we will not say by a series of happy guesses, but, assuredly, almost

wholly by long practice and experience.—*Athenaeum.*

COPYING PENCILS.—The copying pencils now sold by stationers, the marks of which may be copied in the same manner as writing made by the pen with ordinary copying ink, are prepared as follows: A thick paste is made of graphite, finely pulverized kaolin, and a very concentrated solution of aniline blue, soluble in water. The mixture is pressed into cylinders of suitable size and dried, when it is ready for use. Gum arabic, it is said, may be substituted for the kaolin.

TARIFF INEQUALITIES.—Owing to the fact that printed matter may be imported at a much lower rate than white paper, large quantities of American job-printing are now being done in London. A printer in Boston recently lost a job on which at best he could only have realized eight per cent. because the work could be done so much cheaper in London. A gentleman who recently visited a number of London printing offices says that he found orders there from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other American cities.

The union of Europe and Africa, by means of a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar, is one of the great engineering schemes at present contemplated. This tunnel, as projected is to be a right line, extending between Tarifa and Algeiras on the Spanish coast, to Cuta and Tangier on the Morocco shore, the submarine portion to be 44,160 feet in length, or nearly nine miles. This vast enterprise offers, it is said, more difficulties than the similar proposed work under the English Channel, although the latter will have more than twice the length. The maximum depth of the Channel at the point to be traversed is stated to be only about 163 feet, while that of the Straits is 2,621 feet. Supposing that the tunnel under Gibraltar be bored at a distance of 1,000 feet under the bed, its total depth under the sea level would be over 3,600 feet, while the entry and exit galleries would be each three miles in length. As history teaches that the Straits of Gibraltar are steadily widening and the bottom sinking, becoming all the time deeper and deeper, so that now the largest vessels pass over places where formerly only small craft could pass, and even over the site of the previous islands on which the temple of Hercules was situated, this project appears to us too risky to be ever undertaken.

LITERARY NOTES.

F. B. Patterson, New York, has lately published "Views and Interviews on Journalism," by C. F. Wingate (Carlisle). The book contains much that is interesting, although defective in many points. Some of its contents might fairly have been relegated to obscurity. In some particulars the personality of the impersonal people whose opinions are reported is mildly marked. This may be in some respects an advantage. Read it.

B. Bloomfield & Co., New Orleans, have sent us two new publications emanating from their house. One is a new astronomical treatise by P. E. Watson, which conveys, for its small size, a great deal of information, but seems to be projected only as a preface to a greater and more complete work.

The Revised Civil Code of the State of Louisiana, with references to the acts of the Legislature up to and including the session of 1874, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State, has been compiled and edited by the Hon. Albert Voorhies. It is compactly prepared, well indexed, and appears to be a close and accurate compendium of practice under the civil code of Louisiana, and as such is valuable to lawyers and students.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported.
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Backgammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shcars.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Beaques.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Koch's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Books—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Decker's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Backgammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Porcelain, Monochromatic.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifold, Manifold Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.
Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co's, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.
Check Cutters—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.
Cork Screws.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastell.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Seateite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Decd Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Diaries.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominoes—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Onion Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eylets.
Eylet Fastener—McGill's.
Eylet Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eylet, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmstead's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Tiers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gun Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.
Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, Dovell's, Guyot's; Indelible, Payson's, Sear's; India, Jetoline, Knapp's, La Persane, La Syrienne, Lewis, Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, B.B., B.B. Bronze, Beehive, Boating House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Eurod Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.

K

Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Books.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Duvell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whatman's.
Paper—Initial, Impression, Music, Oil, Paperetries, Sermon, Sermon perli, Specification, Tissue, American, English, Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.

Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Knives.

Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.

Parallel Rulers.

Pastel Crayons.

Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.

Pen-Racks.

Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.

Pen-Wipers.

Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.

Pencil—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.

Pencils, Rubber Propelling.

Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Seateite.

Pens—Glass (Briggs'), Gold, Quill, Ruling.

Pens, Steel—Blazy, Poure & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Perry's, Spencerian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.

Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.

Picks—Quill, Wood.

Pin Bowls, Cups.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.

Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.

Point Protectors.

Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.

Portfolio.

Post Office Boxes, Scales.

Pounce, Pounce Boxes.

Presses—Notarial, Seal.

Press Stands.

Propelling Pencils.

Protractors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willett's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen,

Ready Reference File.

Receiving Boxes.
Reel, Twine and Tape.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
Rings—Key, Suspending.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'
Rubber Bands—Perry's.
Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
Sponge, Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
Tingley.
Rules, Pocket.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
Satchels, School.
Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
Scholar's Companion.
Seal Presses.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.
Sharpeners, Pencil.
Shears.
Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Slate Rubbers.
Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
Book, Transparent.
Sponge Cups.
Sponges.
Stencil Combination.
Stereoscopes.
Stereoscopic Views.
Straps, Book.
Styles.
Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tables, Ivory.
Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink, Measures.
Taste.
Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.
Tinsel or Copper Foil.
Tinting Saucers.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
T Squares.
Twine Boxes, Cutters.

W

Wafer or Pin Cups.
Wafers.
Wallets—Bill, Russia.
Washing Lists.
Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
Water Bowls.
Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
Wax, Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's
Weights, Glass, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Well's Ink.
Whist Counters, Markers.
Willett's Card Racks.
Work Boxes.

To the numerous inquiries as to when the "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected index of the book as far as possible. We wish our friends would look this over, and if we have omitted anything, would notify us at once, as the first pages have already gone to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and we hope to have the book ready for delivery some time in August. We have tried to make the Price List complete, but, as to err is human, we need to have all the help our friends can give us.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufacture in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

These six

brands represent our leading grades of Lead Pencils.

On the receipt of 25 cents we will send one of each by mail.



Our leads

are carefully graded, firm in texture, without brittleness or grit. We claim perfection in finishing and packing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

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AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 483 & 485 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF ALL GOODS NEEDED BY THE TRADE,
381 Washington and 10 Broomfield Streets, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WRITING INKS & MUCILAGE.

"Congress" and "Government" Mucilage,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IRVING WRITING AND COPYING FLUID INK,

SUPERIOR TO ALL FOREIGN ARTICLES.

We make a full line of Inks, including CARMINE, VIOLET, BLUE, SCHOOL and other varieties. For complete Price Lists, Discounts and Samples (if desired) the Trade will please address

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

True S. White, L. K. Stone, Jr., and H. W. Stone, under the firm name of T. S. White & Co., have bought the stock and succeeded to the stationery business of F. A. Taylor, at No. 53 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

Lawrence & Allen, stationers, New York, new—Theodore F. Allen, Lysander W. Lawrence, Josephine M. Allen.

Clark & West, stationers, Kansas City, Mo., dissolved.

Alfred Quimby, books, Manchester, N. H., sold to Ryder & Blunt.

"CINQ ANS" MUCILAGE STAND.

H. T. Cushman, North Bennington, Vt., has patented a new Mucilage Stand, which is of common size and contains a sufficient quantity of Mucilage to supply an office doing an ordinary amount of business for five years. Its interior construction is such that it contains both Liquid Mucilage and Dry Mucilage Material, and as the reservoir becomes exhausted by use, a new supply is at once obtained by adding more water to the material. The preparation is new and original, and is superior in many respects. It is quick drying and very adhesive mucilage, with a pleasant flavor, and it is said will not become rancid or sour.

The stand is very handsome, with a broad base—not being easily capsize, and the reservoir is so constructed as not to be at all liable to breakage.

These goods are put up for the trade in a dry condition—the mucilage being made by the consumer by simply filling the fount with water.

STEEL MAKING AMONG THE HINDOOS.

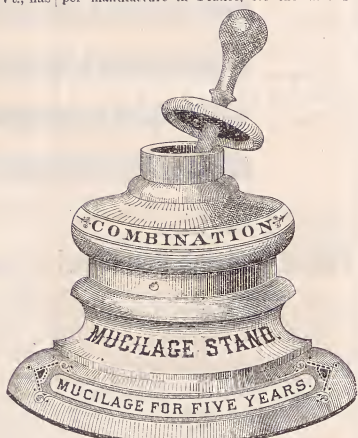
Dr. Hunter, in an article in the *Art Journal* on the metal work among the Hindoos, says:

"The fuel employed by the steel making Hindoos is hard, dense charcoal, made of the wood of the babool, or some species of the acacia. When the steel is melted the heat is kept up steadily for an hour or more, and the furnace mouths are closed with clay to exclude cold air, and to allow the metal to cool slowly. Next day, the crucibles, when cold, are broken, and the lumps of steel removed and sorted into the different sizes for knives or small tools, daggers, spear heads, or sword blades. The lumps of steel are called oolies, and they find a ready sale in most of the markets of India, at prices varying from six to eight annas, or one shilling a pound. Till very lately there was a considerable export trade of Indian wootz steel from Hyderabad, Masulipatam, the Deccan and Berar to Upper India, Persia and Damascus, the oolies being carried on donkeys and ponies by Byraghies and wandering tribes, who live by this trade. One of the peculiarities of this steel is its malleability and ductility, combined with great toughness; it requires to be worked, however, in a peculiar way, as it is easily spoiled if the heat is too great. The general rule is not to urge it beyond a dull cherry red, and not to keep it too long in the fire, as it becomes brittle and liable to crack if made white hot. Very heavy ham-

mers are used in proportion to the size of the work, and the quicker the hammering the better the tools or weapons. If the heat has been too great the steel is spoiled, and it cannot again be restored to its pristine malleability. The reason of this is that a portion of its carbon has been burned away, and the metal has been reduced to a hard brittle iron, which opens into cracks and will not weld. To remedy this defect it is beat out with soft malleable iron in bars, and embedded in fresh charcoal, and covered with pieces of hoofs and horns, or old leather, and thus partially converted again into a soft steel."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The revenue arising from the tax on paper manufacture in France, for the first six



months of 1875, is said to be 711,000 francs in excess of that accruing for the corresponding year of 1874, a result claimed to be solely due to a lighter rate of taxation.

The convention of the paper-makers of Austria and Hungary has been advocating a protective tariff.

The *North American* says that the workmen in Pompeii, while pursuing their researches in the house where the wooden writing tablets were lately discovered, came on two inkstands and the pen which had been used in inscribing. The pen is of metal, and something in the form of a goose quill.

The paper upon which the Bank of England notes are printed has been made since 1791 at Laverstock, Hunts. It is noted for its peculiar whiteness; its thinness and transparency; its crisp and tough feel; its water-mark—made in the paper, and on the same side as the printing; its three uncut edges, and its strength. It is made of new linen and cotton. A bank-note will support thirty-six pounds before it is sized, and it is thought will afterwards support a man for years, if it is for a right amount.

A ream of paper is divided into 20 quires, at 24 sheets each; in other words, 480 sheets make a ream. Germany and Austria, however, are now exceptions of this general rule. A ream of writing paper consisted there formerly of 480

sheets, and a ream of printing paper of 500 sheets. The paper-makers of Germany, Austria, and Hungary, have now, however, agreed to a division of paper packages, based upon decimal numbers. Under the new order of things, a quire consists of one hundred sheets sub-divided into parts (*heft*), of ten sheets each, and it takes ten quires, of one hundred sheets each, to make a ream, which latter consists, uniformly for printing and writing paper, of one thousand sheets. The calculation is greatly facilitated by the new system; for instance, say a ream of paper costs 13 marks, the price of a quire then is 1 mark and 3 pfennige, of a part of ten quires, 13 pfennige, and of one sheet, 1 3-10 pfennige. The blank book manufacturers in Germany, Austria and Hungary will also be guided by the new system.

The employés of Field & Tuer, London, lately celebrated the completion of their new establishment, and issued in ancient style of imprint the following:

Ordinance of Revel

OF

ye conyng handycraftesmenne of Messires Field & Tuer

Pryntrs

On ye finishynge of ye Leaden-halle Workes

50 Leaden-halle Streete London

hard by ye conduit yclept Aldgate pompe

Te be holdene atte

ye Hostetrie of ye Yorkshire Greye

53 Lower Thames Streete in ye sd cite

Thoresday Iuy 15

Anno Domini MDCCCLXXV.

Pullaile

Roste Chickenes

Roste Duckes

Boyled Chickenes

Ioyntes

Roste Beefe with hors reddeyshe & Yorkshire Poudynge

Boyled Mutton

Roste Lambe

Divers Swote Cates

Plum Poudynge

Luncates

Confectiouns

Corrent & Raspberrie Torte

Custardes

Fromage

Sallet

&c.

Master Harrison will playen on ye virginals

Layes and vielayes will be fonged

Ye weede nicotine sacke and strong ale will be purveyed righte playnte

This Ordinance imprynted atte ye newe Leaden-halle presse this year of Giace MDCCCLXXV by ye sd conyng handycraftesmenne of ye sd Messires Field & Tuer Pryntrs & Contraitours to Hir Majeste (Gode blesse and preserve Hir longe mote sche reyne) Hir Gouvernemente

H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
OFFICE
37 JOHN ST. N.Y.— UP STAIRS

J. & T. A. RAISBECK,
Electrotypers & Stereotypers,
NO. 28 BEEKMAN STREET,
Bet. William & Nassau Sts., NEW YORK,
Electrotypes Mounted on Wood or Metal.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c.,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING AUG. 27, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	1,068	\$134,107
Newspapers.....	197	11,016
Engravings.....	66	23,024
Ink.....	53	3,577
Lead Pencils.....	49	8,319
Paper.....	562	54,497
Steel Pens.....	8	9,602
Stationery.....	126	7,753
Total.....		\$252,935

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY
FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 24, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	5,175	\$1,367
Paper, pkgs.....	103	1,871
Paper, cases.....	118	1,970
Books, cases.....	97	7,930
Stationery, cases.....	34	1,780
Total.....		\$14,918

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

AUG 29 TO AUG. 28, 1875.

E. & H. T. Anthony, Neckar, Bremen, 5 cs.
E. Bloomin, dale, by same, 2 cs.
S. Tannhausen, by same, 3 cr.
H. Fairbridge & Co., Manhattan, Liverpool, 1 cs.
H. Fairbridge & Co., Mosel, Bremen, 1 cs.
E. Hermann, by same, 3 cs.
G. J. Kraft, by same, 3 cs.
Spencer & Lauer, by same, 1 cs.
H. Fairbridge & Co., by same, 18 cs.
A. Koller & Sons, by same, 3 cs.
C. Liechtenberg, by same, 3 cs.
L. Dejonge, Baltic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, by same, 17 bs.
P. Jacobsen, by same, 5 cs.
E. Tongera, Socrates, Bordeaux, 15 cs.
N. Y. Dreying & P. Company, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 5 cs.
L. Marcotte, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
B. & P. Lawrence, Denmark, London, 17 cs.
H. Fairbridge & Co., Klopstock, Hamburg, 4 cs.
Geo. H. Reay, Bolivia, Glasgow, 5 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, Donau, Bremen, 4 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, Johannes, 15 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM AUGUST 15 TO AUGUST 31, 1875.

Danish West Indies, 102 pgs perf.
Hamburg, 10 cs paper.
Lorenburg, 7 cs books, 1 cs paper.
Rotterdam, 1 cs books.
Liverpool, 15 cs books, 4 cs st'y, 5 boxes pencils.
London, 13 cs paper.
British West Indies, 1,765 rms paper, 140 pgs perf.
Brazil, 105 pgs perf, 2,000 rms paper, 10 cs paper.
Cuba, 234 pgs perf, 2 cs books, 23 cs st'y, 6,975 rms paper.
Venezuela, 5,500 rms paper, 3 cs books, 100 pgs paper.
Argentina Republic, 7 cs paper, 26 cs books.
British Australia, 112 pgs perf.
Barcelona, 25 pgs perf.
Canary Islands, 25 pgs perf.
Frisco (Grosset), 71 pgs perf, 16 cs st'y, 1 cs books.
Central America, 297 pgs perf, 1 cs books.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
Paper Warehouse.
25 BEEKMAN ST.

Sole agents for the Carson & Brown Co. 1st class
Old Berkshire Mill, Pearl Spring, and Antique Pa-
pers. Established 1801. Superior to any paper in
America. Also full stock of papers of all descrip-
tion.

SHIPMAN'S PATENT SCRAP BOOK.

A very large assortment. Send for price list.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray Street, N. Y.

**ANDREW
EXER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.**

THE Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

"The best paper (devoted to the Trade) in
the English Language."

—LONDON BOOKSELLER.

The JOURNAL is the organ of the American Pa-
per Trade, and contains the latest information
about this industry, including full descriptions of
new inventions and processes for manufacturing
paper, accounts of new fibres and other ma-
terials, a record of the operations of paper
mills in all parts of the United States and
Canada, besides communications, both of a prac-
tical and scientific character, by able and experi-
enced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quo-
tations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in
New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadel-
phia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and
complete as it is possible to make them. To manu-
facturers and dealers who wish to be informed
about the progress of the paper business in this and
other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indis-
pensable, and every reader will be able to gain great
benefit from its contents.

Communications on matters of interest to all
branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from
all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

SEMI-MONTHLY, — \$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Terms for English subscribers are 12s. 6d. sterling,
including postage. Remittances can be sent by
P. O. order.

Sample copies sent free upon application.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

Publisher,

74 Duane Street, N. Y.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and
Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT 5 5 5 \$1.00 | HALF-GALLON - - 3.25
QUART 5 5 5 - 1.75 | GALLON - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACH-
ERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yards, 4 1/2 inches wide.
Supplied any length at \$1.50 per linear
yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE
PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,

Jet Black Surface,
Impervious to Hot or Cold Water,
Durable,

Easily Cut to Fit any Place.

Rolls tightly without injury to the design or
the slate surface.

The only PERFECT. PLIABLE. PORTA-
BLE BLACKBOARD ever made.

Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if
they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at
home and elaborated quickly with chalk
before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

A. H. JOCELYN, Patentee,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.

SAMPLES one foot square, sent by mail on receipt
of 25 cents.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
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" " " sixteen "	20 00
" " " twenty-four "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

We still hold to the belief that trade is improving, and we think that within a few weeks there will be ample support for our opinion. The initial point seems to be at the West, where, the further our correspondents go, prospects brighten, and if our readers will only note current reports, they will find that the unhappiest feeling in the trade is to be found at extreme easterly points and along the seaboard. We have hardly begun to feel the impetus which good crops are to give us, but in noting their effect upon Western markets we have assurance that money is exchanging for agricultural products rapidly. Advances from the wheat-growing country are unanimous in this feature, and the influx of money at the Western country is exciting remark. The reaction occurring there must extend here, and in due time we shall hear of orders and accumulations of orders that will put a different aspect upon trade. As it is, the drummers in certain localities are now reaping a harvest, and notes of rejoicing rather than of complaining are beginning to fill the air. Take heart. We cannot expect the rushing times or fancy prices of a few years gone by, but we can look for a safer and in many respects more substantial trade. The good that ensues will rest upon sound foundations. Trade will base upon

the natural wants of the country apart from the factitious demands of reckless expenditure, and for the most part merchants will have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever is, is good.

Recent failures have little or nothing to do with the future. They are relics of the past and the scourings of a pretty thoroughly purged system of trade. The whole country, at some inconvenience, and may be suffering, has been going through a process of rehabilitation, and when the brighter days arrive we may all rejoice that we have fought it through.

A CENTENNIAL FAILURE.

Unless an awakening comes, we shall make a sorry show at the Centennial Exhibition. This remark applies not only to the stationery trade and kindred interests, but to the industries of the entire country. It is said that less than half of the space allotted to the various States has been applied for, and that in some cases only one or two names represent the manufacturing interests of sections of the country which are able to give a more satisfactory exhibit. Many of the leading trades are not represented at all, and we are likely to be mortified not only in the extent, but in the character of the exhibition. Such apathy is disgraceful, and will fix on us a national character for brag and feeble action. It may be that at the last moment applications for space will come in pell-mell, making chaos of what should be a systematic and carefully arranged display of our capacities and resources. It is queer that people cannot be brought to see that their interests, if not their pride, lie in making a good and strong exhibit. If we have anything that is worth aught to the world beyond our territorial limits, and if there is any chance of expanding our trade and exciting a demand which only needs intelligence to develop now is the time to get ready and to show it.

A BOARD OF TRADE.

We are glad to see that steps have been taken to form a board of trade. The nature of the movement will be gathered from a report in another column, and the names of the men who are foremost in the project ought to be ample guarantee for its character. While we prefer to see distinctive organizations of the book and stationery interests in this city, it may be too early to make such distinctions practical, and for a beginning, and to harmonize trade interests, we hope that the matter may not be delayed. The suggestions thrown out in support of such an organization are strong and not to be successfully combated. We have at times argued in favor of it, and new points full of reason are continually arising. If the trade hope to recover lost ground or to take advantage of the changes now impending, they must unite, and not leave chance to determine the character of business or its prudent administration.

We have frequently been congratulated upon the value of THE STATIONER as an advertising medium, and the pleasant things that have

been said about other departments of this paper have made us feel particularly good. It has been found in several cases that foreign demand has been excited by notices in THE STATIONER, and this fact alone justifies us in the idea that nothing in our columns goes to waste. It is our aim to be, and our patrons enforce the belief that we are, unsurpassed as exponents of trade interests. It is pleasant to be thus appreciated, and while it adds to the sense of responsibility and to the duty we owe to the trade, it gives us substantial encouragement towards making THE STATIONER the superior representative of the interests it subserves throughout the world. We hope to add to our efficiency, and to sustain a reputation which, we hope, has not outgrown our deserts.

THE management of the telegraph lines by the British Government has not been profitable, but has resulted in a pretty large annual deficit. The postal service in England has also suffered, and fails to meet the requirements of cheap postage or public convenience. Our Government may profit by the lesson thus taught, and it is to be hoped will avoid all telegraph speculations. In the matter of postal service, admirable as ours is in many particulars, there still remains room for improvement, but we are gravitating towards English errors, taking for instance the enlarged tax upon newspaper distribution. There are many inequalities in our postal rates which need remedy, and we could cite some queer phases of the law regulating charges.

THE official report of the meeting called to consider the propriety of a trade organization came to hand at a late hour, making it unavailable for publication. We present a summary of its doings in another column. The propriety of forming an association was agreed to, and its declared purpose was to obtain reliable and full information of the standing of merchants with whom the trade were doing business, and for all other purposes of general interest. B. & P. Lawrence, Charles T. Bainbridge, and Willy Wallach were appointed a committee to confer with the trade and to secure cooperation.

OUR review of trade novelties is quite full in this issue, and presents some very interesting as well as useful features. This department it is expected to keep up, both as benefiting the trade and the manufacturers, and we expect to be aided by our patrons in presenting every new feature, either in the line of goods or in their arrangement and production.

BUSINESS is said to be improving, and some departments of the trade are rushed with work. Orders in one particular exceed production, and the consequence is a dearth of goods. What does this mean? Not dull times, surely.

As another sign of the times, we refer to our market report, from which it appears that the Southern trade is taking a new start and unexpected development. This fact alone is a

fair argument in support of our opinion that trade is improving. Houses that have not worked up the Southern trade since the war are now sending their travelers on regular trips Southward. Many of the trade can tell us how long since anything of the kind was done with profit. Buyers from the South are in the market and are able to give and take. These signs are encouraging.

There is a comparative dearth of foreign news valuable to the trade. Exchanges have not come to hand, and although our London letter supplies some interesting matter, we are shorn of our ordinary supply of trade news.

FOREIGN markets are dispirited. Paris advices of August 21 show very dull trade, with small hope of early recovery. Buyers are few and cautious, and it is remarked that business almost amounts to nothing.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. A. Liebenroth, who has been for some time seriously ill with chills and fever, is convalescing, and is now at the Catskills for recuperation.

—Mr. Miller, representing A. & E. Wallace and C. D. Pratt, started West September 1, Mr. Dreyfous, of the same concern, taking the Southern trip.

—Captain Theodore V. Smith, of J. O. Smith & Sons, was one of the champion team selected by the Tilt New York in their recent match with the Rhode Island team.

IN TOWN.

George B. Loring and Charles Harmon, Portland, Me.; C. E. Butler, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; C. J. Walker, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. West, Richmond, Va.; James A. Gresham, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Walker, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Laurence, Savannah, Ga.; J. W. Randolph & English, Richmond, Va.; S. S. Schindler, West Meriden, Conn.

GENERAL NOTES.

PERFORATING BOARD.—The Hope Perforating Company, of which George W. Jacobs & Co. are agents, is manufacturing a superior article of board, in all sizes, and the trade is invited to send for samples and prices.

Daniel Webster said: "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, I care not how humble or unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth subscription price."

A correspondent from Knoxville, Tenn., having returned home after visiting this city, sends the following encouraging report, under date of August 30: "Found one man had been hung and another tarred and feathered during my absence. So you see we do not lack for amusement. Looking for a good trade next month. Weather fine."

Humphrey Hasler & Fairbank, 69 Old Street, London, are offering their patent "Excelsior" machines in this country. Their letter-press machines are to be had with or without a patent automatic taking-off apparatus, and are said by people who have used them to excel in turning off first-class work, and in combining easy running with strength. The lithographic machines are very perfect for

delicate register work, and have met with high encomium abroad.

PERFORATED BOARD MOTTOES.—The attention of the trade is called to George W. Jacobs & Co.'s advertisement on page 5. This firm says that orders for these goods are very large, averaging twenty-five gross daily. They have sixty different patterns, all of unique and elegant design. There are no more popular or better selling goods on the market this season.

A subscriber to THE STATIONER, in remitting his firm's subscription, says: "We feel moved to say we make no investment with more pleasure than this, for we know of none that gives us so much for the money. We do not want to speak extravagantly, but we would not be deprived of THE STATIONER for \$100 a year, as we are sure we have gained more than that in dollars and cents during the past year from the information contained in its columns. While we find much instruction in the general matter, yet the advertisements are really most valuable to us."

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, 1
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The market for the past two weeks has shown but little activity, and transactions have, in general, been small, and prices have exhibited rather a downward tendency. The suspension of the Bank of California, on the 30th, while it did not sensibly affect the markets, still gave rise to considerable comment, and, in the case of persons directly interested in the enterprises of the Pacific slope, to great excitement. There has been no change of importance to note in money, which has ruled easy at 2 to 3 per cent. on call. Commercial paper is comparatively unheated, though the transactions are more moderate. Thirty to 60 day inland paper is quoted at 5% to 7 per cent. 4 months' prime acceptances, 6 to 7 per cent. Government bonds remain quiet but firm in tone and prices.

There has been but little doing in gold, and the price has not changed much, though it sustained a temporary advance under the announcement of the fallures, ranging from \$114 to \$115.

Prices since January have ranged as below:

1875.	Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	113 1/2	111 1/2
February.....	115 1/2	113 1/2
March.....	117 1/2	114 1/2
April.....	115 1/2	114 1/2
May.....	115 1/2	114 1/2
June.....	117 1/2	114 1/2
July.....	117 1/2	114 1/2
August.....	114 1/2	112 1/2

The posted rates for bankers' sterling have been steady, and quote actual rates at \$1.86 to \$1.88 for long, and \$1.89 for short. Cable transfers, \$1.90 to \$1.91. Commercial sterling, \$1.85 to \$1.86. Parks, 5.15% to 5.12%. Retchmark, 35% to 90%. Amsterdam, 40% to 41%.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There is but little, if any, change to note in the market. Trade is quiet, and sales generally are on old orders. The prices have not materially changed, and dealers endeavor to maintain them as far as possible. The recent fallures among New York dealers created some uncertainty at first, which, however, we do not think was justified, but we believe that a calm review of the situation and events has restored confidence.

GENERAL TRADE.—Business has been very good since our last issue. The Blank Book men are driven with orders, while the manufacturers of Diaries are already out of some of the leading styles. The city has been full of Southern buyers, but so far hardly a Western man has put in his appearance. Trade in the South is improving very fast, and some of the city houses who have not sent travelers South since the war begin this fall to take their regular trips. New goods have come in quite

freely. A full line of imported desks, including an assortment with round corners in all sizes, have been received by A. & E. Wallace, who have also in stock a full variety of Traveling Luggage in blue and red Russia. These Russia Lugs are being made with base and pen rack attached for library lugs, from \$39 to \$42 per dozen. There are also on the market a line of imitation Russia Lugs, from \$4.50 to \$10.50 per dozen. There is every prospect of a good fall trade at a fair profit. There are some croakers, but the vast majority see nothing ahead but pleasant prospects. The Stationers' Board of Trade, which is being started in this city, cannot but help the healthful influences which are quietly working to restore trade to a solid basis. Something new in the shape of a letter-scale and inkstand has just been introduced by J. B. Whitney, 47 Maiden Lane. It is beautifully finished in bronze, and combines two ink-fountains, two pen-racks, and an accurate 8-ounce scale, with a patent "stop," which prevents packages weighing over eight ounces from straining and weakening the spring. This is a handy office article, and, being highly ornamental, is well adapted for libraries. The price is \$36 per dozen, with discount to dealers. There are no Arnold's Fluid in pints and half-pints in the city.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.	
French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	7 1/2 10.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 3.....	12.00
Super French Envelopes, 7 M.....	3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.	
No. 6 size, 10 K.....	22 1/2 30.00
No. 5 size, 10 K.....	23 1/2 30.00
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.	
First Class.....	300.00 300.00
Second Class.....	200.00 200.00
Third Class.....	170.00 200.00

A. PHILIP & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

25-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$1.00.	
Quarto Letter.....	55 1/2 56.00
Commercial Note.....	2 1/2 3.00
Octavo Note.....	2 1/2 3.00
Billet.....	1 1/2 2.00

24-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$1.20.	
Quarto Letter.....	58 1/2 59.00
Commercial Note.....	3 1/2 3.50
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	2 1/2 3.00
Billet.....	2 1/2 2.15

23-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$1.40.	
Quarto Letter.....	60 1/2 61.00
Commercial Note.....	3 1/2 3.50
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	2 1/2 3.00
Billet.....	2 1/2 2.15

32-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$1.70.	
Quarto Letter.....	63 1/2 64.00
Commercial Note.....	3 1/2 3.50
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	2 1/2 3.00
Billet.....	2 1/2 2.15

VOYE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE	
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	
Square Flap.....	\$3.00 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$4.00 \$4.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 6.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price 1/2 lb.
Flat Cap.....	14x17	30c.	28c.
Folio.....	17x22	30c.	28c.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price 1/2 lb.
Demy.....	16x21	28	\$9.50
Medium.....	18x23	26	13.00
Medium.....	18x28	40	13.00
Royal.....	19x24	42	17.00
Super Royal.....	20x28	52	22.00
Imperial.....	21x28	68	34.00
Imperial.....	23x34	80	40.00
Atlas.....	25x32	140	50.00
Double Envelope.....	27x40	120	50.00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.	
Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quadrille, No. 1 repp, satin quadrille, 20x22	\$22.00
500 sheets.....	9.00
Quarto Letter.....	5.50
Royal Note.....	5.50
Commercial Note.....	5.50
Octavo.....	4.50

Envelopes to match \$8, \$9.50, \$15.00.	
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DAVID'S MUCILAGE.

Mucilage, Pints.....	\$ 6 00
Mucilage, Quarts.....	1 00
Mucilage, Gallon.....	42 00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.	5 00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.	5 00
Mucilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.	2 00
Mucilage, No. 3, 3 oz. do.	1 75
Mucilage, 8 oz. do.	5 00
Mucilage, Bull Sticklers, 3 oz. do.	1 50

Trade discount, 20 per cent.

DOVELL'S MUCILAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20 00
4-oz. flat glass, per gross.....	22 00
Pints, per doz.....	1 00
Quarts, per doz.....	14 00

For special discounts send for price list.

LOMBARD'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	95
1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	1 00
1 doz. in a box.....	2 00
8 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	3 00
1 doz. in a box.....	4 00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	1 50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8 00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	30 00
On draught, per gallon.....	2 50

Trade discount.

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.
VISITING CARDS.

(51 Cards in Pack) per doz. packs.	
XX Bristol, 1.....	\$1 50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 3.....	1 00
XX Bristol, 3.....	2 00
XX Bristol, 3.....	2 12
XX Bristol, 4.....	2 12
Mill Bristol, 2.....	1 00
Mill Bristol, 3.....	1 25
Mill Bristol, 3.....	1 50

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swivel, per gross.....	4 00
French tip, per gross.....	65¢ 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	2 50 to 10 00
Bone holders, per gross.....	5 00 to 10 00
One gross assorted, in box.....	63¢ 50
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	62¢ 00

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY. per gross.	
Black Round Gilt.....	\$3 60
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6 75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3 50
do. do. do. rubber tipped.....	5 00
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3 50
do. do. do. rubber tipped.....	4 25
Universal Round Gilt.....	1 75
Universal Round, red polished, gilt.....	1 00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1 35
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2 50 to 6 00

Trade discount, 10 per cent.

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4 80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6 00
Red Hex.....	7 00
Hex. Gilt.....	6 50
Hex. Tipped.....	8 00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10 00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9 50
English, 10 grades.....	10 00
English Drawing, 7 in box per doz.....	5 40
English Drawing, 5 in box, per doz.....	4 50
English Drawing, 3 in box, per doz.....	3 25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4 25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5 25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6 00
Red and Blue, best, 9 inches.....	6 00
Red and Blue, 7 inches.....	8 00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	9 00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	6 00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6 00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2 00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1 00

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1 00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 175.....	60
Gillott's, No. 311.....	40
American, Falcon.....	85
American, Band.....	45
American, No. 333.....	55
American, No. 444.....	40
American, Schenck.....	100
Spencerian, per gross.....	1 10
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 120.....	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1 10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 252.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, per dozen boxes.....	\$3 00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4 75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	6 00
Congress, per dozen boxes.....	12 00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$1 to \$4, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.
SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter-v'd, 4 1/2 inches, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz \$1 80	
Companion, inter-v'd, gilt title, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 92
Slate, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Quartz, inter-v'd, 5 surfaces, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 08
Mineral, inter-v'd, 5 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 11, per doz.....	7 30

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memorandum, inter-v'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz.....	10
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Every Day, gilt title, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2 16
Minute, gilt title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 00
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 60
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3 00

DOZ. SLATES.

Sizes. Prices per Doz. Doz. in Cs. Price per Cs.	
5 x 7.....	\$1 30 24 \$31 20
5 x 7.....	1 50 15 27 00
5 x 7.....	2 10 12 32 30
5 x 10.....	2 20 12 26 40
7 x 11.....	2 40 10 34 00
5 x 12.....	2 30 8 27 20
9 x 12.....	3 50 6 21 00
9 x 14.....	4 80 5 24 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes. 5 x 7.....	2 2 3 11 8 12 9 5 4	per Doz. \$28 00
No. 1 1/2.....	2 2 3 11 8 12 9 5 4	per Doz. 22 40
No. 2.....	2 2 3 11 8 12 9 5 4	per Doz. 22 40

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes. Prices per Doz. Doz. in Cs. Price per Cs.	
6 x 9.....	\$3 60 12 \$43 30
7 x 11.....	4 50 10 45 00
8 x 12.....	4 50 8 36 00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes. 6 x 9.....	7 x 11 8 x 12 Doz. per Case.	
Case.....	3 1/2 2 1/2 9	\$36 45

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.	
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	\$5 00
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	4 50
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	3 00
3 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	2 00
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1 25
2 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	75
2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	50
Pointed, per 1,000 extra.....	1 50
Colored and Painted, per 1,000 extra.....	1 50
Foamers' Square Pencil for marking Iron, per 1,000.....	5 00

GERMAN.

5 inch, per 1,000.....	\$1 25
7 inch, per 1,000.....	1 50

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

SCHOOL RULERS.

Assorted lengths.....	\$0 50 to \$1 50
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RUBBER RULERS.

Size. Flat. Round.	
10 inch.....	2 75 \$5 58
12 inch.....	3 00 6 00
14 inch.....	3 50 6 50
16 inch.....	4 50 7 00
18 inch.....	5 00 7 50
21 inch.....	5 50 8 50
24 inch.....	7 50 9 50

CRAYONS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, 1/4 inch, per gross.....	\$1 60 to \$2 00
Rubber Bands, 1/2 inch, per gross.....	30¢ 10
Rubber Bands, assorted, in glass boxes.....	
per gross.....	1 30 to 2 50
Blackboard Crayons, by case.....	14 00
Blackboard Crayons, in 10 case lots.....	13 00
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors, per gross.....	1 25
Stationers' Rubber, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 pieces.....	1 25

DIAMOND.

Diamond.....	1 00
Faber.....	1 00
Fagen.....	2 00
Rubber Bands, for pens.....	1 25

FLOUR TRIELS.

Nos. per doz. Nos. per doz.	
1, Straight.....	\$1 25 6, Handle Heavy.....
2, Handle Heavy.....	1 50 7, Handle Light.....
3, Handle Heavy.....	1 00 8, Handle Light.....
5, Handle Heavy.....	1 30 9, Handle Light.....

ROTHPOCKS.

6 Blades, per gross.....	\$2 00
6 Blades, per gross.....	2 00

IVORY TABLETS.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$0 00 No. 3, per doz.....	\$15 00
No. 1, per doz.....	1 00 No. 4, per doz.....	18 00
No. 2, per doz.....	1 25 No. 5, per doz.....	18 00

STANDARD FOLDERS.

5 inches, per doz.....	\$1 00 8 inches, per doz.....	\$3 25
6 inches, per doz.....	1 50 9 inches, per doz.....	4 00
7 inches, per doz.....	2 50 10 inches, per doz.....	4 75

PAPER KNIVES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$4 50 No. 3, per doz.....	\$6 50
No. 2, per doz.....	5 00 No. 4, per doz.....	8 00
5 1/4 inches, per doz.....	\$4 00 7 inches, per doz.....	5 00
6 inches, per doz.....	4 50 8 inches, per doz.....	5 00

ROSEWOOD HANDLES.

5 1/4 inches, per doz.....	\$3 75 7 inches, per doz.....	\$4 50
6 inches, per doz.....	4 00 8 inches, per doz.....	4 50

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$4 25 No. 3, per doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2, per doz.....	5 00 No. 4, per doz.....	6 25

IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.

No. 0, per doz.....	\$3 75 No. 3, per doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1, per doz.....	4 00 No. 4, per doz.....	6 25
No. 2, per doz.....	4 50 No. 5, per doz.....	6 25

IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.

Per dozen.....	\$4 00
Discount, 20 per cent.....	

GAMES.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

Cloth, 2 in nest, per nest.....	\$3 00 to \$6 00
Leather, 2 in nest, per nest.....	2 25
Leather, 3 in nest, per nest.....	3 00
Leather, 3 in extra nest.....	4 50
Morocco Paper, Perished.....	87¢ 12 5

CHECKER-MEN.

Box-wood, per dozen set.....	\$1 75
Turned wood, per dozen set.....	1 25

CHESS-MEN.

Bone, German, per dozen set.....	\$8 to \$15
Wood, German, per dozen set.....	8 to 12
Stanton, German, per dozen set.....	18 to 35
Best English Bone.....	10 to 16
Best English Carved.....	35 to 120

DOMINOES.

Bone, ordinary quality, ebony back, per doz.....	\$3 to \$5
Bone, good quality, ebony back, per doz.....	6 to 12
Bone, mahogany boxes, per doz.....	6 to 15

PLAYING CARDS.

GOODALL'S CARDS.

BEST QUALITY (Imported).

American Arms.....	\$15 00	Moguls, series 316.....	
Japanese.....	15 00	315, 314.....	\$14 00
406.....	15 00	Moguls, series 317.....	11 00
Canadian Arms.....	15 00	Shakespeare.....	11 00
Moguls, series 402.....	15 00	Peru.....	11 00
408.....	15 00	212, 200, 124, 122.....	
National.....	15 00	120, 110, 51, 52.....	11 00
Palace.....	15 00	Fortified, Light.....	9 75
Moguls, series 310.....	15 00	Fortified, Dark.....	9 75
320.....	14 00	Florida.....	9 75
Mistake.....	14 00	Gold Backs.....	9 75
Golly.....	14 00	Buff, green, pink.....	
Japanese Figure.....	14 00	buff, green, pink.....	9 75
Butterfly.....	11 00	buff and white.....	9 75

SECOND QUALITY (Imported).

Moguls.....	\$8 75	Fortified, Dark.....	\$9 00
Dark and Light.....	8 75	Gold Fortified.....	9 00
Moguls, series 11.....	8 75	Gold Fortified.....	9 00
Dark and Light.....	8 75	Gold Fortified.....	9 00
Fortified, Light.....	9 00	Gold Fortified.....	9 00

DOMESTICS.

GROSS.

Stamplings, calico.....	\$1 50	Grand Pheas, set pattern backs, as sorted colors.....	\$36 00
Stamplings, calico.....	2 00	Grand Pheas, set pattern backs, as sorted colors.....	36 00
Stamplings, calico.....	2 00	Grand Pheas, set pattern backs, as sorted colors.....	36 00
Stamplings, calico.....	2 00	Grand Pheas, set pattern backs, as sorted colors.....	36 00
Stamplings, calico.....	2 00	Grand Pheas, set pattern backs, as sorted colors.....	36 00

WOOLLEY & CO.'S ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS.

Gilt Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, per doz.....	\$11 00
Gilt Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, per doz.....	11 00
Gilt Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, per doz.....	11 00
Gilt Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, per doz.....	11 00
Gilt Moguls, series 105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112, per doz.....	11 00

NOS. MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.

1. Steamboats, assorted star and calico backs.....	\$21 00
No. 2. Moguls, assorted star and calico backs.....	28
3. Eureka, assorted star and calico backs.....	31
4. Decatur, assorted star and calico backs.....	31
12. Star Eagle, half linen, assorted star and calico backs.....	72
6. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
33. Eagle, American flag back, enameled.....	54
23. Decatur, fancy backs, enameled.....	48
45. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
35. Great Mogul, Enchere, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
26. Great Mogul, Solo, fancy backs, enameled.....	48
17. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
30. Eagle, fancy backs, extra enameled, in gold.....	96
31. Great Mogul, illuminated backs, extra super-enameled.....	84
40. Congress Corners.....	96
32. Great Mogul, illuminated, gold backs.....	108
15. Enchere, fancy backs, Congress Corners.....	72

Discount, 10 per cent.

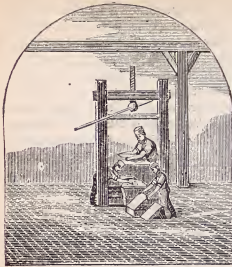
STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

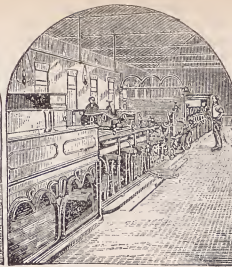
No. 50, 1 part, per doz.....	\$5 50
No. 51, 2 parts, per doz.....	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, per doz.....	8 50

POST OFFICE BOXES.

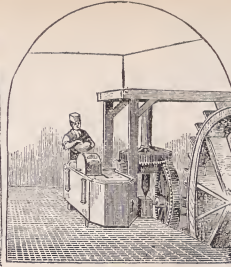
No. 50, 1 part, per doz.....	\$5 50
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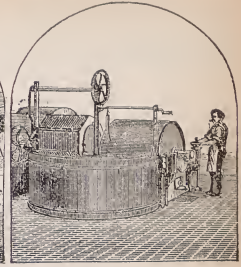
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

ANDREW'S MARQUETERIE

BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS.

WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,

Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$3 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE

158 William Street,
NEW YORK.



LEAD AND TIN FOIL.

Many metals and alloys can be hammered or rolled into thin sheets, and in this operation the ordinary molecular structure, which they have when cast, is changed, and they become more condensed. Among these metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, platinum, lead, zinc, aluminium, iron, nickel, and their alloys; other metals are not malleable but brittle, and cannot be rolled or hammered out alone, nor drawn into wire.

Beside the noble metals, which were used by the oldest civilized nations, bronze (an alloy of copper and tin) was also employed by the ancients for useful utensils, for at the present day a glance at Pompeii teaches us how extraordinary artistic and neat were the water vessels, stands and holders of all kinds, as well as the water spouts adorned with bronze figures. We know that the Romans, and perhaps the Phœnicians, obtained their tin from England. But the common metals then known, like copper, tin, lead and iron, were not prepared in such large quantities, and, consequently, must then have represented a much higher relative value than now.

Lead, which occurs in nature, for the greater part in combination with sulphur only, as sulphide of lead (galena), is the easiest of all metals to reduce from its ore, being obtained at a comparatively low point of fusion. For this reason, as well as on account of the frequent deposits of lead ore in the old world, especially in Greece, Sardinia and Spain, civilized nations employed metallic lead extensively for pipes and in sheets. In almost every house newly excavated in Pompeii there may be seen the thick cast lead pipes with the names of different firms and the place of manufacture cast upon them. These antiquities are chiefly preserved in the museum at Naples. Not only Rome and Greece made use of this easily fusible metal, but even the still older nations of India and China possessed, and still possess at the present time, great skill in smelting lead and tin. Proofs of this are the well known genuine tea chests which are lined with lead and soldered up in China for shipment.

The Chinese employ an alloy of lead with some tin and copper to prepare metallic foil as thin as paper, in which large lots of tightly pressed tea are packed and shipped to all parts of the globe. The fusible alloy is melted and poured on a smooth stone, and as the mass solidifies slowly, because the amount of heat for fusing can only be small, the Chinese workman has time enough to throw a second smooth stone upon the still liquid mass, and finally, in primitive style, jump upon it so as to increase the pressure. The Chinese people are so extraordinarily conservative in their customs that we cannot expect that this method of making sheet lead will suffer any advance by the introduction of rolling or hammering. In Europe, especially in Germany, it is not so long since men were obliged to work with very limited aids. Then there sprang up in Venice, and afterward in Nuremberg, the mirror makers, who employed their tin foil with mercury for covering the glass plates.

A mirror of the size that we are accustomed to have now could not be obtained in the last century, because the sheets of tin foil were not large enough to make them; besides, the wide cylinders for mirror glass could not then be made.

The demand for larger sheets of metal was satisfied gradually by the progress and exten-

sion of machine building, although larger plates of copper, tin and iron had already been hammered out with great skill. A few decades ago snuff was packed in rolled lead foil, but this has been prohibited for a long time. In its place has appeared pure tin foil, which is quite cheap on account of its great thinness and small specific gravity. By reason of its manufacture in larger quantities and new discoveries of tin ore in Australia, the price of tin foil has fallen to one-half its previous price.

Tin foil is chiefly used for a reliable air-tight covering. Like the well known tin boxes used for preserving food on a sea voyage, so wrapping an article in tin foil protects it from the external air, so that it does not decay. Extract of meat, sausages, cheese, &c., are protected in this way.

On the other hand, tin foil prevents evaporation and drying, as of snuff, wine, liquors, bouquets of flowers, &c. The air-tight metallic wrappers preserve the costly odors and perfumes of many fine articles, as chocolate, fine cigars, vanilla, cosmetics; there is, in fact, no more reliable protection against the volatilization of valuable odorous substances than the non-poisonous metallic foil referred to. Not only is this object accomplished, but with it are combined neatness and elegance, the useful and the agreeable, since the silver white, polished, and mirror-like shining metal makes a better impression of neatness than any other envelope for a commercial article. This exterior at once adorns the contents and indicates their high value.—A. Anderssohn.

MRS. SIDDONS AND SOME OF LISTON'S DROLLERIES.

It was while we were living in Covent Garden that Mrs. Siddons returned to the stage for one night and acted *Lady Randolph* for my father's benefit. Of course, I heard much discourse about this, to us, important and exciting event, and used all my small powers of persuasion to be taken to see her. My father, who loved me very much, and spoiled me not a little, carried me, early in the afternoon, into the market-place, and showed me the dense mass of people which filled the whole piazza, in patient expectation of admission to the still unopened doors. This was by way of proving to me how impossible it was to grant my request. However that might then appear, it was granted, for I was in the theater at the beginning of the performance; but I can now remember nothing of it but the appearance of a solemn female figure in black, and the tremendous roar of public greeting which welcomed her, and must, I suppose, have terrified my childish senses, by the impression I still retain of it; and this is the only occasion on which I saw my aunt in public. Liston, the famous comedian, was at this time a member of the Durham company, and, though he began his career there by reciting Collins's Ode to the Fusions, attired in a pea-green coat, buckskins, top boots, and powder, with a scroll in his hand, and followed this essay of his powers with the tragic actor's battle-horse, the part of *Hamlet*, he soon found his peculiar gift to lie in the diametrically opposite direction of broad farce. Of this he was perpetually interpolating original specimens in the gravest performance of his fellow actors; on one occasion, suddenly presenting to Mrs. Stephen Kemble, as she stood disheveled at the side scene, ready to go on the stage as Ophelia in her madness, a basket with carrots, turnips, onions, leeks and

pot-herbs, instead of the conventional flowers and straws of the stage maniac, which sent the fair representative of *Ophelia* on in a broad grin, with ill-suppressed fury and laughter, which must have given quite an original character of verisimilitude to the insanity she counterfeited. On another occasion he sent all the little chorister boys on, in the lugubrious funeral procession in *Romeo and Juliet* with pieces of brown paper in their hands to wipe their tears with. The suppression of that very dreadful piece of stage pageantry has at last, I believe, been conceded to the better taste of modern audiences; but even in my time it was still performed, and an exact representation of a funeral procession, such as one meets every day in Rome, with torch-bearing priests, and bier covered with its black velvet pall, embroidered with skull and cross bones, with a corpse-like figure stretched upon it, marched round the stage chanting some portion of the fine Roman Catholic requiem music. I have twice been in the theater when persons have been seized with epilepsy during that ghastly exhibition, and think the good judgment that has discarded such a mimicry of a solemn religious ceremony highly commendable. Another evening, Liston, having painted Fanny Kemble's face like a clown's, posted her at one of the stage side doors to confront her mother, poor Mrs. Stephen Kemble, entering at the opposite side to perform some dismally serious scene of dramatic pathos, who, on suddenly beholding this grotesque apparition of her daughter, fell into convulsions of laughter and coughing, and half audible exclamations of "Go away, Fanny! I'll tell your father, miss!" which must have had the effect of a sudden seizure of madness to the audience, accustomed to the rigid decorum of the worthy woman in the discharge of her theatrical duties.—Mrs. Kemble's "*Old Woman's Gossip*" in *August Atlantic*.

TASTE IN INDUSTRIAL ART.

One of the demands of the age is for useful articles which are also beautiful. It is no longer possible to dispose of works like those of the last generation, which on the score of utility were good enough, but were at the same time frightfully ugly. Even the ornamentation seemed a hideous nightmare. Today the best taste seeks an article perfectly adapted in form and construction to the material and the use, and then appropriately ornamented. Beauty is becoming an important element of commercial valuation. Several lines of goods are to-day monopolized by England and France because they have the workmen who can produce work not only good but beautiful. Decoration has an important part to play in the processes of manufacture, and each year it becomes greater. People ask for artistic work, and where it is to be found are ready to pay for it; and the value is in proportion to the beauty of design and general art value. This fact being generally recognized in this country, the manufacturers are constantly attempting to make goods "attractive," as they term it, by which they generally mean the addition of ornamentation either to the article or the package. Too frequently the practical man, understanding his trade and its details perfectly, and thinking that the goods must be improved in appearance, undertakes to make ornamental designs. Self-confidence carries him through, together with the advice of some friend and a talk with the local artist. The effort is good, commendable, but, except

in the rarest cases, is a failure. The man is, of course, disappointed; the work does not sell as much better when ornamented as was expected, and in many cases the manufacturer sorrowfully returns to a plain style, saying that art does not pay in his line of business. The manufacturer began in good faith to improve his goods, and he brought to bear upon their art aspect the same kind of talent by which he had succeeded in inventing, trusting with Yankee assurance that his inventive ability and business tact would be as successful in one case as the other. Naturally, he fails, but does not understand why. The trouble is, true art is no more to be comprehended by a few weeks of study and an application of one's ingenuity, than is the national literature of a country to whose language one is a stranger. Even "taste" in art is not a thing that is born in a man. Art education is needed to enable our manufacturers to compete with those of other nations. Third rate artisans from Europe come over here, and by reason of a slight art training obtained in the schools, are able to step into the designing departments of our shops, and practically take control of them. Even in what we boast of as art work in the matter of silver and gold, the American manufacturer too often goes abroad for his ideas. Surely, with unrivaled skill of hand, we are to expect good things in such a case; but here again comes in the lack of art education. Our workmen, incapable of originating a good thing, are also incapable of knowing or recognizing the best art when they see it, and so our good workmen copy inferior things from abroad when the best are equally accessible. England recognized the need of art instruction as long ago as 1851, and set herself about the work of giving her manufacturers workmen who understood art. In this country the same thing is needed to a much greater degree than it was in England, for at that time she had but two rivals, while we to-day must fight against three, at least, who are twenty years in advance of us in artistic development. Some of our large cities are making advances in the right direction. Boston has an industrial art school; so has New York; but we fear that in this city it is more artistic than industrial, and the practical side is put too much in the back ground. Cincinnati has an industrial school whose influence is manifested in a variety of ways. Her manufacturers are decidedly benefited by it. Milwaukee, also, has an industrial art school, and from the report of the citizens' committee, which is before us, we judge that the results are of the most satisfactory character. In a comparatively short time American manufactures must enter foreign markets and come into competition with foreign manufactures, if they would thrive. Of home manufactures we have no fears when the simple matter of utility is to be considered. In that they will be without rivals, but foreign goods will be incomparably ahead of them the moment that decoration is attempted. Instruction in drawing is elementary art instruction, and this we must have. The subject is one that has a great practical interest for our readers, and while we do not now give it that exact practical application that it admits of, we hope to do so in the future, and point out its bearing in connection with sheet metal work, ornamental and light founding, plated work, and many other branches especially dependent upon decorative talent for their success.—Iron Age.

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A new carmine lake of coal tar may be obtained when the former substance, after being washed with water, and before drying, is heated with caustic soda; then a carmine-red lake will be obtained, soluble in water.

CEMENT FOR METAL AND GLASS.—To cement metal to glass, mix two parts of powdered white litharge and one part of dry white lead into a dough, with boiled linseed oil and lac copal. Coat the metal with this cement and gently press the glass into it.

The best method of tinning metallic surfaces is that of immersing them in a bath of molten tin, the surface of which is kept free from oxide by means of a layer of chloride of ammonium (sal ammoniac). An even and regular coating of the metal is thus obtained speedily and with little trouble.

The following is given as a good recipe for wax, in tracing designs in hair lines on zinc with a pen, to protect the zinc from nitric acid used to etch the design on the metal: A mixture of equal parts of asphaltum, Burgundy pitch, and beeswax; melt them in an earthen pipkin, stir well, and pour into cold water. Use warm.

AN INDELIBLE RED INK.—D. Elsner states that an indelible red ink can be prepared as follows: Equal parts, by weight, of coppers and clovebush, both in fine powder and sifted, are rubbed up with linseed oil with a muller, and finally squeezed through cloth. The thick paste can be employed for writing or stamping wooden or cotton goods, and the color remains fast after the goods have been bleached. The reds usually employed are not fast colors, and do not resist the action of bleaching agents.

BRONZING IRON WIRE ARTICLES.—Clean the wire perfectly and then immerse it in a solution of sulphate of copper null covered with a coating of metallic copper. Immerse the articles in the following solution: verdigris, two ounces; sal-ammoniac, one ounce; vinegar, one pint, diluted with water until it tastes only slightly metallic, then boil for a few minutes and filter. The articles are steeped in this liquor at the boiling point until the desired effect is produced; then wash carefully in hot water, and dry.

Pictures may be transferred to painted surfaces in the following manner: Cover the ground with an even coat of light colored carriage varnish, which should be allowed to dry equally as dry as if for gilding. If the print to be transferred be colored, soak it in salt and water; if not colored, use water alone. Remove superfluous water by pressing between blotting pads, and then place the picture face down upon the varnish, pressing it smooth. When the varnish is dry, dampen the paper and rub it off with the finger. The picture will be found upon the varnish, and another coat of the latter should be added to bring out the effect. This process answers equally well for glass or metal surfaces.

A CEMENT TO STOP FLAWS OR CRACKS IN WOOD OF ANY COLOR.—Put any quantity of the savdest of the same wool your work is made with into an earthen pan, pour boiling water on it, stir well, and let it remain for a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it; then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste; put it into a coarse cloth and squeeze all the moisture from it. Keep for use, and when wanted mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make it into a paste; rub it well into the cracks, or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean off your work, and if carefully done you will scarcely discern the imperfection.

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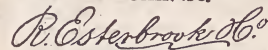
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THE AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY.

The article known as plumbago or graphite, or more familiarly, though incorrectly, as black lead, is one of the various forms of carbon, and is by the most scientific authorities considered of vegetable origin. For more than three centuries it has been known to commerce and applied to a variety of purposes. Its earliest use was doubtless for the manufacture of lead pencils. As long ago as 1565 lead pencils were made from the plumbago taken from the Borrowdale mine, Cumberland, England. The pencils were very rudely fashioned, and the mineral was used in its crude state. For a long time this mine yielded the best graphite that was known, but at present it furnishes only small quantities of a very inferior grade. Plumbago is found in many countries of Europe and Asia, the best coming from Germany and Ceylon. In the United States it has been discovered in Georgia, Pennsylvania, New York and elsewhere. Improvements in the manufacture of lead pencils date from 1795, when a French chemist, M. Conté, invented the process of mixing the graphite with such proportions of pure clay as would enable the production of any desired shade of color or degree of hardness. His method, with further improvements, is essentially that adopted by all modern manufacturers of lead pencils. As every one knows, the German house of Faber is the oldest concern in this line, having been established in 1761, and for many years it was thought that no one else could possibly make pencils equal to Faber's.

The American Lead Pencil Company, of New York, makes its own leads from the crude material, which it imports in large quantities, chiefly from Bohemia, where the finest quality for pencil-making is found. This company was established in 1865, and its success has been so rapid that it has for several years occupied an extensive factory in Hoboken, N. J., where it is now turning out pencils of nearly four hundred different styles at the rate of upward of three hundred gross per day. The factory, situated on Clinton street, Hoboken, is a substantial three-story brick building, fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet in area, with an addition of one story in height, and measuring fifty by seventy-five feet. About one hundred and fifty hands are employed, who are enabled to accomplish the daily production through the aid of valuable mechanical improvements introduced and patented by Mr. Edward Weissenborn, the manufacturing partner. The machinery is operated by an engine of fifty horse-power, and the entire factory is heated by steam. The crude plumbago, which is received in casks weighing about a thousand pounds each, is refined by floating it in water through a series of tanks, the coarser particles sinking in the first, those somewhat finer in the next, and so on until the finest and purest are deposited in the last tank. While still in a semi-fluid condition, it is drawn off into shallow earthen pans which are placed in dry rooms, steam heated to about one hundred and fifty degrees, until all the water is evaporated. A peculiar kind of clay, also brought from Germany, is treated in a similar manner, and the two materials, mixed in suitable proportions, together with certain chemicals, are ground together under heavy pressure in revolving mills. The material is again dried, and a second time moistened and ground to the consistency of fine soft mud, which possesses a wonderful degree of tenacity.

By means of a heavy screw press the plastic mass is then forced through iron tubes with five openings at the bottom, emerging in the shape of thin narrow ribbons. The object of this operation is to thoroughly amalgamate the ingredients. Then follows pressure through small brass dies, square, round, hexagonal or oval, which form the leads. These are next cut to proper lengths, straightened, dried, and placed in crucibles to be calcined at a very high temperature. Each crucible holds about thirty-five gross of leads, and the process requires about fifteen hours, after which the leads are ready for enclosure in the wood. Red cedar, from Cedar Keys, Florida, is the only wood used in this establishment. It is received in the log and taken to the saw mill on the second floor, where it is first reduced to planks and then to sticks about three inches square. These sticks are next sawn into pencil lengths and then into thin slabs, each wide enough to make six pencils. These pieces are of two thicknesses, the halves which are to be grooved for the reception of the leads being a little thicker than those which are to be glued upon them. After seasoning in dry rooms for about five weeks, the wood is carefully sorted into different grades, run through machines which make the thickness exactly uniform, and then is ready for the grooving machines.

The leads are now laid in place, secured by glue, the tops glued on, and the completed slabs are pressed in large piles until dry. Next the blocks are run through shaping machines, wonderful pieces of automatic mechanism, which cut the pencils apart, turning them out in round or any desired form, with astonishing rapidity. They are then polished and varnished in self-feeding machines, or if fancy colors are desired are stained by contact with coloring materials in revolving cylinders. In some instances the wood is stained while still in the flat, making beautiful imitations of black walnut, rosewood, &c. The "satin finish" is a beautiful style, the natural grain of the wood being brought out with fine effect. The pencils are next taken to the upper floor, where the ends are squared, the name of the company, and the marks designating the grade of the pencils stamped in gold or silver leaf, when they are ready to be counted, labelled and packed for shipment. The greater portion of the work in this department is performed by girls, who acquire great dexterity in their several specialties. There are several other portions of the factory which include the draughting room, where all the machinery is designed; the machine shop, where it is built and repairs are executed; the pattern room, containing a large and valuable collection; the blacksmith shop, the storeroom, filled with chemicals, oils, paints, &c.; the printing department, where all the labels are produced; and the warehouse, in which immense quantities of plumbago or stored. The establishment is complete, as, with the exception of the steam engine, every machine in the factory is made on the premises, from original designs, and the improvements are far in advance of those adopted by the most celebrated pencil-makers of the old world. The leading styles of pencils include many varieties for commercial use, drawing pencils of the finest quality, tablet pencils, artists' pencils, with black or colored leads; carpenters' pencils, red and blue, and colored crayons of various tints. The latest specialty is the "Centennial," a grade of pencil designed particularly for commercial purposes. It is made both round and hexagon, of

selected wood, polished to show the natural grain, and is stamped in silver, upon one side, "1776—Centennial—1786. Patented September 2, 1873," and on the other side with the name of the company in full. The lead is of fine quality, uniform in grade, and the pencil is placed before the public as unsurpassed by anything intended for similar purposes that can be produced in Europe. The company has recently introduced an entire novelty in the pencil line, called the Copying Ink Crayon, which makes a mark that cannot be erased by the use of rubber, and documents can be copied in the same manner as if written with ink. Five or six consecutive impressions can be taken when the manuscript is first moistened, and the copies are clear and distinct. The lead is composed of plumbago mingled with certain chemical ingredients, and the application of moisture converts it into absolute ink. This company also manufactures a very large variety of penholders, using for this purpose the small strips of wood that are formed in sawing up the stock for pencils. A full assortment of these, as well as of all their various styles of lead pencils will be found at the company's salesrooms, Nos. 483 and 485 Broadway, N. Y., and in the stock of stationers and dealers in fancy goods throughout the country.

LIGHT OBSERVED IN GRINDING HARD STONES.

At the agate polishing establishment in Oldenburg, a phenomenon has been observed for the past century that has as yet, perhaps, attracted too little attention from scientific men. Under very powerful friction, such as can only be produced by the machinery at those works, hard stones become splendidly luminous and transparent throughout. In this establishment the axis of an undershot water wheel reaches into the grinding room, where four or five grindstones rotate vertically; over each is brought a gutter, so that a constant small stream of water pours upon the stone. The grindstones themselves are entirely faultless. They are about five feet in diameter, and make three revolutions in a second, so that the grinding surface that passes the object pressed against it amounts to thirty-two English miles per hour. When grinding, the workman lies on his belly, his chest on a semi-cylindrical hollowed tool, his feet stretched out behind, braced against a post fixed in the floor. With both hands he presses the stone to be polished firmly against the grindstone, bringing his whole weight to bear upon it. The muscular strength brought to bear is very great, and the work performed with intermissions of equal times of rest and work. Some experiments were made in this workshop by Noggerath in broad daylight. He observed that as long as a stone of the hardness of quartz was pressed against the revolving grindstone there was produced an intense red light, which at the same time radiated around the object and emitted numerous sparks. This experience was the same with all hard stones, which appear almost like red hot iron, and it really looks as if the hands must be severely burnt. All the stones become warm in grinding, but not very hot. Chalcedony gave a magnificent fiery red light; chrysoprase, a little red light; rock crystal, a beautiful rose red; coralline, a superb red light, the color being evidently increased by the natural hue of the stone. Amethyst gave a pale violet, while numerous opaque stones gave no light at all.

FRENCH RED TAPE.

We know a little of red tape in England, but our practice of it is altogether infantine compared to that which prevails in France. Red tape there is a power against which no man since Napoleon has been able to contend; it is one of the great forces of the Commonwealth. If King, Lords, Commons, and the press existed in France red tape would rank with them as the fifth element of the State. And lest this comparison should seem exaggerated to English readers, we will at once supply a proof of its precision. One day, three years ago, Duke d'Audifret-Pasquier, the president of the commission appointed to examine into the contracts made during the campaign, had a warm discussion with General Suzanne, who was then Director of Matériel at the Ministry at War. Excited by the wrongs he had discovered, and somewhat, perhaps, by his touchy temper too, the Duke lashed out against the "bureaus," and spoke most bitterly of their inert stolidity, of their lifeless routine, and of the barrier which they oppose to all real progress. The General answered: "It is ungrateful of you to abuse the 'bureaus'; it is they who furnish to all you politicians the means of making revolutions." The observation was singularly cynical, but it showed a keen appreciation of the facts of the situation. France is, in reality, governed by the "bureaus"—"les Ministres passent, les bureaux restent."—*Blackwood*.

SPECIMEN OF ARABIC ARITHMETIC.

Until during the last quarter century the arithmetics introduced into Turkey by the American missionaries crowded out the Turkish text-books, multiplication was taught in the Turkish schools according to the following rule: Add together the numbers to be multiplied; take the right hand figure of the sum for the left hand figure of the product; subtract both multiplier and multiplicand from ten, and multiply the remainders for the right hand figure of the product. Thus:

9.....	10-9..1
3.....	10-3..7
12.....	7....27

This is but a fair specimen of Arabic arithmetic. Of course the rule is applicable only to single numbers, and is subject to innumerable exceptions. For ingenious puzzles with numbers the Arabian has no equal.—*International Review*.

NATURE'S PAPER.—Rice-paper is made in China from the pith of a great tree; not at all as we make paper from poplar-wood, but by simply cutting it into thin slices. And thousands of years before Moses was born the Egyptians made paper from the great papyrus, or paper reed, by carefully peeling out the thin layer between the bark and the fleshy stem and pressing and drying the pieces into sheets. Many a story of ancient times has been found written on this paper, and stored away among the linen wrappings of the Egyptian mummies, just as well preserved and as legible as if it had been written last year.

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He comes from a chronically borrowing family. The other day he went to a neighbor's for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't got anything but sweet milk," said the woman, pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

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EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.

The French National Assembly holds its sittings in Versailles, distant eleven miles from Paris. The latter is the real seat of the government, and it became therefore important to introduce a means of communication by which official documents could be transmitted between the two places, at any moment when required, with great rapidity. For this purpose the pneumatic method has been successfully employed, and letters and packages are now sent through, in either direction, in eight minutes' time, being at an average velocity of more than eighty miles an hour.

To produce this enormous velocity, the tubes being only four inches in diameter—requires the use of three steam engines having an aggregate of one hundred and fifty horse-power, besides other extensive apparatus, described as follows in a recent number of the *Engineer*:

When it was found necessary to connect Paris and Versailles by means of a pneumatic tube, it was impossible to make use of the method adopted in Paris, which only gives the required speed over the distance of about one mile. This problem was to apply the same force along a line from eleven to twelve miles in length. This result has been obtained by the adoption of an apparatus called a relay, which, placed at very points along the line, acts upon the train and urges it at full speed to the next station. The column of air within the tube is set in action by forcing or by exhaustion, and the two operations are employed concurrently, but in a novel manner.

As in the pneumatic telegraph, a series of boxes are used to form a train; the impulse is given by forcing the air in at one end of the tube and exhausting it at the other; the pressure accumulated in the reservoirs comes into action at the moment the train passes a relay, and continues until the arrival of the train at the next post, when it is taken up by another reservoir, and so on to the end.

The line is double, up and down, and each is divided into sixteen sections of 3,650 feet in length, and each section has its relay. The necessary motive power is obtained from three stations, one at each end of the line, the other in the middle. The last is the most important, and comprises two engines of fifty horse power each, with pumps capable of exhausting the 280 cubic yards contained in the part of the line it serves in ten minutes, at the same time storing it in the reservoirs under the pressure of one atmosphere, necessary to supply successively behind the train 188 cubic yards of air, representing eleven miles in length. The two stations at the ends of the line have each two engines of twenty-five horse power, with pumps, which in ten minutes exhaust nearly three miles of line, and which at the same time compress in the reservoirs sufficient air to fill, at the moment required, double that length of line.

The reservoirs at each of these three stations are connected by means of cast iron tubing, 5 inches in diameter, placed in the same excavation as the main tubes, at a depth of 2½ feet, and opposite each relay a branch is connected with a reservoir containing 20 cubic yards of air for the service of the relay in both directions. The relays are placed under the main tubes in a small chamber closed by a trap similar to those used for sewers. The exhaust relays are placed at two points, each one quarter of the length of the line from the end, and consequently with half the length of the

line between them. The exhaust receivers are much larger than the others, and they are connected with the central establishment by means of cast iron pipes 4 inches in diameter, which contribute to regulate the action of the exhausting engine. In order to insure regularity in working, large reservoirs are also placed at each end of the line, and all the accumulators of pressure are in communication with each other. At the central station, the capacity of the pressure reservoirs is 80 cubic yards, and those at the termini half that amount. The exhaust reservoirs have a capacity of 97 cubic yards at the central station, of 60 cubic yards at each intermediary station, and of 52 cubic yards at each terminus. The last-named are not in communication with the rest, and thus 5½ miles of tubing are dispensed with.

With this arrangement no obstacle can arrest the movement of the trains; the pressure in the reservoirs is an atmosphere higher than that of the ordinary air. The train is introduced through a kind of sluice gate, or chamber, closed by means of a valve at the entrance of the line, and the train is furnished with a piston fitted with leather, which has precisely the contour of the tube. When the train is in place, the valve is opened and the pressure turned on. With a pressure of one atmosphere behind, and a partial vacuum in front, the train starts with a speed of 130 feet per second, or 7,800 feet per minute; and at the moment of passing the first pressure relay, at 3,650 feet from the terminus, it opens behind it a large valve, which places the line in communication with the reservoir of 20 cubic yards placed at the foot of the relay, and this second current of air takes up the work. When the train arrives at a station, an electric bell informs the attendant at the station last past, and he closes the valve there.

In order to suspend the current of air of one relay, after the train has entered the next station, the pressure itself is made use of to set in motion a piston in the cylinder; this piston moves, of course, at the same rate as the current of air, and it is so calculated that the piston stops at the end of the section. Admission is thus cut off, but the tube is full of compressed air. When the train has passed the third and fourth sections of the line, and has arrived at the first vacuum relay, the compressed air which follows the train acts on a piston freed by the train, and this piston enters rapidly into a cylinder with a valve, which puts the up line in communication with the exhaust of 60 cubic yards at this station. The compressed air escapes rapidly through a safety valve placed above the exhaust relay. As soon as the train has passed the fourth section, the current of air of the relay presses on the exhaust valve, closing the line, and the train proceeds at the same rate as before; but by a special arrangement the speed slackens towards the terminus to avoid any shock. The time occupied in the transit is eight minutes.

The pneumatic tube itself is formed of wrought iron tubes brazed, 4 inches interior diameter, with a thickness of ¼ inch, and weighing about 26 lbs. per meter run—8 lbs. per foot. They are joined together by means of six bolts with an India rubber washer between. In places the tube is curved, but the radius generally exceeds 19 feet.

The working of the line is regulated throughout by electric signals, and a special wire connects all the pressure relays, and tells whether they are in action or not. The carrier pistons are of iron, with an interior diameter of 3½

inches, and 9 inches in length; the boxes are placed in a case which is slightly conical. On the outer surface of the carrier pistons are fixed two strips of metal which are turned to 3/16 inches, and started longitudinally so as to produce rotation; this arrangement causes the wear to be equally distributed, and, should a grain of sand get into the tube, it prevents stoppage by friction. The piston is also hollow and similarly provided, and between the two strips of metal there is a series of openings into the interior to receive any dust which may arise from the wear of material. The packing leather is fixed solidly between two washers by means of a bolt at the end.

The exhaust relay consists of a piston which enters a vertical cylinder, and draws with it a disk, which closes the pneumatic line, and a valve, which opens a large rectangular orifice communicating with the reservoirs. The top of the cylinder in which the piston moves is connected by a tube with the back part of the valve above mentioned, and above the valve is a grating closed by a clack. The piston is held down by means of a bolt until the passage of the train, when the adjoining pressure relay comes into action. The piston thus released has then its upper portion in relation with the exhaust and the lower acted upon by the pressure of two atmospheres, and therefore it rises rapidly into the cylinder and closes the line, at the same time opening the lower valve by which the exhaust is effected; all the air at a pressure superior to that of the atmosphere has been expelled by the safety valve placed above, so that the aspiration only draws off air at the normal pressure. The pressure relay is the main feature of the arrangement; but should it not act, the train is only retarded, not stopped.

Each of the pressure relays is in immediate communication with its reservoir of 20 cubic yards for accumulating the pressure. These reservoirs are formed of iron plate like ordinary boilers, and are tested to about 570 lbs. per square inch; they are made cylindrical in form, the ends being closed with a single plate; they are 16 feet 6½ inches long, and 6 feet 6½ inches in diameter; the exhaust receivers differ from the others by having their ends concave without and convex within. The tubes which connect the relays of pressure are about 5 inches in diameter, and those of the exhaust 4 inches. The pumps make forty strokes a minute, are single action, with cylinders 3 feet 3½ inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke; they draw or force nearly 1 cubic yard of air at each complete stroke of the piston.

A Vicksburger who prides himself on his choice language was over in Louisiana the other day on business, and stopping at a farm house to get a drink of water, the woman remarked that the crops stood in great need of rain.

"Yes, rain is the great desideratum," he replied, as he handed the dipper back.

"Mary! Mary!" yelled the woman, in a loud tone.

A white-headed girl of sixteen came out of the back room in response to the call, and the mother here continued:

"Take a squar view of him, Mary! He don't look as though he knew enough to plough cotton, and yet he has just got off a word as long as from here to the mule pen and back, and he may be holdin' on to more!"

The Vicksburger walked right away from there.—*Vicksburg Herald*.

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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

NO. 55.

NEW GOODS.

The demands of trade compel new productions, and its extent may, to a certain degree, be gathered from the quantity of goods produced to meet its requirements. In going over the field, it is hard to believe, in view of the ample provision made for the fall trade, that there has been any dullness in business, and a visitor to one of the large emporiums might be well inclined to doubt it. The market is well supplied, and among those who are foremost in catering to the popular tastes are

HENRY LEVY & SON,

who have lately been filling up their stocks of staple lines and fancy articles for the stationery trade. This house has been prominent in presenting attractions to the trade, both in the class of goods offered and in respect to prices, equaling, and frequently surpassing in these important qualifications, its competitors in business. In recent additions to its stock, both of importations and domestic manufactures, it has supplied a variety of useful and ornamental articles deserving notice, and to which attention is called in the following summary: In the line of leather goods are to be found a full supply of articles covering almost innumerable varieties of styles and objects, from the smallest to the largest, and in every combination of utility and fancy. There are sewing and dressing cases for travelers' use, containing small conveniences in very compact form; brushes in cases; Russia leather goods for physicians' use, in desk and pocket form; watch cases, which protect the inclosures from dust; brushes in cases, and many other articles in Russia which will be noted in due course. The court-plaster cases are of great variety and novelty.

In mantel and bureau ornaments this firm makes a good show, and offers many suggestions likely to please the popular taste. A line of thermometers in different patterns, and encased in Russia, are pleasing in their combination of the useful and beautiful. Inkstands in Russia and gilt make handsome ornaments, and segar stands and tobacco receptacles are presented in styles which make them beautiful. The line of "roll up" writing cases in wood and Russia is very complete. These goods contain all the necessary appliances for their use, with copying sheets, and are invaluable for travelers.

A great variety of sewing cases was noted. These goods come in Russia, with rich silk or satin linings, some of them with musical attachments, and are sold at prices ranging from three dollars per dozen to forty dollars each. This firm displays a handsome line of wicker-work baskets in leather and silk fittings of different colors. The odor cases come in new

patterns in Russia, and also with nickel platings, and contain from two to four flacons each. Drinking cups come in canvas and Russia cases, and the most complete style has a combination of knife, fork, spoon, flask and napkin. The largest is in Russia with lock and key. These goods cost \$16.50 to \$36 per dozen.

Card boxes are made for single and double packs, and in Russia leather, at \$4.50 to \$18 per dozen. Bezique is in different styles, and there are boxes for different games of cards.

The styles of calendars are numerous and handsome, and are carried out in Russia, ivory and wood. Music rolls are made in Russia and canvas, costing from \$5 to \$22.50 per dozen.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

Levy & Son make a specialty of this line of goods, and they offer them in styles suitable for glove wearers of every degree. The cheapest are sold at \$30 per dozen, and are made of cloth so closely imitating leather that the difference to a person not an expert is imperceptible. These boxes contain glove stretchers which are retained from falling out by a new device, together with glove buttoners, and are made up with gusset bottoms to accommodate a dozen pairs of gloves or handkerchiefs. They are made up also in imitation Russia and Russia, and in canvas with bronze and nickel-plated trimmings, and with glass tops. Other styles are made especially for long gloves, and are lined with white silk, or with satin velvet, in eight different colors of choice shades. The bronze trimmings on some of these goods are elegant, and specially worthy of remark.

JEWEL CASES.

These are to be had in Russia, nickel trimmed, at \$13.50 each. In other styles they vary in price from \$1.50 to \$40.

DRESSING CASES.

This firm also displays a full line of dressing cases, ranging in price from \$12 per dozen to \$100 each. These goods are elegantly gotten up, and are complete in every appointment. Some of the styles are in glass fittings, in which the different articles are secured from dust and other injury. Cases for boys are sold at \$1.75. There is a large and handsome line of these goods for ladies.

This house is now manufacturing a line of roll-up dressing cases, unfurnished, and lined throughout with water-proof cloth.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Messrs. Levy have a full line of Scotch goods, for many kinds of use, such as sewing fittings, on a card containing five pieces, at \$30 per gross; fruit knives, with ivory blades, \$2.75 per dozen; pin-cushions on cards, assorted, at \$3 per dozen. There is also to be found a handsome assortment of paper cutters in pearl and ivory, and with deer's foot handles; thimbles

in silver and gilt, with porcelain linings; rubber tobacco pouches, silk lined, in fantastic forms; pen-wipers, in varied shapes, at \$9 to \$30 per gross, &c. Special lines of dominoes and chess are offered at prices lower than those of any other house in the city. Some of the largest houses are buying these goods from this firm. Of card counters, bone, &c., for different games, there is a full stock. The line of cribbage boards is quite full. These are manufactured in Messrs. Levy's own factory abroad, at lower prices than, and of as good quality as, any in the market, and which they are selling in large quantities at low prices. The line of color boxes is ample, and comprises a new style for children's use, in combination with a transparent slate. Their stock comprises water and oil colors, the latter in some cases coming in hard colors, which are prepared to rub down in oil. The cheaper color boxes are sold at \$10 to \$60 per gross, while the finer line of goods are to be had at \$4 to \$10 per set. There is also a line of paints in carved walnut boxes, at \$2 to \$8 per dozen. Penholders, in a variety of styles in bone, pearl and wood, with carved handles, are also in stock. There is also a full line of camels' hair dampening brushes, porcelain slates, letter clips, and slate pencils. These last come in boxes, prepared as leads, and pointed for use, and can be sold to children at five cents per box.

BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

The display in this line comprises a series of ornaments for clocks, card-receivers inkstands, watch-stands, match-stands, and flower vases. They come in gilt, green and lacquered bronzes, and also in nickel plate. There is also a line of ivory, gilt wood, bronze and nickel photograph frames. The assortment of writing folios and desk pads in Russia and canvas is large and varied. Glove, collar and handkerchief boxes are to be had in sets as low as 80 cents per set. Collar and cuff boxes also appear in imitation Russia and canvas. The line of oval and round work-baskets is very full, and the goods are handsomely gotten up with satin linings and pearl and ivory fittings.

ALBUMS

of every style almost, Russia, morocco, bronze trimmed, musical, octavos and quartos. Some are made with glass slides for inserting pictures in the cover; others are made in box-form, showing 50 or 400 pictures. A novelty in these goods is shown in an easel style, which commends itself for convenience.

WORK-BOXES.

A full line of these goods is shown in various styles, furnished and unfurnished, at prices all the way from \$7 to \$48 per dozen, and \$5 to \$50 each. Some of them are in elegant woods,

with musical attachments, and silk, satin, or velvet linings.

In pearl, shell, Scotch and leather card cases there is much room for choice.

A handsome line of writing cases is shown in T. J. & J. Smith's (London) manufactures. These goods are substantial and complete.

A handsome line of liquor cases, with glasses and bottles, is also noticeable.

The writing cabinets, containing ink, paper and envelopes, are handsomely made, and adapted to parlor use.

INKS.

The assortment of inks is quite full. These come in Russia and gilt, and in cut glass with bronze trimmings and with elegant wood bases. Some are provided with envelope and paper cases and with letter scales. Prices vary from \$4.35 to \$18, \$30, and \$36 per dozen. The firm also shows a good line of inks for bankers' use, double and single, in nickel and in bronze.

A neat and convenient article for smokers is shown in a tripod stand, supplied with the requisite fittings for use. These stands are sold from \$2 to \$6 each.

This house also exhibits a full line of portemonnies in Russia and other styles, and of great variety of patterns. Opera glasses are offered at \$15 per dozen and upwards. The specimens of Japanese ware, mounted on willow stands for card receivers and for flower vases, are light and graceful.

DESKS.

In this department Levy & Sons have taken especial pride, and offer a line of goods equal to any in the market. In their imported stock are a variety of choice styles in fine woods, inlaid with pearl and of great density of patterns. They show a new line of papier mâché which they are offering at low prices. Their domestic goods come from their own hands and are guaranteed. In this review of new goods many features are necessarily omitted. Novelties are constantly arriving, and there are many cases yet unopened. It may be proper to add that this house, in addition to its other business, runs a full line of penmanship, brushes and sponges.

COMPLETION OF THE HELL GATE EXCAVATIONS.

On July 4, 1876, the great explosion which is to shatter the submarine rocks at Hallett's Point, and open a navigable channel for vessels of large draft, coming and going through Long Island Sound, to and from New York city, will take place; and, since, at least, we understand to be the present intention of those in charge of the work. The excavations were completed about two months ago, and the operation now in progress consists in the boring of the holes in which the heavy charges of nitro-glycerin are to be placed. These borings are about half finished, and will require the labor of two or three months longer, after which two months more will be occupied in inserting the charges.

The entire surface undermined measures 2½ acres, and the cuttings aggregate 7,542 feet in length, varying in height from 8 to 23 feet, and in width from 12 to 13 feet. There is a roof ten feet thick between the mine and the water; and the latter, at the outer edge of excavation, is 26 feet deep at low tide. Between the headings and galleries heavy piers are left, which now sustain the immense weight of rock and

water above. In each pier from ten to fifteen 2 and 3 inch holes are being drilled, and in the roof similar apertures are being made at intervals of five feet apart. All of these openings will be filled with nitro-glycerin, in charges of 8 and 10 pounds, and all will be connected together by gas pipe filled with the same explosive. This will be done during the cold weather, when the danger of hauling the nitro-glycerin is greatly diminished.

Previous to the explosion, the coffer dam will be broken away and the water allowed to fill the entire excavation, so that it will serve as a tauping. Then, by means of an electric fuse, the nitro-glycerin in the gas pipe will be fired, which will determine the blowing up of the whole affair. No fear is apprehended as to the result, since it has been determined that the explosion of half the charges will be sufficient to cave in the roof, and cause it to fall to the sunken floor, deepening the water at once to a proper depth, or necessitating but little dredging to complete the work.

The new operations at Flood Rock will involve still greater cuttings than at Hallett's Point. The shaft is now down to a depth of 50 feet. The Hallett's Point work has been under way since 1869, but has been greatly delayed by the failure of Congress to provide sufficient appropriations; if the same course is to be followed with reference to the Flood Rock excavations, it will be manifestly impossible to form any estimate of their time of completion.—*Scientific American*.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 166,262. Paring and Numbering Machines.—Wm Von Doehn, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Culver, Page & Hoyne, same place.

The type wheels are journaled to and between the bifurcated ends of a lever, and are linked by a reciprocating lever, which, together with an intermitting ratchet wheel, receives motion from the type lever through the medium of toggle levers. The type wheels are brought into proper relation with each other by a suitable pawl and ratchet, and are locked in position by cams of a washer and sliding dog, and are kept elevated above the smut belt, while at rest, by a spring surrounding the rod that connects the pedal with the type lever.

No. 166,284. Pencils.—Geo. W. McGill, New York, N. Y.

In a cradle head or tip for pencils, having longitudinal projections or grooves formed in its base, to adapt it to be inserted and retained in a metal holder having a corresponding conformation.

2. A metallic tabular holder, provided with longitudinal projections or grooves, whereby it is adapted to receive and hold a rubber eraser head.

No. 166,338. Rulers.—H. J. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1. A flat ruler having a sectional movable jointed end, in combination with a covering or lining securely fastened to the ruler.

No. 166,940. Label and Tag Machines.—Chas. E. Sawyer, Boston, Mass.

The tags are fed over heating boxes and the patch strip over others, which soften the gum or cement, when the die cuts the patch and presses it upon the tag.

The strip may be adapted at an angle so that it may be cut to better advantage.

No. 166,942. Stereoscopes.—L. D. Sibley, Vineyard, N. H.

1. In a stereoscope, a platform for supporting the back of a book, holding a series of pictures, and provided with an edge over which the leaves of the book are turned.

2. A box made in two hinged parts opening from each other, each part being adapted for supporting the back and displaying the pictures as they are viewed from either part of the apparatus.

3. In combination with the lenses of a stereoscope, mechanism whereby they may be adjusted to or from each other.

4. The left frame of the book, for the reception and holding of stereoscopic pictures, constructed of continuous wire extending around all its four sides.

5. In combination with the wire frames, notches at the inner sides, whereby the pictures may be on a separate plate, and applied to the frame.

6. Movable and adjustable bars, provided with rollers or sliding catches, adapted to engage with teeth on the leaves.

7. Movable and adjustable bars, provided with

swinging clasps, adapted to receive and clasp the edges of the pictures.

8. A piece constructed from sheet metal, and bent so as to form both a catch or pawl, and a clasp, about at right angles to each other, and provided with a pivot hole near its angle.

9. In combination with the swing frame, a reversible or turning knife supply.

No. 166,978. Toy Money Boxes.—Albt. Feigl, Philadelphia, Pa.

The toy money box, in combination with an enclosed gong or alarm arranged to be sounded by the descending coin deposited in the box.

No. 167,158. Preparing Plates for Printing.—Albert Friedrich Eckhardt, Munich, Bavaria.

1. A plate for engraving purposes having a coat of soft lead deposited thereon.

2. A composition or compound of graphite, silver powder and gutta-percha.

3. The process of preparing negative plates for obtaining copper electrolyte plates for printing from and other purposes, consisting of the application of the subject matter claimed in the first and second clauses.

No. 167,227. Printing Presses.—C. B. Cottrell, Westbury, L. I.

The invention relates to peculiar devices for stopping, locking and starting the cylinder between the impressions.

No. 167,233. Machines for Making Pasteboard.—Benjamin F. Field, Lima, O.

Improvement on patent No. 102,942. Sheets are passed and pressed together, whereby they yield to accommodate sheets of varying thickness.

No. 167,308. Cutters and Perforators for Paper.—William Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A circular cutter, having teeth upon its periphery, with bevel or knife edges and incisions at suitable intervals, and of sufficient depth to extend below the cutting surface.

No. 167,309. Folding and Perforating Machines.—William Daniels, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The folding arm has a perforating blade which perforates the sheets and then turns back and permits the folding blade to carry them between the rolls. A rotary cutter then makes a line of perforations on the line of the second fold, while the sheet is on the way to the second set of folding rolls. The sheets, when folded, are perforated on the folds, so that they can be easily separated by tearing.

No. 167,361. Carbon Paper.—A. B. Simmonds, New York, N. Y.

The sheets have a clean border of white paper pasted to them, the paste passing through holes in the carbon sheet.

No. 167,379. Printing Presses.—W. F. Wymann, Chelsea, Mass.

The press has two platens set at such an angle that the vibrating bed carrying type form may swing from one to the other, and give the impression by straightening toggle lever. Ink is applied to the type as it swings across a fountain between the platens.

No. 167,045. Business Cards.—A. M. Wilkerson, Baltimore, Md.

A business or professional card perforated near one of its edges, and having the part of its back between the perforations and its edge dry gummed.

REISSUES.

No. 6,621. Manufacture of Envelopes.—Jas. Ball, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor by mesne assignments to Samuel Raynor & Co., and John G. Preble. Patent No. 104,611, dated August 19, 1870.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,583. Inkstand.—Bloomfield Brower, New York, N. Y.—Application filed July 7, 1875. Term of patent 7 years.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 2,574. Rubber Erasers.—Rhodes Lockwood, Boston, Mass.—Application filed June 24, 1874.

No. 2,893. Indelible Ink.—A. Lyman Williston, Northampton, Mass.—Application filed January 29, 1872.

The words 'Payson's Indelible Ink,' in connection with the fac-simile autograph 'J. Payson Williston.'

No. 2,856. Water-closet Paper.—Wilder & Co., Ashland, N. H., and Boston, Mass.—Application filed April 19, 1875.

A crescent and a star, together with the words 'Oriental Mills Closet Paper.'

No. 2,837. Stationery.—Joseph C. Deming, Norfolk, Va.—Application filed July 31, 1875.

A venerable tree whose shadowed roots represent the original thirteen colonies as named thereon. The trunk has at its base the words 'Declaration of Independence' around the top of the United States.

The words 'The Century Plant' above the tree, and beneath them the date 1876. Below the tree a monogram of the initials 'J. C. D.' is arranged, the whole surrounded by a border of one hundred interlinked circles, with the dates beginning 1776 and ending 1876.

HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Writing Desks.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF

Russia Leather Novelties

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON'S,

122 & 124 Duane Street,
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A WELL SELECTED STOCK
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AT

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122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

HENRY LEVY & SON

GUARANTEE

All their Prices.



Figure 1.

"HESPERIAN" Slate Cover.

Patented July 1875, by C. D. MEIGS, JR.

SOMETHING

NEW AND USEFUL.

IT IS
Cheap, Simple, Sensible, Neat,
Clean, Durable.

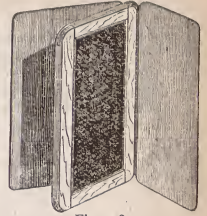


Figure 2.

It protects the Slate from Breaking or Scratching, and figures thereon from accidental erasing. Far better and much cheaper than a double slate. It is made just like the cover or back of a book, and is firmly secured to the slate, by simply driving three small staples through the BACK of the cover into the EDGE of the frame, which can be done in a moment by ANY ONE. When attached, either side of the cover will turn around on the reverse side of the slate—as shown in Figure 1—entirely out of the way with a slate in use. They are made to fit any size ordinary "D" slate, of best material, in two styles, paper and cloth backs. Sold by the dozen, staples included, either with or without the slates. THEY SELL AT SIGHT, AND AT A GOOD PROFIT.

"CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM!"

Send in Orders early to

MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, Indianapolis, Ind., or to
BAKER, PRATT & CO., 142 & 144 Grand St., New York.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, & Wholesale Stationers.

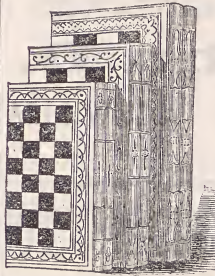
MANUFACTURERS OF

Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all
Kinds, Flat or Cut with Envelopes to match.

Visiting, Wedding, and Mourning Cards. Wedding, Fine,
and Mourning Stationery of every description.

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F. C. SCHUMANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards, Satchels,

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MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,

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Portfolios, &
Leather Goods Generally.

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DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

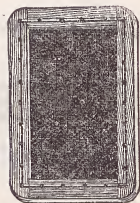
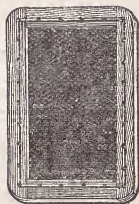
The proposal to organize a local Board of Trade in New York in the book and stationery interests should be heartily seconded through the trade here. The idea of gathering the data as to commercial standing, by bringing together the information in the hands of the trade itself, is an excellent one, and follows a system which has been found in other lines of business to work well. The wholesale houses and their travelers are pretty sure to be posted as to a dealer's soundness, in whatever part of the country he may be, and their information is apt to be both fresher and more certain than that of the general commercial agencies, which have often been known to continue ratings long after a man was dead. A reliable knowledge of relative standing is desirable on all sides, because it promotes soundness in trade and prevents honest, careful dealers being put to disadvantage by irresponsible people who undersell recklessly, or otherwise hurt the trade. Everybody should therefore be glad to give all information that they can, and generally to promote this new movement. The other objects proposed, with special reference to the stationery business—the prevention of unfair copying of trade-marks, styles, and such purposes—are also of great importance, and we trust to see the proposed Board successfully organized at once.—*Publishers' Weekly.*

Leather and its manufactures are gradually becoming a valuable article of export from the United States. During the last fiscal year we sent abroad nearly seven and a half millions in value of leather and leather goods, and this was an increase of nearly three millions on the exportation of the year before. Much of our leather goes to Germany, where it actually undersells the German article. The Chamber of Commerce at Frankfort has asked for an increase in the import duty of leather from six to sixty marks, "in order to protect the native industry from the competition of the cheaper American manufactures," as a Frankfort newspaper announces. A few years ago there was no sale abroad for American leather, it being maintained in England and on the Continent that our tanners did not know how to make leather. The first exportation appeared in 1869-70, barely \$100,000, and year by year it has since grown, and with it has come an improvement in the quality of leather corresponding with the improvement in the cattle which furnish the hides.

AMMONIA PAPER BOARD.—A method of manufacturing paper board, to make that article more generally useful and durable, is described as follows: When a sheet of paper is immersed in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and then dried, it is said to be quite impregnable to water, and does not lose this quality even though the water be boiling. Two sheets of paper thus prepared, and passed through a cylinder adhere to each other so completely as to be quite inseparable. If a large number of sheets so prepared be cylindered together, boards of great thickness are obtained, the resistance and cohesion of which may be increased by interposing fibrous matter or clothes. The substance so prepared is quite as hard as the closest grained wood of the same thickness. The ammoniacal solution of copper is prepared by treating plates of copper with ammonia of the density of 0.88 in contact with the atmosphere.

The Only Noiseless Slate.

PERFORATED SLATE FRAMES.



The only way to make a slate noiseless is to cover the entire frame with cloth or listing, so that it will deaden the sound when the slate comes in contact with the desk. The fastening of a piece of rubber to the corners of the frame protects that particular part, but it does not prevent the sides and edges of the frame from making a noise or scratching the desk.

The PERFORATED SLATE FRAME is so arranged—by having a groove that encircles the entire frame, and holes bored at convenient distances apart—that a cheap covering of any refuse cloth can be used and put on the frame by the child in a few moments. The slate can be retailed at the same price as the ordinary D slate, the List Price being the same, and the discount not much less. It is cheaper than any rubber corner slate in the market by fully sixty per cent., and accomplishes what it is intended for.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

John D. Emack,

114 WILLIAM STREET,

New York.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

(Established 1847.)

Blank - Book Manufacturers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

EXCELSIOR DIARIES, ANNUALLY,

Manufacturers of Pocket-Books & Importing Stationers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HUDSON MILLS PAPERS.

Nos. 123 & 125 William Street, N. Y.

BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.

INK.

To the Editor of the Transcript: The following item I cut from your Saturday evening's issue:

If some one would only discover an ink that would not thicken in warm weather, and invent a pen that would really "write like a quill," what a benefactor he would be.

It called to mind the burden of one of Henry J. Finn's queer songs, with which he was wont to regale his audiences at the Federal street Theater (Old Drury)—

"Oh dear! Oh dear! I grieve, I grieve
For the good old days of Adam and Eve."

The good old days of quill pens, alas! are gone, and we whose cramped hands call down maledictions upon *crow bars*, I mean steel pens, are obliged to take the next best; which is a well-selected gold pen.

But, touching ink; I've had some experience, both in its use for over half a century, and its sale in all its varieties of color, materials and makers; and my conclusion is, that when water can be procured that will not evaporate, then, and not till then, will an ink be obtained "that will not thicken," either in warm or cold weather.

And I am satisfied, after repeated and long continued trials, that there is no better ink, either foreign or domestic, than that which has been made in our midst by Messrs. Maynard & Noyes ever since 1819, and been used on our town and city records; looking to-day, on those tests of sixty years, as fresh, black and permanent as if of recent date.

The saying, "There's nothing like leather," may be matched by saying, there's nothing like "the gray goose quill," supplemented by a fresh dip in Maynard & Noyes' ink.

SYPHAX.

—Boston Transcript, July 26, 1875.

The sixteenth century saw the birth of Jean Goujon, the French Phidias, as he has been called. His life, like that of most men of genius, may be best read in his works. Fated to be the innocent victim of religious fanaticism, which our moderns, Protestant as well as Catholic, would gladly revive were they possessed of the power and daring, he was struck by a ball on Saint Bartholomew's Day, while working at some decorations in the old Louvre. Contemporary with the latter, we meet for once in a way a Bohemian in clover, Pierre Ronsard, that well-beloved poet of hapless Mary Stuart. He is said to have restrung the Pindaric lyre, and to have founded by means of his *pleiad* the great school of French lyric poetry. Close upon him follows another famous Bohemian who claims our notice, Mathurin Regnier. Even the licentious morals of his time could hardly excuse his excesses, were it not that genius, like charity, covereth all sins. Naturally careless in his habits, this, incomparably the greatest satirist of the sixteenth century, was the *beau ideal* of the unconventional, just what a Bohemian should be. Good-natured to a fault, honest, straightforward, he became one of the warmest defenders of the last stronghold of lyric poetry, attacked by the rhetoricians and grammarians, who declared Rabelais barbarous and Montaigne obscure. It was this same Mathurin Regnier who, twisting the knots of Horace's satirical whip still tighter, exclaimed indignantly, seeing the dishonest practices of his age: *L'honneur est un vieux saint que l'on ne chôme plus.*—*Tinsley's Magazine*.

The Hope Perforating Company.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 121 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

No. 1 Fine,
No. 2 Medium,
No. 3 Coarse,
No. 4 Medium Coarse,
No. 5 Extra Coarse.

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

The Best Selling Novelty in the Market.

MOTTOES ON PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

We have now on hand these popular goods in the following designs:

ON FULL SHEETS, Size, $17\frac{1}{4} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lord's Prayer, white.

Lord's Prayer, dark ground.

ON HALF SHEETS, Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Praise the Lord. | 23. Remember Me. | 44. Live and Let Live. |
| 2. Welcome. | 24. Hallowed be Thy Name. | 45. Kindness makes Friends. |
| 3. Pray without Ceasing. | 25. God Bless our Daily Bread. | 46. Obey your Parents. |
| 4. Lead us not into Temptation. | 26. No Place Like Home. | 47. Onward and Upward. |
| 5. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 27. I Need Thee Every Hour. | 48. Labor has Sure Reward. |
| 6. In God we Trust. | 28. Welcome Home. | 49. Knowledge is Power. |
| 7. God bless our Home. | 29. With Joy we Greet You. | 50. Well Begun, is Half Done. |
| 8. Faith, Hope, and Charity. | 30. Remember Thy Creator. | 51. Walk in Love. |
| 9. Learn to do Good. | 31. Sweet Rest in Heaven. | 52. Forget Me Not. |
| 10. Nearer my God to Thee. | 32. Christ is Risen. | 53. Grace, Mercy, and Peace. |
| 11. Give us this day our daily bread | 33. Thou Art My Hope. | 54. Peace be Unto this House. |
| 12. Love one Another. | 34. Thou God Seal Me. | 55. God Bless our School. |
| 13. Home, Sweet Home. | 35. Friendship, Love and Truth. | 56. Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung. |
| 14. He Leadeth Me. | 36. I know that my Redeemer liveth | 57. Zur Erinnerung. |
| 15. No Cross, no Crown. | 37. Thy Will be Done. | 58. Miz-pah. |
| 16. God is Love. | 38. I am the Resurrection and the Life. | 59. Merry Christmas. |
| 17. God is our Refuge & Strength | 39. I am the Light of the World. | 60. Happy New Year. |
| 18. The Lord will Provide. | 40. I am the Bread of Life. | 61. Peace! Be Still. |
| 19. Rock of Ages Clift for Me. | 41. Watch and Pray. | 62. The Old Oaken Bucket. |
| 20. Shall We Gather at the River. | 42. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. | 63. Heaven is My Home. |
| 21. Jesus Loves Me. | 43. Do Right and Fear not. | 64. Blessed are the Pure in Heart. |
| 22. Simply to Thy Cross I Cling. | | 65. He Giveth his Beloved Sheep. |

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

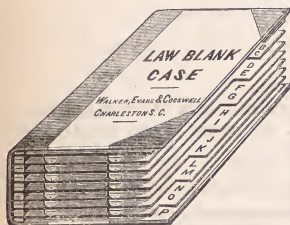
No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

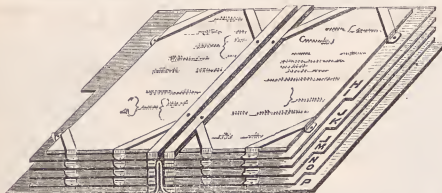
[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will not call such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

LAW BLANK CASE.

Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., are introducing an improved Law Blank Case gotten up in book form of proper size, with hinged leaves of binders' board provided with brass straps set at an angle to each corner of



the page. Each leaf holds two kinds of blanks, one on each side, and the stiffness of the paper effectually prevents the blanks from slipping out, in whatever position the case may be placed, while by taking hold of the blank at the middle of its two sides, it can be easily drawn out. The leaves are indexed through,



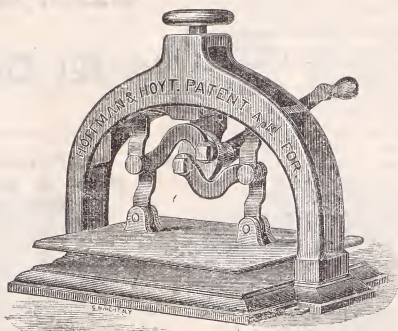
and each page lettered to correspond with those on an index-sheet in front of book, and thus any blank wanted can easily be found. As a portable case, and avoiding the necessity for shelving or joiner work adapted to the same purposes of use, it will be found to be quite handy. The trade will be supplied by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Price \$5.00.

COMPOUND LEVER COPYING PRESS.

Attention is called to the cut on this page representing the new Compound Lever Copying Press, invented and patented by Hoffman & Hoyt, mechanical engineers of this city, and advertised in our columns.

This press is very powerful in operation and rapid in action. A letter with this machine can be copied in less than half the time, more perfectly, and with one-third the exertion required to operate the Screw Press. The arrangement is very simple. Two sets of toggle levers, or knuckle joints, are attached to the pressing plates at two points, and are suspended by an adjustable cross-head, which is raised and lowered at will, to accommodate different thicknesses of books and to regulate the amount of pressure required in copying. Two curved connections are attached to the two

sets of toggle levers and to a rotating crank-plate, which has a hand lever, to which the motion is applied by the person operating it. This hand lever makes one-half a revolution, bringing the toggle levers perpendicular at one point when the hand lever is down, and extending the same to their utmost limit when



the hand lever is thrown over on the opposite center, which raises the plate. Particular attention is called to the fact that the pressing plate receives the pressure at two points, whereby a large sheet can be copied uniformly on every part of the page. The pressing plate also adjusts itself to the shape of the book.

cantile and library use, and are not excelled by any other goods of their class in the markets. They are manufactured in a variety of patterns, of which the engraving affords a fair illustration. They consist of four numbers finished in imperial bronze, verd antique, nickel plate, and natural bronze. The cut

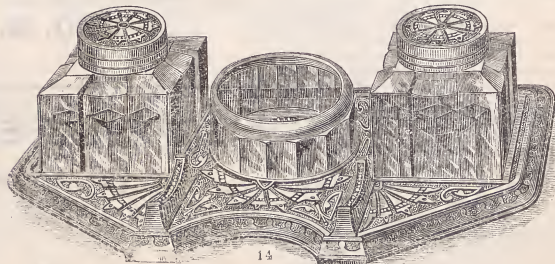
also illustrates the new prism inkstands. These goods may be had of the leading jobbers in the country. Prices vary from \$11 per dozen to \$7.35 each.

JAPANESE HAIR BLACKBOARD ERASER.

This is a new and perfect eraser, and is thought to be superior to either sheepskin or carpet. It is durable, and, it is said, will not wear smooth or make a dust. Its rapid introduction is a fair guarantee of the satisfaction which it affords. The trade will be supplied by John D. Emack, 114 William street, New York.

CENTENNIAL MEDAL CHARM.

H. De Silver & Co., of Philadelphia, have gotten up a Centennial Medal Charm, plated in gold, silver, nickel, or white metal. The charm bears a representation of the old Liberty Bell, and is manufactured as a pendant or as a pin. Prices, \$2 to \$3 per dozen. The same firm has also issued a series of "Centennial Views" of the Exhibition buildings, at prices ranging from 50 to 90 cents; also, Mi



"B B" MORESQUE INKSTANDS.

These inkstands, of recent introduction to the trade, are illustrated in the accompanying cut, and are a class of goods adapted for mer-

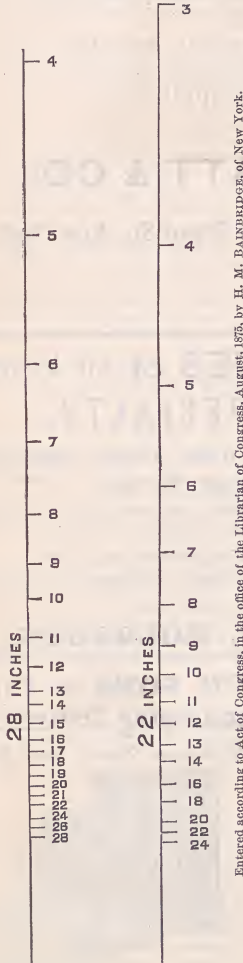
croscopic Watch Charms of the same general character, at 25 cents each.

Eberhard Faber is offering a new style of

rubber, which is said to excel in its usefulness and convenience, as well as in its quality. The rubber is cut before it is vulcanized, and the edges are ground on an emery wheel, creating a soft, velvety surface which takes hold of the paper at once and erases the mark without blurring. It is not necessary to cut or scrape away the surface, as with molded rubber, before using. The composition is claimed to be superior to that of any rubber ever made, and the price is correspondingly high, viz., \$2 list per pound.

CARD SCALE.

The illustration appended is reproduced from the last issue of THE STATIONER, and its con-



venience for card measurement and prevention of waste makes it of great value to the trade.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

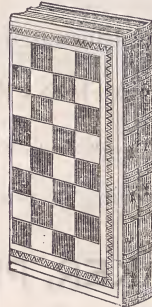
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



HASLER & FAIRBANK,

"Excelsior" Works, 69, Old Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Established 1800.

Printers' and Bookbinders' Engineers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Letter Press and Lithographic Machines,

Both fitted with Flyers, Twenty per cent. lower than any other makers' in England.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LISTS.

Clothier's Hollingshead Pen.

THE STANDARD PROFESSIONAL
A Saving of Half in Time.

Without Tiring Hand or Arm.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Stationers' Price Book.

Below we give the Index to the "Stationers' Price Book." Any improvements our friends may suggest in it we should be glad to receive:

A

Agate Styles.
Albums—Autograph, Harding's, Holman's, Imported. ■
Arm Rests—Mahogany, plain and shouldered, Rosewood, plain and shouldered, Walnut, plain and shouldered.
Artists' Pencils.

B

Back-gammon Boards.
Bags—Paper.
Bands—Rubber, Meyer's Elastic, Perry's.
Bankers' Cases, Shears.
Baskets—Waste.
B.B. Goods.
Bezique.
Binders—Amberg's, Emerson's, Korb's, Monitor, Sisson's, Yankee.
Black Lines.
Black Board Rubbers—Carpet, Chamois, Wool.
Blocks—Crandall's, Embossed, Hill's, McLoughlin's, Swift's.
Blotters—Dreka's, Moore's.
Blotting Paper, Pads.
Board—Back-gammon, Blotting; Bonnet, Blue, Brown and White; Bristol, Goodall's, Reynold's; Chess, Cribbage and Boxes, Mill and Academy, Oil, Perforated, Monochromatic.
Book Clamps—Miller's, Moore's, Watson's.
Book Covers—Holden's, Taylor's, Van Everen.
Book Rests.
Book-keeping Blanks.
Book Straps.
Books—Bill, Blank, Butcher, Composition, Copying, Cotton, Cyphering, Drawing, Exercise, Full Bound, Full Bound, ends and bands; Half Bound, Hotel Registers, Manifest, Manifest Letter, Manuscript, Memorandum, Note and Draft, Order, Pass, Pencil, Pocket, Receipt, Reporters', Scrap, Sketch, Time, Wash, Writing.
Boxes—Bill Head, Card, Cash, Envelope, Match, P. O., Twine.
Braces—Suspending.
Brushes—Copying.

C

Calendars—Tin.
Call Bells.
Card Board in Sheets.
Card Boxes, Cases.
Card Racks—Averill's, Keep's, Tin, Wire Folding, Visiting.
Cards—B. B.
Cards, Playing—Consolidated Co.'s, A. Dougherty's, De La Rue's, Goodall's, Wooley's.
Cards—Printing, Visiting, Wedding.
Chalk Crayons—White, Assorted.
Charcoal.
Check Crayons—Tin, Nickel, Steel.
Check Cancellors.
Checkers—Boxwood, Crown, Embossed, Ivory, Plain, Polished, Union.
Chess Boards.
Chessmen—Bone, Flat, Ivory, Union, Wood.
Clips—Board, Emerson's, Letter, Olmsted's.
Cloth—Tracing.
Compasses.
Copper Foil.
Copying Books—French, Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's, Penn's.
Copying Brushes.
Copying Paper—Hamilton's, Japanese, Johnson's, Mann's, Murphy's.
Copying Presses—Hoe's, Hovey's, Shriver's.
Copying Press Stands.
Copying Sheets—Rubber.
Cork Screws.

Crayon Holders.
Crayon Pastels.
Crayons—Chalk, Conté, Steatite.
Cribbage Boards, Pins.
Croquet.
Cups—Dice, Drinking, Sponge, Water.
Cutters—Tin.

D

Dampeners—Edmond's, Hoe's.
Deed Boxes.
Dennison's Goods.
Desk Pads.
Desks—Domestic, Imported, Leather, Koch's.
Dice, square corners; round.
Dictionary Blotters.
Dividers.
Document Boxes.
Dominos—Wood, Bone.
Drafts.
Drawing Books.
Dusters.

E

Elastic Bands and Rings.
Envelopes—Business, Congress Tie, Document Box, French, Onion Skin, Pirie's, Quadrille, Rubber.
Envelope Cases, Openers, Paper.
Erasers—Bloede's, Eagle, Faber's, Frost's, Green's, Perry's, Roger's, Slate, Stevens.
Eyelets.
Eyelet Fastener—McGill's.
Eyelet Machines.

F

Fasteners—Excelsior Eyelet, McGill's, Swartwout's.
Files—Amberg's, Atwater's, Bill, Budget, Harp, Keech's, Music, Newspaper, Olmsted's, Ready Reference, Shipman's, U. S. Standard, Wire, Wire Folding, Woodruff's, Yankee.
Flour Triers, Ivory.
Folders.

G

Games.
Glass Pens.
Glasses, Magnifying.
Gold Paper.
Gold Pens.
Gum Labels.
Guyot's Carmine.

H

Hand Stamps.
Hand Stamp Ribbons.
Hoe's Dampening Tub.
Holders—Pen, Myer's Pencil, Rubber, Twine.
Hones.

I

Imperial Tracing Cloth.
Impression Paper.
Indexes.
India Ink.
Ink and Pencil Erasers.
Ink Powder.

Ink—Allen's, Antoine's, Arnold's, "B" Blackwood's, Briggs', Carmine, Carter's, Continental, David's, Dessau's, India, Jettoline, Knapp's, La Penance, La Syrienne, Lewis', Maynard & Noyes', Moore's, Southwark's, Stafford's, Stephen's, Taylor's Diamond, Ward's, Worden & Hyatt's.
Inkstands—Air Tight, Bankers', Bankers' Fountain, Barometer, BB, BB Bronze, Beehive, Boat, Bronze Library, Cocoa, Combination, Counting House, Covers; Cut, Dew Drop, Euclid, Fancy Glass, Flat Glass, French Pump, Glass Imported, Irving, Library, Merritt's, Monitor, Muller's, National, Oliver, Pocket, Rubber, Safety, Safety Improved, Screw Cap, Silliman's, Square Cut, Tilden's, Whitney's.

Interest Tables.
Ivory Goods.

K

Kaleidoscopes.
Key—Chains, Rings.
Knives, Ivory.

L

Lead Pencils—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.

Leads—Cohen's, Mear's Pencil.
Letter Scales, Wallets, Clips.
Lighters.
Linen Markers.
Lunch Box, Moore's.

M

Manifold Books, Paper.
Marking Pots.
Match Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments.
Memorandum Blocks.
Memorandums.
Merchandise Tags.
McGill's Fasteners, Suspension Rings.
Moore's Blotters.
Mucilage—Carter's, Congress, Continental, David's, Dovevell's, Lombard's, Morgan's, Stafford's, Stickwell's.
Mucilage Stand—Morgan's.

N

Newspaper Wrappers.
Notarial Presses, Seals.
Numeral Frames.

O

Office Boxes.
Office Scratch Books.
Oil Boards.
Oil Paper.

P

Paints.
Pads—Solid Mem. and Blotting.
Paper—Authors' Manuscript, Blotting, Bond, (Crane's, Tracing), Carbon, Crane's, Cross Section, Copying, Paper, Drawing—English, German, Mounted, Roll.
Paper—Brown's, Crane's, Domestic, Weston's.
Paper—Envelope, Flat.
Paper, Foreign—Baskerville, Fellows', French, Gold and Silver, Irish Linen, Johnson's, Onion Skin, Overland, Profile, Pirie's, Turner's, Whittman's.
Paper—Initial, Impression, Mude, Oil, Paperettes, Sermon, Sermon perf., Specification; Tissue, American, English; Tracing, Transfer, Water Closet, Wrapping.
Paper Cutters; Fasteners, McGill's, Swartwout's; Folders, Knives.
Paper-Weights—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Parallel Rulers.
Pastel Crayons.
Pen-Holders—Eagle, Esterbrook's, Faber's, Gillott's, Gold plated, Rubber, Silver-plated, Tin.
Pen-Racks.
Pen-Trays—Glass, Tin, Wood.
Pen-Wipers.
Pencil Cases, Holders (Meyer's), Point Protectors, Pointers, Sharpeners for Lead and Slate.
Pencils—Camel's Hair, Clark's, Indelible.
Pencils, Lead—American, Dixon's, Eagle, Faber's, Rehbach's.
Pencils, Rubber Pencil.

Pencils, Slate—Emack Soapstone, Faber's, German, Ropes, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Pens—Glass (Briggs), Gold, Quill, Ruling.
Pens, Steel—Blanzly, Pouré & Co., Clothiers Hollingshead, Esterbrook, Fountain, Gillott, Harrison, Bradford & Co., P. D. & S., Perry's Spencerian, Washington Medallion.

Perforated Board—Gold, Silver, White.
Perforators for McGill's Fasteners.

Perry's Bands.
Picks—Quill, Wood.
Pin Bowls, Cups.

Pins—Bank, Pyramid, Roll.
Pocket-Books, Pocket-Knives, Pocket-Rulers.
Point Protectors.
Porcelain Pen-wipers, Slates.
Portfolio.
Post Office Boxes, Scales.
Pounce, Pounce Boxes.
Presses—Notarial, Seal.
Press Stands.
Propelling Pencils.
Protractors.

Q

Quill Pen Makers, Pens, Tooth Picks.
Quills.

R

Racks, Card—Willet's, Keep's, Wire Folding.
Racks, Pen.

Ready Reference File.
Receiving Boxes.
Reel, Twine and Tape.
Reporter's Books.
Reward Cards.
Ribbon Hand Stamps, Ribbon for Hand Stamps.
Rings—Key, Suspending.
Rogers' Erasers.
Rubber—Blackboard, Diamond, Faber's, Frost's, Stationers'.
Rubber Bands—Perry's.
Rubber Corkscrews, Goods, Holders, Inks, Rulers, Sheets,
Sponge, Tips.
Rulers—Cherry, Clegg's, Ebony, Faber's, Flexible, Lane's,
Mahogany, Parallel, Rubber, School, Stanley,
Tingley.
Rules, Pocket.
Ruling Pens.

S

Sager's Tracing Cloth.
Sand Boxes.
Satchels, School.
Scales—Flat, Letter, Triangular.
Scholar's Companion.
Seal Presses.
Sealing Wax—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Seals—Lawyers', Notarial.
Sharpeners, Pencil.
Shears.
Slate Pencils—Faber's, German, Soap Stone, Steatite.
Slate Rubbers.
Slates—Boston Book, Counting House, Eureka, Faber's,
Log, Pencil-holding, Porcelain, School, Silicate
Book, Transparent.

Sponge Cups.
Sponges.
Stencil Combination.
Stereoscopes.
Stereoscopic Views.
Straps, Book.
Styles.
Suspending Braces, Rings.

T

Tablets, Ivory.
Tags—Merchandise, Shipping.
Tape—Pink, Measures.
Taste.
Tin Cutters, Foil, Goods.
Tinsel or Copper Foil.
Tinting Saucers.
Thermometers.
Thumb Tacks.
Tooth Picks.
Tracing Cloth, Paper, Wheels.
T Squares.
Twine Boxes, Cutters.

W

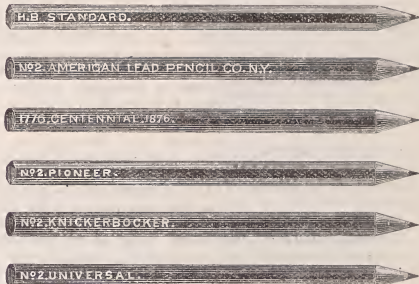
Wafer or Pin Cups.
Wafers.
Wallets—Bill, Russia.
Washing Lists.
Waste Paper Baskets—Wire, Willow.
Water Bowls.
Water Color Paints—German, Osborn's.
Wax, Sealing—David's, Dovell's, Hutchinson's, Waterson's.
Weights, Paper—Bronze, Glass, Iron, Ivory, Nickel.
Well's Ink.
Whist Counters, Markers.
Willett's Card Markers.
Work Boxes.

To the numerous inquiries as to when the "Stationers' Price Book" would be ready, we beg to say, that we print to-day the corrected index of the book as far as possible. We wish our friends would look this over, and if we have omitted anything, would notify us at once, as the first pages have already gone to press, and the others will follow rapidly, and we hope to have the book ready for delivery some time in August. We have tried to make the Price List complete, but, as to err is human, we need to have all the help our friends can give us.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

American Lead Pencil Co., N. Y.

These six
brands represent
our leading
grades of
Lead Pencils.
On the receipt
of 25 cents we
will send one
of each by
mail.



Our leads
are carefully
graded, firm
in texture,
without brittleness or grit.
We claim perfection in finish and packing.

Our patented brand—1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876.—we finish in natural and satin polish. We shall offer it at the coming Exhibition in competition with all foreign makes. Send for sample.

Pencil and Ink Combined in the Copying Ink Crayon.

Our Crayons are in appearance the same as a fine Lead Pencil, and can be sharpened and used for any purpose required of a Lead Pencil or Pen and Ink. Although the mark has the appearance of a pencil, it cannot be erased with rubber.

With the copying press the written matter and the copy becomes ink, and will last as long as any ordinary copying ink. Five copies can be taken from one letter before the transfer properties become absorbed.

These Crayons are especially adapted for writing on postal cards, printing or any thin paper, and can be used for marking on linen.

Each pencil is stamped with our name in full and "Copying Ink Crayon."

MANUFACTURED BY

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., 483 & 485 Broadway, N. Y.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF ALL GOODS NEEDED BY THE TRADE,
381 Washington and 10 Broomfield Streets, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WRITING INKS & MUCILAGE.

"Congress" and "Government" Mucilage,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IRVING WRITING AND COPYING FLUID INK,
SUPERIOR TO ALL FOREIGN ARTICLES.

We make a full line of Inks, including CARMINE, VIOLET, BLUE, SCHOOL and other varieties. For complete Price Lists, Discounts and Samples (if desired) the Trade will please address

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.

TRADE GOSSIP.

James P. Wiley, books, New York, reported failed.

Thomas O'Kane, books, New York, reported failed.

F. A. Packard & Co., Boston, represent Andrew King & Co. at Boston, and are also agents for Jessup & Ladin's ledger papers.

C. C. Pursell, bookseller and stationer, Washington, D. C., has removed to 429 Ninth street, N. W., ten doors above his old stand.

Andrew King & Co., manufacturers of pocket books at 42 Warren street, N. Y., have established an agency at 26 Hawley street, Boston.

The Carson & Brown Company has appointed Melvin Hard & Son sole agents for the city of New York for the sale of papers of its manufacture.

Dennison & Co. have just issued the Illustrated Price List for 1875-6 of McGill's patent fasteners. This firm has the sole agency for the sale of these goods to the trade.

Mr. Lamont, superintendent of the fancy paper department of Campbell, Hall & Co., has been getting up some grand quadrille, 636 patterns, paper, superior to any foreign goods in the market.

One of the firm of Brower Bros. left for the West on Tuesday with a full line of samples of inks. This firm is not excelled by any other in its line of manufacture, and produces superior goods.

T. S. White & Co., of St. Paul, Minn., have received the contract to furnish their State Government with stationery. The aggregate amount involved is \$1,066.82. White & Co. is the youngest firm in the Northwest.

W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, has forwarded his trade catalogue of his editions of Bibles and albums. Specimen sheets of the former indicate care and superior workmanship, while in the latter several novel features are presented which are likely to commend them favorably to the trade and the public.

Porter & Bainbridge have recently issued specimens of memorial cards, to show what they are and what designed for. The fashion comes from London, where the cards are used to announce a death to the relatives and friends of the deceased. The cards are of varied sizes, and widths of border, to suit the taste of those requiring them. The price is \$3.45 to \$13.60 per dozen packs, according to size and quality.

A. S. Hopkins, Sacramento, Cal., has moved into a new store at 75 and 77 J street. The new establishment has a frontage of 41 feet and a depth of 100 feet. From accounts derived from local papers it appears that Mr. Hopkins has left little or nothing undone to make his stock one of the most perfect in the stationery and book line in the country, and his increasing trade seems to amply justify his business enterprise.

The Cincinnati Trade List, speaking of the failure of Lee & Shepard, says: "We speak advisedly when we say that no publishing house in this country occupies a stronger position in the respect and sympathies of the Western book trade than the concern whose financial misfortunes have just been announced. Their career has been a most creditable one, and while we know nothing of the details of the present disaster which has overtaken them,

we are well convinced that nothing will be found in any of the attending circumstances that will reflect any discredit upon the reputation and personal honor of either of the gentlemen composing this popular firm. That they have done all that could have been done to avert this disaster, and that every effort will continue to be made to meet as full an extent as possible their obligations with their creditors, the public may be assured.

The booksellers and stationers of Michigan have formed a State Association. The officers are follows: President, Wesley Emery; Vice-Presidents, J. R. Fiske, L. R. Penfield, W. F. King; Secretary, Wilber Parker; Treasurer, John Moore; Executive Committee, Wesley Emery, Chas. Eaton, G. M. Arnold, F. L. Reynolds, A. Richmond; Arbitrator Committee, Geo. D. Brown, E. C. Newell, S. H. Douglass, W. E. Tunis, Geo. H. Smith.

Tuttle & Co., Rutland, Vermont, have put into their publication office a new Cottrell & Babcock first-class, two roller, air spring, drum cylinder press, which occupies a space on the floor 7x12, is 6 feet high and weighs over 9,000 pounds, and will print a sheet 29x42 inches. It has all the latest patents and improvements, including a patent governor for the air springs. With this valuable acquisition to their press-room Tuttle & Co. are enabled to compete successfully with any office, city or country.

The creditors of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham met again on September 18, pursuant to adjournment at the office of the firm on Broadway. Mr. Sheldon presided, and Mr. Clapp acted as secretary. Mr. Walter S. Appleton presented the report of the committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee report the following conclusions, after a careful examination of the books and stock of the firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham:

First—The stock, estimated by the Assignee as valued at \$58,428.80, we are satisfied, if closed out under the present state of the market, would bring.....	\$30,000.00
Cash on hand.....	1,270.00
Accounts, undoubtedly good, estimated by the Assignee to be \$24,092.91, we have placed at.....	20,000.00
Suspense account, reported by the Assignee at \$5,440, we have estimated at.....	1,300.00
Bills redeemable (good).....	514.17

Making total assets.....	\$58,084.17
To pay debts amounting to.....	\$61,303.68

After earnest consideration we have come to the conclusion that the concern can pay seventy cents on a dollar, at six, twelve and eighteen months, without interest.

E. McLOUGHLIN,
WALTER S. APPLETON,
JOHN W. HARPER.

Some of the gentlemen thought that seventy per cent. was too much to require of the firm, but Messrs. Lee & Shepard, who were present, expressed themselves well satisfied with the terms and time of payment. After considerable friendly discussion the report was unanimously agreed to, and a composition deed was drawn up to correspond with the report, and signed by every creditor present, as follows: McLoughlin Bros., Sheldon & Co., George W. Carleton & Co., Ivson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Thomas Nelson & Sons, Dick & Fitzgerald, Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, George A. Leavitt & Co., E. P. Dutton & Co., James Miller, D. Appleton & Co., and George Routledge & Sons. Messrs. Harper Brothers and other absent creditors sent word that they

would consent to any arrangement which might be agreed upon by the meeting. One gentleman wrote that he would consent to be assessed in a small amount if it was required to re-establish the house. The utmost good feeling prevailed. The affairs of the two houses of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, of this city, must be settled separately, owing to the requirements of the General Bankrupt Law and the State laws of Massachusetts and New York.

Dear Stationer:

In the last number, under "Trade Gossip," I notice that you print the following: "Baker, Pratt & Co. have taken the control of goods formerly manufactured by the Cornwell Manufacturing Company," &c.

I beg leave to state to you and the trade generally that, I believe, "I still live," and have not yet ceased manufacturing stationers' specialties. To prevent the trade forming an erroneous idea, I would plainly say that all the machinery and tools, together with the artistic workmen, of the late Cornwell Manufacturing Company, are under my supervision and control, and I am prepared to fill all orders for bill holders, walnut and pasteboard clips, arm rests, the "improved" news file, black-board erasers, numeral frames, telegraph clips, paper weights, &c., &c., at the lowest cash prices.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
CHAS. S. PLUMMER.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

William H. McClinton, Allegheny, Pa., has sold out to James Hoag, Jr.

J. T. and George T. Dudley, combining in the firm of Dudley Bros., at St. Paul, Minn., have bought out W. S. Combs, and will conduct the stationery and book business in ample detail, and with a varied assortment of goods. The senior member of the firm was formerly engaged in the same line of business at Elmira, and George T. Dudley, until lately, has been conducting a book and stationery store at Trenton, N. J. The new firm starts out under favorable auspices and with the encouragement of its neighbors.

USEFUL HINTS.

Pulverized asphalt or Jew's pitch dissolved in oil of turpentine makes a black varnish for iron.

Aniline colors may be used in the preparation of alcoholic varnishes, also for coloring gelatine, albumen and other kinds of sizes. Water glass may be colored only with corallin, as other aniline dyes are injured by its alkalinity.

For the protection of iron and steel tools against rust, Vogel recommends a solution of white wax in benzine. The latter, heated, will dissolve half its weight of wax. This will preserve the metal, even from the action of acid vapors. Apply with a brush.

To gild glass with gold leaf for glass signs, apply a warm solution of five grains gelatin in one litre of water, to the water. Then apply the gold or Dutch leaf. When dry another coat of gelatin is applied and another layer of gold, and so on. When thick enough, the lettering is done with asphalt varnish, and the remainder of the gold leaf is washed off with water.

The following is a good method of making black copperplate printing ink: Take lincsed oil one pint, boil out of doors in a dry saucepan till it will ignite upon applying lighted paper, let it burn ten minutes, then put the lid on, and the flame will go out. Stir in one-half ounce litharge. When cool grad into a paste with lamp black, using a muller.

**VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.**

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING SEPT. 10, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	522	\$68,414
Newspapers.....	69	4,701
Engravings.....	48	15,221
Ink.....	63	4,395
Lead Pencils.....	22	4,147
Paper.....	225	33,497
Steel Pens.....	3	2,210
Stationery.....	171	8,523
Total.....		\$141,098

**VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY**

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING SEPT. 7, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	12,495	\$3,545
Paper, pkgs.....	309	1,227
Paper, cases.....	30	8,500
Books, cases.....	42	3,623
Stationery, cases.....	60	3,697
Total.....		\$20,901

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM AUGUST 31 TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

Hamburg, 10 pgs paper.
Bremen, 1 cs books.
Liverpool, 2 cs paper, 6 cs books, 10 cs st'y.
British West Indies, 1,000 rms paper.
British Guiana, 1,000 rms paper.
Havre, 2 cs books.
Cádiz, 75 boxes perfumery.
China, 1 cs perf, 1 cs st'y, 2 cs books, 6 cs paper, 34 kees ink.
Porto Rico, 4 cs books, 2,030 rms paper, 100 boxes perf, 1 cs st'y.
Africa, 14 cs books, 125 boxes perf.
New Granada, 600 pgs paper.
Argentine Republic, 11 cs paper, 270 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 40 boxes perf, 130 pgs paper.
Brazil, 900 rms paper, 250 boxes perf.
China, 3 cs books, 4 cs st'y.

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

AUG 23 TO SEPT. 13, 1875.

Banatt Bros, Donan, Bremen, 2 cs.
P Farrelly, by same, 1 cs.
O Joerg, by same, 2 cs.
B Illiesher & Co, by same, 4 cs.
Tannhausen, by same, 3 cs.
A Haug & Co, by same, 4 cs.
I Goetzmann, by same, 5 cs.
H Babinbridge & Co, Ltd, Liverpool, 3 cs.
H A Ganes' Sons & Co, Klopstock, Hamburg, 3 cs.
Banatt Bros, Mosel, Bremen, 2 cs.
Seorill Mig Co, Russia, Liverpool, 4 cs.
W Pate, by same, 1 cs.
Kenfil & Esser, by same, 1 cs.
L W Morris, Germania, Liverpool, 1 pkg.
S H Sargent, Friedhof, Bielefeld, 1 cs.
S Kites, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
H A Drier, Republic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
A Barleys' Sons, Britannia, Liverpool, 1 cs hang.
W F Morgan, by same, 1 cs.
Reegenhard, Shevill & Co, by same, 11 cs.
R P Lawrence, by same, 6 cs.
Whitney, Young, & W, Mocking Bird, St Johns, 2 cs hangings.
G J Kraft, Main, Bremen, 3 cs.
A Haug & Co, by same, 2 cs.
A Holker & Son, by same, 2 cs.
Evans, Peake & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 1 pkg.
Porter & Bainbridge, Egypt, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Smith & Layton, by same, 10 cs.
Kenfil & Esser, City of Brussels, Liverpool, 6 cs.
H A Ganes' Son & Co, Switzerland, Antwerp, 6 cs.
P F Schmitter, Hottmann, Bremen, 1 cs.
O Joerg, by same, 2 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 1 cs.
A Holker & Son, by same, 2 cs.
G Meyer, by same, 1 cs.
Sponner & Bauer, by same, 2 cs.
F Meilhard, America, Havre, 3 cs.
R P Lawrence, by same, 9 cs.
Reegenhard, Shevill & Co, by same, 3 cs.
L Marcotte & Co, by same, 1 cs hangings.
G Gemert, Wieland, Hamburg, 4 cs.

Henry Hirsch & Co, by same, 4 cs.
P Farrelly, Oder, Bremen, 14 cs.
I Goetzmann, Anna, Havre, 1 cs.
I Goetzmann, Frisia, Hamburg, 2 cs.
H & P Lawrence, Canada, London, 14 cs.
H. Bainbridge & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Schulze & Co, City of Richmond, Liverpool, 1 cs.
R Gledhill, Canada, Liverpool, 1 cs paper hang.
Fischer & Keller, Main, Bremen, 1 cs hangings.
J D C Gillespie, by same, 1 cs.
E Kimpton, Utopia, Glasgow, 2 cs.
G J Kraft, Rhein, Bremen, 5 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 1 cs.
Lanman & Kemp, by same, 1 cs.
Sponner & Bauer, by same, 2 cs.
P Morgenson, by same, 1 cs.
V E Mauser, Hermann, Bremen, 2 cs.
Knopp, Hainmann & Co, America, Havre, 1 cs.
Kantmann & Jonas, by same, 2 cs.

**SHIPMAN'S
PATENT SCRAP BOOK.**

A very large assortment. Send for price list.

ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS,
10 Murray Street, N. Y.

**ANDREW
MEYER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.**

**H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
OFFICE.
57 JOHN ST. N.Y.— UP STAIRS**

ESTABLISHED 1847.

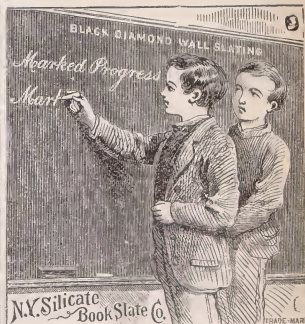
**MELVIN HARD & SON,
Paper Warehouse.
25 BEEKMAN ST.**

Sole agents for the Carson & Brown Co. 1st class Old Berkshire Mills, Pearl Spring, and Antique Papers. Established 1801. Superior to any paper in America. Also full stock of papers of all description.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.
PINT \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - - 3.25
QUART - 1.75 GALLON - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACHERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yards, 40 1/2 inches wide. Supplied any length, at \$1.50 per linear yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks fluently on BOTH SIDES with SLATE PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,
Jet Black Surface,
Impervious to Hot or Cold Water,
Durable,
Easily Cut to Fit any Place.

Rolls tightly without injury to the design or the slate surface.

The only PERFECT, PLIABLE, PORTABLE BLACKBOARD ever made. Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at home and elaborated quickly with chalk before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

A. H. JOELEY, Patentee,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St. N. Y.
SAMPLES one foot square, sent by mail on receipt of 2 cents.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1873.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
" " " four " "	7 50
" " " six " "	10 00
" " " eight " "	12 00
" " " twelve " "	15 00
" " " eighteen " "	20 00
" " " twenty-four " "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

TRADE.

The preparations that have been making for fall and holiday trade do not indicate much fear of dull business. The cheaper lines of goods have, if anything, been more strongly reinforced, and stocks in articles of superior style and expensive character appear to be as fully maintained as heretofore. Trade, as we well know, is only supported by demand, and if there were no demand there would not be many new goods; yet, on visiting the various houses throughout the city, we find that such ample preparations have been made in both imported and domestic staples and novelties as to justify the belief that trade is either very good, or presents likely prospects. The truth is, that we are slowly righting, and that the only drawback to activity is the delay in regaining confidence not only in others, but in our own resources. Economy and close credits are invaluable adjuncts to successful business, but in these, like many other things, we may run to extreme. It would be a good thing if all trade could be conducted upon the cash system. It is now figuring largely upon this basis in retail business, and the retailer who receives cash for every article he sells ought to pay in the same manner. We know, however, that this is not always done, and the reason is that in starting trade there is too

much capital in small details, and the retailer never gets forehanded enough to outstrip his obligations. This is not invariable, but general, and we find numberless abortive efforts to conduct trade on this plan. One of our national characteristics is the disposition of every one to go into business on his "own hook," and in most cases to exceed his powers or capacity, and only in the adversities of trade are we taught the necessity of restricting our ambition. In all, there is a solid foundation for business, and we still believe that there is impending improvement. The stationery trade certainly is not discouraged, and we have yet to find in other branches of our commercial unity despair or general dissatisfaction.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Since the recent discussion as to the necessity for forming a Board of Trade, and the disclosure of the project in the last issue of *THE STATIONER*, a number of letters have been written endorsing the movement very strongly. The encouragement given so far seems to ensure a successful and healthy organization, the great benefits of which will be incalculable until proved by experience. Within the next few days Andrew Geyer will present to the stationery trade of this city the basis of an arrangement for putting the new organization into practical form, and will devote his time and personal attention towards pushing it to completion. Response from the trade should be general and hearty. Hesitation and discussion should not precede action and compel delay. We expect that the trade will cordially coöperate to the end sought, and leave matters of detail and final suggestion to the last. The first and most important requisite is the assent of the trade to the movement, and after that there is enough wisdom and discretion among the stationers to direct it to a wise issue.

ENGLISH TRADE.

Trade has not been so slack in England as to excite discouragement. There has been dullness, and we find it asserted that August was the dulllest month since 1869, but a healthful look is seen in the distance, and, upon the whole, the stationery and fancy goods retailers are said to have done fairly, although the manufacturing interests have suffered. In this light the prospect for wholesale trade is not so bad, and when retailers come to replenish their stocks for the holidays an impetus will probably be given to put the trade in general upon a fair footing. Paper has proved an exception to the common run, and business is said to have been fairly good, alike in "news," fine "printings," and "writings," and particularly so with regard to the best "hand-mades." Prices are not likely to decline, and the tendency of the market is upwards.

ANOTHER BOOK TRADE FAIR.

The Book Trade Association has called another fair to be held in this city on October 21. It is not expected that all who participated on the last occasion will be represented at this, but in that case there will be room for others who, through delay or want of appre-

ciation, were shut out before. The opportunity is therefore offered to further test the practicability of these trade meetings. Some difference will probably ensue from the fact that many purchases were made at the last meeting, but this difference may be made up by the smaller dealers who abstained from buying because of their objection to incurring obligations to mature early in the fall. There will, however, be ample room for judgment of the effect of a fall meeting of the trade, and it is likely that in many respects it will prove favorable. As far as the stationery interests are concerned, we doubt if much advantage will be derived. At the last exhibition the chief benefit to stationers lay in the advertisement, as few goods were sold.

The English *Stationer* is pleased to speak of a great American fraud, and calls upon all trade journals to place it before the public. While we take exception to the special characterization made, we feel it our duty to mention the new device for deluding merchants. It lies in circulating great quantities of counterfeit Bank of England notes in this country, and notably in this city. Our English contemporary says that "the counterfeits are exactly the same as the genuine material," and that as experts will be at fault, detection is impossible in the absence of "comparison of the figures with the Bank of England lists." On the face of this announcement it strikes us that the inception of the fraud lies nearer Fleet street than Broadway, and has a very English look.

TRADE-MARKS are growing in importance, and manufacturers who produce an article upon which they are willing to stake their reputation should invariably give it their identity. In getting up trade-marks, however, there is great room for improvement, and we hope to see the day when artistic tastes will lend their aid to the perfection of designs for this purpose. As it is, we are too often disfavored with hideous emblems not at all creditable to our intelligence.

GENERAL NOTES.

Every year two hundred and twenty thousand quires of carefully prepared paper are consumed in the printing of the Bank of England notes.

Although most of the items of the appropriations of Chicago and St. Louis are equal, printing and stationery in Chicago costs \$15,000; in St. Louis, \$48,000.

The committee appointed by the creditors of Lee & Shepard, of Boston, to investigate the affairs of that firm, consists of Charles Fairchild, J. R. Osgood, A. Avery and Edwin Flemming, of Boston, and Isaac E. Sheldon, of New York.

The large quantities of silver which have lately been bought up by the Treasury Department are affecting the European market to a visible extent. The supplies which, until lately, were abundant, appear to have been intercepted, and have found their way into the vaults at Washington, instead of going to London. As a result, the price of bar silver

has gone up considerably there, with the prospect of a still further advance.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, are offering a new game, which promises to be a pleasing addition to the variety of out-door sports, and is especially adapted to the fall season, or, indeed, for winter exercise on the ice. It is also suitable for lawn or garden sport, and is a modification of the old-fashioned game of quoits. The game is called Quoitet, and is played with disks and stakes like quoits, in an easily learned but a little more complicated arrangement. For bodily exercise and development of the chest and muscles it will be found good for children. The game is patented.

The schoolmaster is abroad. The following specimen of an order recently received by a New York stationery house is given *literatim*, omitting names and addresses:

Mr. —

Dear sir I have your name in the magazine please send me the price of your badges and orders of dancing cards I understand that you have visiting Cards please send me the price of them I want to no where your badges are the ones that you wear on your breast or not I want to see the price of them please send me the price of them I want some of them, I want some of them I want one badge and some visiting cards that a young man would send to his sweet heart my sister taked the magazine She told me to right to you What sort of samples you have please send me word what is the price of them. Stat to me What kind of Badges you have Got and send me the price what your invitations these is I want one dozen of them and one badge—

direct your letter to

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1875. }

THE MONEY MARKET.—The stock market continues very inactive, and there seems to be a lack of speculative spirit among the operators. There was an endeavor on the part of some unscrupulous persons to create a scare and advance prices, by the reported failure of a prominent New York city bank, but the matter was speedily investigated and the untruth of the report made known. Money continues easy, the supply being plentiful and the rate ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on call. There is but little change in commercial paper, and the offerings are freely taken at the quoted rates; 60 to 90 day indorsed paper, rates at 5 to 7 per cent.; 4 month acceptances at 6 to 8 per cent., and good single name paper at 7 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government bonds have been in some demand and the prices are firm.

The gold market has been quite active and the price has advanced about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over our last report. This is mainly due to a stringency caused by the drain of gold to California, which has been considerable, and the demand for customs, which has been large, while the supply from the Treasury has been comparatively light. It is, however, not reasonable to suppose that this condition of affairs will remain without change for a great while. Gold has ranged from 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 117, closing at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The foreign exchange market is dull and transactions light. The actual rates were \$4.80 to \$4.80 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the long, and \$4.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the short. Commercial sterling is \$4.70. Paris, 5.20 to 5.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ for long, and 5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short. Reichmark, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 95 $\frac{1}{4}$. Amsterdam, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{4}$.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Business remains unchanged. Trade drags, and many dealers complain

loudly of the prevalent dullness. There has been some demand for Fine Writings and special grades of papers from stationers. Book papers are quiet, and the prospects are not promising. News papers are without special change.

GENERAL TRADE.—The fall trade, according to the statements of leading firms in this city, opening in a much more cheerful manner than was anticipated. Sales are going on steadily, but buyers are careful not to become overstocked, and to secure only such goods as they can readily sell again. The Eastern business in dry goods and some other lines is stated to have opened somewhat better than trade with other parts of the country, but the Western and Southern buyers have taken up a fair share of goods of different kinds. The best city trade is stated to be among the middle classes. Dealers generally admit that their transactions indicate more activity than prevailed last fall. This confirms the opinion expressed in these columns in our last issue. In our special business trade has been much better in the Eastern States than at the West, especially where the manufacturers have started up again. City trade has been quiet, the most of the business being done on the orders of travelers. Everybody is fairly busy, although not driven to the latter part of August. Importers are opening out rich and attractive grades, samples of which came out earlier, and from which many orders were received. We are inclined to think that those houses which have imported the cheap and medium lines of goods will do better than those which, usually importing the richest and most expensive articles, despite the signs of the times held to their general rule. Henry Levy & Son are busy shipping import orders and opening out the goods described in another place. Our friends will also take notice that this firm is guaranteeing all prices given. Koch, Sons & Co. are busy opening out albums which are just coming in, being those selected by Mr. Horn during his recent visit to Europe. This firm claims to have the best albums of any in the trade for the price. The goods certainly look very nice, and the import orders for the line were much larger than for that of any other house. C. D. Pratt (A. & E. Wallach) is receiving goods by every steamer, and is very busy indeed. The line of fine desks made by Mr. Pratt, at 41 Maiden Lane, are now manufactured by the Messrs. Wallach, and we hear that the supply is unequal to the demand. Brower Bros. have added to their line of fine goods a cheaper assortment, called the Moresque, finished in imperial and verd antique bronze. The prism inkstands, manufactured by this firm, are now ready for the market at \$5 per dozen. J. D. Ennsack has now ready an entirely new style of clips for walnut and paste-board letter clips. The pattern is open work, finished in natural bronze. Price same as regular goods. There is a new rubber pencil tip in the market, the invention of Mr. King. The tube on which the rubber is fastened is about the length of Faber's postal card pencil, nickel plated, and has a knife blade attached to the inside which, when wanted, is slid out through the center of the rubber eraser. These will retail for 25 cents each. Too cheap to be good for anything. It would be better to make them retail for 50, if they are worth making at all, and furnish a knife blade that will sharpen a pencil. Too many cheap goods are in market, on which there is no profit. Good articles will always sell profitably. When will manufacturers learn this, and keep their goods up to grade. As we go to press, we learn that the American Book Trade will hold a Book Fair October 21. There will be in this case all the more reason for local organization.

The fall styles of Goodall's playing cards, imported stock, together with the price list, will be ready on October 1.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	16 10.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2 25
Square French Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.....	3 00

FANCY PATTERNS.	
No. 6 size, 10 k.....	23 70
No. 5 size, 10 k.....	2 35
Envelopes.....	4 00
FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	1 10

First Class.....	300
Second Class.....	200
Third Class.....	170

A. PHILIP & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.	
Plain.....	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	35 75
Commercial Note.....	2 75
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2 15
Billet.....	1 85

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$12.20.	
Plain.....	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	36 95
Commercial Note.....	3 35
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2 75
Billet.....	2 00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.	
Plain.....	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	38 15
Commercial Note.....	3 85
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 35
Billet.....	2 75

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.60.	
Plain.....	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	39 35
Commercial Note.....	4 35
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 85
Billet.....	3 00

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	
Square Flat.....	\$3.00 \$4.50 \$4.00 \$6.00
Baronial Style.....	9 00 8 00 7 00 6 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

FAPERS.	
Name.....	Size.....
Flat Cap.....	14 17
Folio.....	17 82

Price $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	
Flat Cap.....	30c.
Folio.....	30c.
Demy.....	16 21
Medium.....	18 23
Medium.....	18 23
Royal.....	19 24
Super Royal.....	20 28
Elephant.....	23 28
Imperial.....	23 31
Columbia.....	23 34
Atlas.....	23 38
Double Elephant.....	27 40

Any other size or weight at appropriate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, 16 21, ream and double ream, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20 x 24.	500 sheets.....
Quarto Letter.....	500 sheets.....
Royal Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	500 sheets.....
Commercial Note.....	500 sheets.....
Envelope to match.....	\$5.50

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c.
Pen, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	35c.

WHEATMAN'S.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c.
Pen, 15 x 20.....	40c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c.
Super-Royal, 18 x 17.....	1 75
D Elephant, 27 x 40.....	4 50
Elephant, 23 x 28.....	2 25
Manilla, in rolls.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	\$1.00
American Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	2 20
English White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	2 15
English Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	4 00
German Colored, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	4 00
German White, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	5 00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	31 25
Demy, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	75

AGENTS' TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	87 40
36 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

30 inch wide, 24 yards, carter's.....	87 40
36 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' RUSTOL BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	\$0.60
Cap, 3 sheets.....	1 00
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1 40
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1 05
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1 25
Demy, 2 sheets.....	1 15

DAVID'S MUGILAGE.	
Mugilage, Pint.	\$ 6.00
Mugilage, Quart.	11.00
Mugilage, Gallon Jugs.	42.00
Mugilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.	5.00
Mugilage, No. 1, 4 oz. do.	3.00
Mugilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.	2.00
Mugilage, No. 3, 2 oz. do.	1.75
Mugilage, 8 oz. do.	5.00
Mugilage, Bill Stickers, 3 oz. do.	1.50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.	

DOYLE'S MUGILAGE.	
4-oz. green glass, per gross.	\$20.00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.	\$20.00
Pints, per doz.	14.00
Quarts, per doz.	8.00
For special discounts send for price list.	

LOMBARD'S MUGILAGE.	
3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	95
1 doz. in a box.	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	1.00
1 doz. in a box.	1.00
8 oz. Fint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.	3.00
1 doz. in a box.	3.00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.	3.00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.	3.00
Gallon Jugs, stone.	5.00
On draught, 7 gallon.	2.50
Trade discount.	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.	
VISITING CARDS.	
61 Cards in Pack. 4 doz. packs.	
XX Bristol, 1 doz.	\$1.50
XX Bristol, 2 doz.	1.60
XX Bristol, 3 doz.	1.80
XX Bristol, 4 doz.	1.80
XX Bristol, 5 doz.	2.12
XX Bristol, 6 doz.	2.25
XX Bristol, 7 doz.	2.25
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XX Bristol, 98 doz.	2.25
XX Bristol, 99 doz.	2.25
XX Bristol, 100 doz.	2.25

PENS AND PENCILS.	
PEN HOLDERS.	
Accommodation, fluted, 4 doz. gross.	40¢ 50
Accommodation, well, 4 doz. gross.	40¢ 50
French Tip, 4 doz. gross.	40¢ 50
Tin holders, 4 doz. gross.	2.50 10.00
One gross holders, 4 doz. gross.	2.50 10.00
One gross holders, 4 doz. gross.	2.50 10.00
One-half gross holders, 4 doz. gross.	2.50 10.00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).	
Round Gilt.	\$4.50
Round Gilt Tipped.	6.00
Red Hex.	7.00
Hex. Gilt.	6.00
Hex. Tipped.	6.00
Siberian, 11 grades.	10.00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.	9.50
English, 10 grades.	4.50
English Drawing, 7 in box, 4 doz.	5.40
English Drawing, 5 in box, 4 doz.	4.50
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & L., 4 doz.	5.25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).	
Black Round Gilt.	\$4.50
Black Round Gilt Tipped.	5.25
Black Round Rubber Head.	6.00
Red and Blue, Best, 9-inch.	10.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.	10.00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.	9.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.	5.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.	5.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.	2.00
Plain Cedar, currency.	1.00

PENS.	
Gillett's, No. 306.	\$1.00
Gillett's, No. 404.	70
Gillett's, No. 170.	60
Gillett's, No. 30.	40
American, Falcon.	45
American, Bank.	55
American, No. 335.	55
American, No. 44.	60
American, School.	35
Spencerian.	100
Spencerian, 4 doz.	110
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 129.	62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.	62
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.	62

QUILLS.	
Italian, 4 dozen boxes.	\$3.00
Largo, 4 dozen boxes.	6.00
Office, 4 dozen boxes.	6.00
Congress, 4 dozen boxes.	12.00
Quills, 1,000, from \$5 to \$45, according to size and quality.	

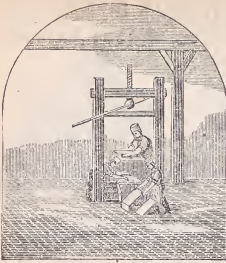
SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.	
FOR SLATE PENCIL.	
Pocket, interlv'd, 11 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 doz.	\$1.80
Companion, interlv'd, 11 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 doz.	2.52
Quarta, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 doz.	2.16
Alma, interlv'd, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 doz.	2.16
Mutual, interlv'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 inch, 3 1/2 doz.	7.20

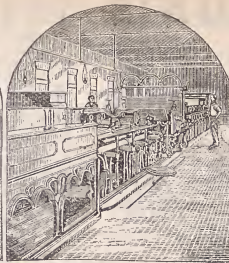
FOR LEAD PENCIL.	
Daily memorandum, interlv'd, 21 x 3 1/2, 3 doz.	1.80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, interlv'd, 3 1/2 inch, 3 doz.	2.16
Every Day, gift, interlv'd, 3 1/2 inch, 3 doz.	3.52
Minute, gift, 11 1/2 inch, 3 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 doz.	3.52
Class, ruled and dollar columns, 10 pages, 3 1/2 doz.	3.60
5 1/2 inch, 3 doz.	3.60
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 doz.	3.60
3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, 4 doz.	5.00

"D" SLATES.	
Sizes.	Prices 4 Doz. Doz. In Cs. Price 4 Doz.
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7 x 10	2.40 10 24.00
8 x 12	2.40 10 24.00
9 x 14	3.50 6 21.00
10 x 16	4.50 5 22.50

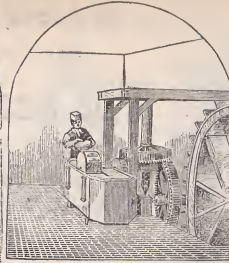
CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.	
Sizes.	5 x 7 6 x 8 6 1/2 x 7 7 x 11 8 x 12 9 x 13 10 x 14 11 x 15 12 x 16 13 x 17 14 x 18 15 x 19 16 x 20 17 x 21 18 x 22 19 x 23 20 x 24 21 x 25 22 x 26 23 x 27 24 x 28 25 x 29 26 x 30 27 x 31 28 x 32 29 x 33 30 x 34 31 x 35 32 x 36 33 x 37 34 x 38 35 x 39 36 x 40 37 x 41 38 x 42 39 x 43 40 x 44 41 x 45 42 x 46 43 x 47 44 x 48 45 x 49 46 x 50 47 x 51 48 x 52 49 x 53 50 x 54 51 x 55 52 x 56 53 x 57 54 x 58 55 x 59 56 x 60 57 x 61 58 x 62 59 x 63 60 x 64 61 x 65 62 x 66 63 x 67 64 x 68 65 x 69 66 x 70 67 x 71 68 x 72 69 x 73 70 x 74 71 x 75 72 x 76 73 x 77 74 x 78 75 x 79 76 x 80 77 x 81 78 x 82 79 x 83 80 x 84 81 x 85 82 x 86 83 x 87 84 x 88 85 x 89 86 x 90 87 x 91 88 x 92 89 x 93 90 x 94 91 x 95 92 x 96 93 x 97 94 x 98 95 x 99 96 x 100 97 x 101 98 x 102 99 x 103 100 x 104 101 x 105 102 x 106 103 x 107 104 x 108 105 x 109 106 x 110 107 x 111 108 x 112 109 x 113 110 x 114 111 x 115 112 x 116 113 x 117 114 x 118 115 x 119 116 x 120 117 x 121 118 x 122 119 x 123 120 x 124 121 x 125 122 x 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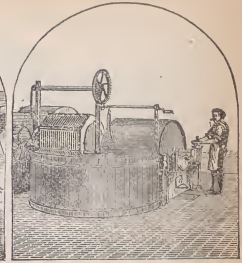
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JAPANESE VARIEGATED FOIL.

Professor Lielegg, of Japan, writes to Europe to describe a process used by the Japanese in the production of a metal leaf used for decorative purposes. Thirty or forty thin plates of gold, silver, copper and various alloys, are laid over the other in a given order, and soldered together at the edges, so that the whole forms a stout plate of metal. Punches of various shapes, conical, pyramidal, with triangular, square or pentagonal sides, are now used to make a pattern of perforated figures, which exhibit on their inner sides concentric circles, triangles and other forms corresponding to the punches used. The plate so prepared is hammered and rolled until it has become quite thin, the holes disappear, and the figures have spread out, preserving, however, their parallelism. A number of broken, straight and curved lines are thus produced, their effect being further enriched by the use of acids to modify the colors. Thin plates produced in this way have an extremely flexible nature, admitting relief, with stamped or engraved designs, and capable of receiving the most varied colors and forms, will have many uses in decorative art.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A controversy is going on in the London book trade as to the merits of the recent invention, "Leatherette." One of the trade took exception to the imitation leather and pronounced it worthless, whereupon a number of letters have been addressed to the *Bookseller* contesting this opinion and with great unanimity detailing favorable experiences in the use of the article.

There have been a number of deaths in the English bookselling and publishing trade during the summer, and from the obituary notices in the London *Bookseller* the following names are gathered: William McFarlane, Francis Edward, Henry Wright, Thomas Taylor, Edward Vernon Walford, James Allan Mair, John Spriggs Morss Churchill, Henry Bickers, Rev. R. S. Hawker, William Smith Williams, and Alexander Gardner.

A gold lacquer, remarkable both for hardness and for brilliancy of color, analyzed by Dr. R. Kayser, of Nuremberg, was found to contain picric acid and boric acid. A clear solution of shellac was hereupon prepared with picric acid, and a half per cent. of crystallized boric acid, each separately dissolved in alcohol, and the lacquer so prepared was found to possess the qualities of that analyzed.

At a recent session of the British Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. J. B. Barnes stated that vegetable infusions may be preserved indefinitely by the addition of a minute quantity of chloroform. A mucilage of gum acacia and a malt infusion have been satisfactorily experimented upon, and the action of the chloroform appears to be to destroy the ferments. Mr. Barnes considers that the discovery may be applied to preserving solutions of citrate of ammonia, lemon juice, and other very alterable organic substances.

A machine has been lately invented for stitching books with metallic staples. The staples are made from wire which is fed from a spool and carried through various processes by mechanical action until the book is turned out from the machine securely stitched or wired.

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THE CHANGES OF LAND AND SEA.

We have looked back unnumbered centuries into the past, and seen the time when the schist in the depths of the Grand Cañon were first formed as sedimentary beds beneath the sea; we have seen this long period followed by another of dry land—so long that even hundreds, or perhaps thousands of feet of beds were washed away by the rains; and, in turn, followed by another period of ocean triumph, so long, that at least 10,000 feet of sandstones were accumulated as sediments, when the sea yielded dominion to the powers of the air, and the region was again dry land. But aerial forces carried away the 10,000 feet of rocks, by a process slow yet unrelenting, until the sea again rolled over the land, and more than 10,000 feet of rocky beds were built over the bottom of the sea; and then again the restless sea retired, and the golden, purple, and black hosts of heaven made missiles of their own misty bodies—balls of hail, flakes of snow, and drops of rain—and when the storm of war came, the new rocks fled to the sea. Now we have cañon-gorges and deeply-eroded valleys, and still the hills are disappearing, the mountains themselves are wasting away, the plateaus are dissolving, and the geologist, in the light of the past history of the earth, makes prophecy of a time when this desolate land of Titanic rocks shall become a valley of many valleys, and yet again the sea will invade the land, and the coral animals build their reefs in the infinitesimal laboratories of life, and lowly beings shall weave nacelle-lined shrouds for themselves, and the shrouds shall remain entombed in the bottom of the sea when the people shall be changed, by the chemistry of life, into new forms; monsters of the deep shall live and die, and their bones be buried in the coral sands. Then other mountains and other hills shall be washed into the Colorado Sea, and coral-reefs, and shales, and bones, and disintegrated mountains, shall be made into beds of rock, for a new land, where new rivers shall flow.

Thus ever the land and sea are changing; old lands are buried, and new lands are born, and with advancing periods new complexities of rock are found; new complexities of life evolved.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

PAPER-WINDING MACHINE.

In the new era of newspaper printing, which has now fairly commenced, paper is supplied to the printing machine in rolls as much as four and a half miles long—a length equal to 10,000 newspapers. Take the rate of printing at that number per hour—which is less than is claimed for the Walter, the Bullock, or the Hoe web perfecting presses—the rate of motion of the paper is four and a half miles per hour. The paper is printed first on one side and then on the other, running between the pairs of impression and platen cylinders consecutively, and is then cut into sheets and piled on a table.

A machine has lately been invented for winding paper into rolls. The wide web, made in the paper-machine, is to be cut into two narrower webs, suitable for the printing-machine or for other purposes. The paper is led from the roll, around and between flattening rollers, against rotary shears, and then, after passing between guide rolls, is wound upon rollers. As the roller of paper increases in size it presses back a spring-arm and raises a pulley to loosen a driving-belt, allowing the latter to slip to compensate for the increased size of the roll.

A. & E. WALLACH

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Battle of Fort Moultrie, 1776.

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THE SULTAN AND THE OPERA.

A nice time they have with the Sultan of Turkey. For instance, in regard to Italian opera. It appears that he only goes about once a year, and that very unexpectedly; so that, as he demands selections from a great number of grand operas, and a long session, the management are put to it to get things up. One such occasion has been described thus: The directors received instructions in the afternoon; the Sultan was going to stay from 6 P. M. to 1 A. M. A short time after the reception of the Imperial order, a long cortege of mules, bearing provisions, and a large part of the Sultan's wardrobe, made its appearance. It is customary for the Sultan to renew his toilet several times during his visit to the opera. When the baggage train had arrived, and the officers of the household were busily at work unpacking and arranging, the square in front of the theater resembled a market. When everything was ready, the Sultan came and took his seat in the royal box. The curtain at once rose upon the second act of the "Barber of Seville." After he had listened a few minutes, Abdul-Aziz discovered that he was familiar with that music, and so called a council of ministers in his box. The consultation was not finished when the "Barber of Seville" was followed by a selection from "Crispino e la Comare." This the Sultan had not heard; so he dismissed the ministers and listened eagerly for a few moments, then, suddenly calling his grand chamberlain, he said that such music did not please him, and looked at the singers with great displeasure, meantime smoking furiously. The trembling artists then baited this fierce critic with an act from "Ernani," and during this part of the performance a real catastrophe occurred. In the chorus of praise to Carlo Quinto, introduced at the end of the act, the singers changed the words and sang "Glory to Abdul-Aziz." This kind of demonstration has always been especially distasteful to the Sultan, and as soon as he heard his own name he left the theater in a rage, and, next day, dismissed the chamberlain in charge of the musical department. While he remained in the theater the scene in the square outside was of unusual splendor; 500 magnificently caparisoned horses were hitched to railings; richly uniformed soldiers reclined under the trees; the chair-bearers of the various high functionaries smoked their long pipes, sang their eternal songs, and electric lights tried in vain to rival the splendor of the oriental moonlight which cast a glamor over the whole spectacle. It is rumored that because of the Sultan's anger there will be no more opera in Constantinople for a long time.

The postal card factory is now making postal cards of the new pattern at the rate of about 600,000 a day, but, as there are still 2,270,000 in the vault, the public will not do any corresponding on the new cards until next month. The new card has a finer surface than the old, but is calendered so thoroughly that it is somewhat thinner. More care than ever is being taken in sorting the paper and printing the cards, as agent Tyner is determined to bring out this new card in a form that will do credit to the factory and the department, and has already received a letter from the authorities at Washington warmly commending the samples that he has forwarded.

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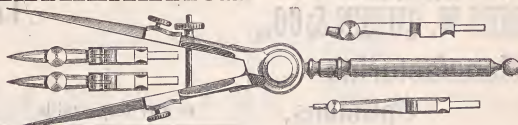
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THE TRUE PLACE OF LANGUAGE.

Language is the implement of thought, and it would seem that no study of this implement can give the best training for studying the thought itself, or the reality that lies back of the thought. It is probable that the highest efforts of the mind, those efforts in which new truths have flashed out, then vanished, then returned again, until the investigator has finally made them his own, have been made without the aid of language. Language is a medium between man and man, not necessarily between man and nature. Thoughts which come to us through language must come to us at second-hand. Language, being the medium of thought, cannot precede thought.

Not that the study of language, when pursued in relation to the thought, is of little value, but the folly is in the prolonged study of a language which, with rare exceptions, can never be a highway of knowledge nor a medium of thought. What is the value of words? Words mean the same to those persons only who have had the same experiences. Words do not convey ideas; they suggest them. When a word is spoken the hearer is at first conscious of sound. If he has been accustomed to associate the spoken word with some idea, the mind instantly represents the idea. If the experience of both speaker and hearer has been the same, the word has the same meaning to each. In the mind of the speaker the idea suggests the word; in the mind of the hearer the word suggests the idea. No word ever explains any sensation, pleasant or painful, to one who has never felt the sensation. By aid of the imagination we may, to an extent, give meaning to language that does not directly appeal to experience; but the imagination can do nothing more than recombine materials that have been furnished by experience, so that directly or indirectly words derive their meaning from experience; and words have a common meaning because they suggest ideas of a common experience.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Last year's reports (1874) show that the dead-letter office at Washington handled 4,601,773 of the 800,000,000 letters carried in the mails, of which 1,392,224 were delivered, 2,622,916 destroyed, and the balance filed, or not acted on. The actual or nominal value of the entire number was \$4,637,429.08. Photographs were inclosed in 38,767, sums of less than \$1 in 19,894, and sums of \$1 and upward in 18,974. Comparative reports for the last five years show a steady increase in the number of dead letters received. In 1869 there were 3,952,862; in 1871, 4,194,748, and in 1873, 4,402,348.

The bids for furnishing special paper for internal revenue stamps were opened at the Treasury Department Wednesday, September 8, by a commission designated by the Secretary. The advertisement fixed the amount of such paper required at 400,000 pounds or more. The bids ranged from ten and one-half to twenty-six cents per pound, the present contractor in Philadelphia offering to furnish the paper at the latter rate, while Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., proposed nineteen cents; A. R. Hubbard, of Norwich, Conn., nineteen and one-half cents; and S. D. Warren & Co. of Boston, eleven to twenty cents per pound. Warren & Co. made eight distinct bids.

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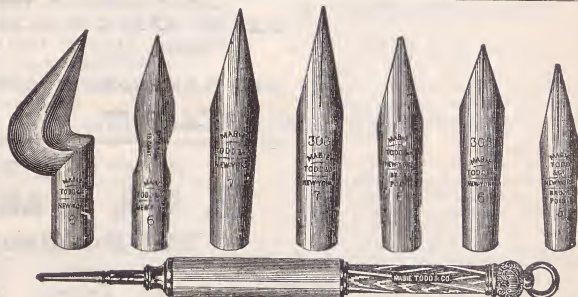
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THE SMALLEST BIBLE IN THE WORLD.

From Mr. Frowde, of the Oxford Press, we have received a marvelously compact volume, which the title-page informs us is "to be read in churches"—the Bible, in a volume which may be slipped into the waistcoat-pocket; a volume measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and about half an inch in thickness—which, handsomely bound in calf, with silk linings, weighs less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; and consequently may be sent from the Land's End to John o' Groat's for one penny; Canada or the United States for three-pence; or to Australia or India for fourpence. Great ingenuity has been displayed in the production of the book, and the printers deserve much credit for the manner in which they have overcome the difficulties that lay in their way. The paper is of the finest India make, as opaque as it was possible to manufacture paper of the substance of tissue; but the opacity is assisted by the slightly creamy texture of the material. The reader will be much assisted if he will place a sheet of white paper under the leaf, and then will be seen the beautiful and clear type employed, and how carefully the printer has performed his part of the work. The binding, too, is in good keeping; stout, heavy boards and thick leather would have neutralized the original intention; consequently, a thin, tough calf has been used, with little more than silk lining to stiffen the cover. *London Bookseller.*



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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: OCTOBER 8, 1875.

NO. 56.

PLAYING CARDS.

It has been shrewdly remarked that in times of commercial failures and great bubble companies cards come out in full force to circulate surplus wealth. Be this as it may, for some time past the knights and ladies of the "round" tables have been uncommonly busy, and fortunes and chances shift in a game of whist or loo. Few will forget the remark of one of pleasure's votaries when told of a personage who could not play cards: "What a miserable old age is before him!" But what of cards, their origin and history? Well, in Charles II.'s time, a pack of cards was issued by Randall Taylor, in the vicinity of Stationers' Hall, London, to be had of most booksellers of the period for one shilling. These cards formed a history of all the popish plots that ever existed in England, from Elizabeth's reign to the close of the fourteenth century. At this latter period we find Poupart, treasurer of Charles VI. of France, making the famous entry in his accounts of "*jeux de cartes*." In 1387, an ordinance is supposed to have been issued by John I., King of Spain, against card playing; while in 1379 the gambling which arose from cards in Italy is narrated by Feliciano Bussi, in his "*History of Viterbo*," as having caused much distress; the game, it is said, "comes from the country of the Saracens, and is with them called *Nash*." M. Boileau d'Ambly quotes Count de Gébélin, an antiquary of note in the last century, to support his opinion that cards were first introduced into Europe by the wandering tribes who migrated from Mongolia and settled in Bohemia. In 1120, the Chinese had a kind of cards for gambling purposes. Breikopf, an authority upon the subject, holds that there were a self-evident affinity between chess and cards. Chess is of Oriental origin. The game of the four kings or Chaturangi or Chatur Nawaub is similar to chess. The employment of the four kings with other minor elements of this game suggest cards; and it may be a question if the word "card" be not in its technical sense derived from *chartur*, Hindu for "four." In its common sense, its etymology from *carta* or *charta* is obvious.

Card. *Carte*, Fr.; *charta*, Lat. Cards are mentioned in a statute of Henry VII. in 1496. Formerly written "cartis" or "carts."

A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

Experts in articles of antiquity in the British Museum assert that the further we go back respecting coins the more beautiful are the designs and the chaster the workmanship; and that this is true is proved by the fact that

old Roman money pieces form the patterns for some of the most expensive scarf pins, rings, and seals of the present day. Now, does this rule apply to playing-cards? According to the by-laws and regulations of the museum, packs of cards find their way to the library as "printed matter." And it was stated, in many of the high-class papers a month or two ago, that the "card room" at the library of the museum, under certain conditions, would be open to the inspection of the public. How this report became circulated it is not our present business to discuss; sufficient is it for us to describe what we have seen, and to state that the card room is a myth. Cards at the British Museum Library are classed on shelves 7913, A 1, and commence with the year 1650, size 24mo, the place of manufacture being Venice. Many of these earlier cards are kept in cases, and are necessarily alike very rare and valuable. To take a few lines verbatim from the catalogue respecting them we shall find that: "A pack of sixty-two P. C. (playing-cards), in which the several suits represent money, cups, swords, and clubs, each have common cards of one to six, and four court cards, viz., ace, knave, queen, and king; all these cards have likewise various armorial bearings occupying the lower part of the card. There are also twenty-two numbered cards, representing Cupid, Justice, Fame, the Sun, &c., and bearing also various geographical matter. The verses of every card bear an allegorical figure with the inscription, 'Divisione dell' Europa.'"

The next description from the catalogue, press mark, 7913 AA, under the same heading, Playing Cards: "A pack of fifty-two playing-cards, with the usual suits, each card containing a description and representation of one of the states of the four quarters of the world. By H. Winstanley, Littleburg, 1677—size 18mo." To this is attached a note: "Imperfect; wanting the ace, deuce, and ten of spades; the deuce, trair, seven, and king of diamonds; the six, seven, and queen of clubs; and the ten of hearts."

After this follow various kinds, as: A pack of thirty-six German playing-cards, in which the several suits represent leaf, acorn, heart, and bell, and each suit has king, "Ober," "Unter," "Daus," and plain cards from six to ten. Each card has an astronomical diagram and a verse in German. 1680—size 18mo.

A pack of fifty-two playing-cards, made about the time of the popish plot in 1679, in which the greater part of the face of the cards is occupied by engravings illustrating the events of the Spanish Armada. London: 1680—size 16mo.

A pack of thirty-eight Italian playing-cards of the sixteenth century, with a different

figure engraved on copper on each card. Size 1½ inch by 11-16ths of an inch. 1680.

A pack of cards, of the reign of Charles II., engraved by Faithorne, illustrating the great fire of London, the horrid popish plot, executions, murder of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey. London: 1684—16mo.

A pack of fifty-two playing-cards, each card representing some female character celebrated in history or mythology. Paris: 1700—24mo.

After these come some eighty different sorts of cards of all nations, from the earliest date here quoted to the year 1863, the last entry in the catalogue being Union Cards. The suits are eagles, shields, stars, and flags; Goddess of Liberty in place of queen, &c. New York: 1862—size 32mo.

All these vary from those in which the usual devices occupy the corner, with the rest of each card occupied by armorial bearings of the various kingdoms and principalities, to others which celebrate the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, with humorous designs illustrative of the political events of the time. In all these there pervade at time cards with the usual suits, each card having the words, voice part, and flute accompaniment of a song.

The Italian playing-cards, bearing the impress "Divisione dell' Europa," are coarse hieroglyphical studies, something between rough Japanese work and a primitive kind of Hogarthian etching. The figure of the woman on the back of each card is crude in the extreme. The face is wanting in expression, the limbs are coarse, and the whole attitude inartistic and unnatural. This figure side is uncolored, the other, the practical one of each card, is printed in black and red—a pair of heels, the sun, a star, or Satan's head, wings, and pitchfork forming the top.

In the playing-cards with the usual device in the left hand top-corner, the large figures are well and quaintly drawn and engraved. One mistake, however, frequently occurs, and that the schoolboy one of making lines cross each other in impossible ways. Thus, in the picture of a man and woman dancing, with the lines attached:

"Here, take my hand, and with it grasp my heart,
Love leads the way; from you I ne'er will part,"
the female figure is behind the device part of the card, and yet her face shows through it with the two corners of the lines of the oblong cutting her face and neck. The paper is well glazed, and bears a strong resemblance to modern Indian proof-paper well varnished.

Taking this particular book, we see no reason to pride ourselves very greatly upon improvements in cards as far as finish is concerned. Modern ones are plainer, it is true, but there is much beautiful engraving bestowed on the old sort. The playing-cards with songs and

music are remarkably well designed and executed. We give a taste of the quality of the verses:

THE PAIR INGRATE.

"Hither, sexton, bring thy spile,
Let me in my tomb be laid;
I'll be a torment and a pain,
Since the faith does me disdain."

The cards of the reign of George III., in many instances, are devoid of the usual devices, and are very lightly glazed. The cards designated as amusing and novel are beautifully finished, and totally put to blush the playing sides of the present ordinary card of trade.—*London Stationer.*

JAPANESE FANCY WORK.

The fine arts of Japan are abandoning their thrones. The art of China is well nigh dead; true, they still paint porcelain and carve ivory with dim recollections of bygone splendors, but the old and good art is gone, and can never come again. The art of Japan is deteriorating, and it would seem that the decorative arts of an Eastern people cannot bear the evil effect of the European market; Chinese art has died of the demand for dinner sets, backgammon boards, work boxes and chessmen for exportation; and Japanese art is fast becoming moribund now that a sale can be found for hundreds of thousands of fans a year, with glove boxes and teapots in proportion. The workmen who have the exceptional skill required for the finest work, to whom have descended those secrets of workmanship and that familiarity with design which we find so extraordinary, will not continue to do fine work when cheap articles of sale have begun to pay well. When Shanghai was opened for trade, delicate inlaid work was to be bought there; one large round table we know of which was bought \$18 silver; similar work bought there now, at four times the price, is very inferior in design and workmanship. So a bronze vessel of exquisite finish, which cost \$40 silver in Nagasaki a few years ago, a French bronze worker would not attempt to reproduce for less than 600 francs. The native workmen here of European prices, and there is every probability that the Japanese founders and engravers who did this wonderful piece of work are now engaged in making the common silver inlaid bronze vases and candlesticks, of poor workmanship and no particular design, for the European market.

BANKS' PHOTO-RAISED SURFACE BLOCKS

Among the many automatic engraving processes for the letter-press which commend themselves to printers and publishers, that invented and patented by Mr. J. H. Banks appears to meet with considerable success. It is about two years since this gentleman, who had been experimenting in the matter for upwards of twenty years, completed and patented his system. The principal claim to superiority is founded on the fact that the blocks are supplied in the electrolyte or ordinary stereo metal. The drawing of which a block is to be made requires simply to be done in pen and ink upon smooth, cream-white paper, not a laid paper with wire marks; a drawing with crayon on grained paper; or an impression of an engraving may, however, be reproduced. The original is first of all photographed and a negative obtained. This negative is printed on a gelatinized plate, sensitized

by a system devised by Mr. Banks. The next step is to raise up the gelatine film so as to obtain the ultimate surface-block in relief. The manner of doing this in the process under notice is stated to give sharper results than any other. A mold in plaster is next taken. The latter is immersed in a liquid which permeates it and thoroughly hardens it, and on being taken out of this bath its face is subjected to heat. The mode of causing the wax mold to separate from the plaster is an important part of the invention. When the two are in contact they are kept at the same heat, and as soon as they are separated an electro is taken from the wax composition in the ordinary way.

The mode of preparing the molds enables great depth to be obtained. Indeed, in some of the blocks that we have inspected at least a quarter of an inch has been lowered, and in nearly all the relief was greater than in the ordinary run of wood-engravings; and however fine the lines may be, they stand up from a solid foundation and are not liable to be broken away by the cylinder passing over them. This is a matter of great consequence to the printer, and will cause him to look with favor on a process which obviates the annoyance resulting from "blackening" and "filling up."

The expense of these blocks is said to be about one-half of that of wood-engraving. A number of very excellent specimens have been submitted to us, two of which we reproduce in order that our readers may judge for themselves as to the capabilities of the process.

One of the developments of the invention is a mode of reversing the ground from white to black or any other color. Thus type-matter may be produced in white letters, instead of black, and a block may be so treated that its lines may be altogether white. For many purposes this is very useful, as in color-printing. Advertisements that require to be unusually prominent are now generally cut purposely on wood and a cast made, but by Banks' process they may be set up in ordinary type, photographed, and an electro obtained in which the letters appear all white.

The applications of Banks' process are numerous, and will so readily suggest themselves to practical printers that it is unnecessary to enumerate them. We may, however, mention that these photo-raised blocks have already come in competition with lithography. A lithographic or copper-plate invoice heading, for example, may be so exactly reproduced that when printed off on the letter-press machine the difference between the typographic and lithographic print will hardly be distinguished except by an expert. The saving effected by doing this class of work in letter-press, and the convenience so great in some instances, that already the plan has, we are told, been largely resorted to.—*Printing Times.*

As showing the vastness of the business carried on by Messrs. Cassell, Pether & Galpin, it may be mentioned that the separate parts of the magazines and serials issued each month considerably exceed half a million. The paper shavings trimmed off the edges of these publications amount to 25 tons a year, while the other waste, including paper accumulating from the strict rejection of all imperfect impressions, exceeds 50 tons. The total number of hands that will be employed when the new building is ready will be about 750, comprising men, women and boys.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 167,447. Copy Books.—E. F. Goodman, Clinton, Ia.

The copy moves up and down on the card, thus being brought immediately above the line to be written upon, and covering the line previously written upon.

No. 167,455. India Rubber Erasers.—Rhodes Lockwood, Boston, Mass.

A number of blocks are placed in a revolving vessel and tumbled, so as to produce by frictional contact a soft, velvet-like finish upon their surfaces.

No. 167,541. Music-Leaf Turners.—Frank G. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

No. 167,542. Engraving Machines.—Roice W. Johnson, Fort Dodge, Ia.

No. 167,551. Pen Holders.—Danl. M. Somers, New York, N. Y.

A pen-holder, the barrel or tip of which is formed of a metal tube having a corrugated or fluted base, which is provided with a pen-retaining rib.

No. 167,586. Reading and Writing Desks, Elizabeth W. Siles, Philadelphia, Pa.

The combination of paper racks with a case and reading and writing folding tables.

1. A book and magazine case having swinging doors hinged at the top to the cabinet, and folding tables hinged to the lower part of said doors, and supported, when open for use, by braces on the doors, and notches or racks on the case.

2. The combined book and magazine case, reading and writing tables, and paper racks, consisting of a case provided with recesses, folding tables provided with braces, and paper files or racks on the sides.

No. 167,584. Portfolio Stands.—D. J. Stein, N. Y.

1. The combination, with a portfolio stand having a vertical abutment and supporting side pieces of a flap hinged upon the platform, and having its lower end extending below the platform, where it is subjected to the action of a spring for closing the flap.

2. The combination of a bracket and spring, with flaps, abutment, and platform.

3. A secondary flap hinged upon the hinged spring side flaps, in combination with the abutment and platform.

No. 167,645. Machines for Cutting Roll Paper.—Louis P. Cohen and Ignatz Frank, New York, N. Y.

To movable ring-shaped clamping standards are attached annular revolving cutter heads, having radially moving blades, which are automatically fed forward to the center and retracted.

No. 167,662. Game Counters.—C. E. Hackley, New York, N. Y.

Point numbers and score numbers are arranged concentrically on the same disk. A long opening in the path of the score number allows it to be seen during the time that the point numbers are advanced to score another game.

No. 167,683. Pocket-book Locks.—J. Hanau, and S. Bendit, New York, N. Y.

The hasp or bar of the closing flap is forced between rolls, which are held against one another by spring pressure. These rolls are arranged in a box or case attached to the outside of the pocket-book.

No. 167,723. Paper Boxes.—Charles A. Young, Providence, R. I.

The rim is placed in the end of the box, where it is passed between the compressing and bead-forming rollers.

No. 167,726. Type-Setting Machines.—Robt. T. P. Allen, Farmdale, Ky.

Types are expelled from perpendicular tubes by pushers, which eject them so that they lie sidewise on the sliding stick. The vertical pushers propel them toward the right end of the stick, and also moves the stick along as matter accumulates upon it.

The line is raised by a lever, which forces backward into the galley. The motion of lever releases stick from its ratchet, and it is drawn back by a spring. The type pusher or shuttle is held up to work by a coiled spring, which gives it a yielding motion.

No. 167,729. Pen-Holders.—Emile Barberot, Paris, France, assignor to J. Reckenordt, New York City.

The pen is ejected by revolving either cylinder. The combination of an inner tube, its encircling ferrule, and retaining ring, which are held by the revolving outer tube, held between said prongs at one end and the ferrule at the other end.

No. 167,735. Ruling Pens. John R. Gisborne, Washington, D. C.

The ruling pen, consisting of a semicircular shank, two sides parallel, or nearly so, forming an ink reservoir and rounded point.

No. 167,807. Paper Box Machines.—George Leonard Thurney, London, England.

A paper blank is placed over the piston, the detachable former is laid on it, and the pressing plate depressed for an instant, causing the sides of the blank to turn upward. The piston is held down while the plate rises and the side and end flaps advance. The piston then descends, completing the box. The former is removed by hand, and the box passed in any suitable manner.

HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**Writing Desks.**A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OFRussia Leather Novelties
AT**HENRY LEVY & SON'S,**122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.A WELL SELECTED STOCK
OFPhotographic Albums
AT**HENRY LEVY & SON,**122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.LATE IMPORTATIONS
OF**European Novelties**

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

HENRY LEVY & SON

GUARANTEE**All their Prices.**

ROBERT SNEIDER,
37
JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
FINE STATIONERY
ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, DIE SINKING
For The Trade.

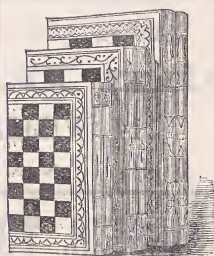
CHAMBERLIN, WHITMORE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, & Wholesale Stationers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

*Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all
Kinds, Flat or Cut with Envelopes to match.**Visiting, Wedding, and Mourning Cards. Wedding, Fine,
and Mourning Stationery of every description.***A LARGE VARIETY OF PAPETERIES**

45 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

**F. C. SCHUMANN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards, Satchels,

AND

MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,**Writing Desks,
Portfolios, &
Leather Goods Generally.**

18 Dey St. N. Y.

**DREKA****Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.**PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest
market rates. **SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.***Dreka's Dictionary Blotter*

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

A GERMAN METHOD OF MAKING TINT BLOCKS.

It often occurs that a tint-block of a particular size is required at short notice, and the following will be found a practical mode of making one at merely a nominal expense:

Take a piece of what bookbinders call "end papers" of the size and pattern required for the tint block, and fasten it with thin paste, pattern side up, upon the inside bottom of a quarto zinc galley, ascertaining first that the inside corner of the galley against which the paper is laid forms an accurate angle. The paste, however, being apt to spoil, the pattern of the end paper had better be dispensed with altogether, which may be done by using a little care in fixing the paper. The inside of the galley is to be well oiled; then take a second galley of the same size as the first, which must also be previously oiled, and fasten the two together by means of string, so that the insides of each are facing. This will serve as matrix in the future manipulation. The galleys should then be slightly warmed. Now dissolve roller composition—which must, of course, be quite pure, and altogether free from all extraneous matter—and pour it with due care in the opening left on one side between the two galleys. After the composition has cooled, the plate is cut down to the size of the pattern delineated upon it. The pattern of the paper will be found exactly reproduced on the surface of the composition. Should it be found that the plate obtained is not sufficiently high, it will have to be mounted. For this purpose the bottom must be planed to an even surface. Now take a piece of wood the required size and thickness, and, after warming it, pour upon it a little melted composition; then hold the piece of board over a gentle fire, and turn it slightly up and down so as to cause the composition you have poured upon it to be distributed equally over its surface. The composition plate is now laid on the top of the board, and gentle pressure is immediately applied to permanently unite the two, which can be done by means of the hand press. The wear of such plates, even by large issues, is comparatively slight, and they may, in this respect, favorably compare with those of metal. If it should be found that the composition by itself is too soft and elastic, this may be remedied by the addition to the composition of some good glue.

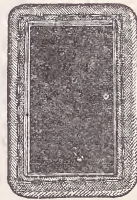
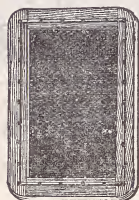
The same manipulation as above may be applied, in case of emergency—as to type, &c.—only that then a paper matrix will have to be first produced.—*Printing Times.*

Stamped envelopes, as well as other postage stamps which are injured in directing a letter or newspaper, are redeemable in stamps at the post-office, a fact of which the general public is ignorant.

The various sizes of envelopes now issued by the Government are: No. 1, note size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; No. 2, ordinary letter size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3, full letter size, ungummed, for circulars, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 4, commercial size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 5, extra letter size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed, for circulars, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 7, official size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 8, extra official size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 9, newspaper wrappers. There are first, second and third qualities, and all the popular shades, and, with the beginning of September, several neat new shades were added, including an elegant blue.

The Only Noiseless Slate.

PERFORATED SLATE FRAMES.



The only way to make a slate noiseless is to cover the entire frame with cloth or listing, so that it will deaden the sound when the slate comes in contact with the desk. The fastening of a piece of rubber to the corners of the frame protects that particular part, but it does not prevent the sides and edges of the frame from making a noise or scratching the desk.

The PERFORATED SLATE FRAME is so arranged—by having a groove that encircles the entire frame, and holes bored at convenient distances apart—that a cheap covering of any refuse cloth can be used and put on the frame by the child in a few moments. The slate can be retailed at the same price as the ordinary D slate, the List Price being the same, and the discount not much less. It is cheaper than any rubber corner slate in the market by fully sixty per cent., and accomplishes what it is intended for.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

John D. Emack,

114 WILLIAM STREET,

New York.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

(Established 1847.)

Blank - Book Manufacturers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

EXCELSIOR DIARIES, ANNUALLY,

Manufacturers of Pocket-Books & Importing Stationers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HUDSON MILLS PAPERS.

Nos. 123 & 125 William Street, N. Y.

BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.

NEW ALLOTMENT OF SPACE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial directors have abandoned their original idea as to allotting space, which, by the way, was never formally adopted, and, for the very convenient arrangement of placing nations across the building and groups of similar objects longitudinally, have substituted the far less sensible plan of putting each nation's exhibit promiscuously within a certain area. The beauty of the first scheme was, that to inspect the display of any one country the visitor had only to enter the proper side door and walk across the hall, the whole exhibit being in the zone traversed; or, if he desired to examine, say all the cotton machinery of the world, he would simply begin at that class of mechanism at the end of the building and walk its entire length, in so doing crossing the space of each nation where cotton machinery had been placed. There were plenty of objections to the plan, good as it was, which need not be detailed, since the new one has been definitely adopted. The United States now occupy about one-fourth of the floor space, and the areas next in point of size are allotted to England, Germany, and France, the four great nations being grouped together. The other countries are scattered apparently without regard to their geographical position. The areas allotted thus far, according to the new plan, are as follows: United States, 166,351.7 square feet; France and colonies, 43,814; England, 51,776; Germany, 27,705; Austria, 24,070; Canada, 24,070; Australasia, 24,070; Sweden, 15,358; Belgium, 15,358; Japan, 16,566; Netherlands, 13,167; Norway, 6,897; Switzerland, 6,646; and Denmark, 5,647.

NEW FRENCH POSTAGE STAMPS.

The French Government recently invited designs for a new postage stamp. The prizes offered for the three best designs were 1,500, 500, and 300 francs respectively. The artists were left to their own fancy as regards the heads or figures to be introduced, the only condition being that no political character should be given to either, and that the words "Poste" and "Republique Francaise" were to be included in the composition. In answer to this, 431 drawings and photographs were sent in, and out of these, after three days' consideration, twenty-five were selected for final examination by the Postal Stamp Committee. Some eight hours were taken up in discussing their relative merits, and in the end their number was reduced to three. The most admired of the twenty-five drawings was Mercury riding on Pegasus. This was pronounced a *chef-d'œuvre* of composition and delicate miniature painting. But it was judged too classic for a postage stamp. The drawing which obtained the first prize of 1,500 francs represented Peace and Commerce leaning on a terrestrial globe with an equatorial band, where the words "Republique Francaise" appear. The second prize is Abundance supported by a shield. The third is France, as a nude figure, holding a flambeau to light the world. On all the prize drawings the words "Republique Francaise" and the price of the postage are very apparent. Certain difficulties of detail prevented the committee from deciding whether the Post-office should adopt their judgment. The twenty-five "placed" drawings were carefully transported to the Finance Minister for his inspection, and the competition is now reduced to the three just described.

The Hope Perforating Company.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 121 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

No. 1 Fine,
No. 2 Medium,
No. 3 Coarse,
No. 4 Medium Coarse,
No. 5 Extra Coarse.

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

The Best Selling Novelty in the Market.

MOTTOES ON PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

We have now on hand these popular goods in the following designs:

ON FULL SHEETS, Size, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lord's Prayer, white.

Lord's Prayer, dark ground.

ON HALF SHEETS, Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Praise the Lord. | 23. Remember Me. | 44. Live and Let Live. |
| 2. Welcome. | 24. Hallowed be Thy Name. | 45. Kindness makes Friends. |
| 3. Pray without Ceasing. | 25. God Bless our Daily Bread. | 46. Obey your Parents. |
| 4. Lead us not into Temptation. | 26. No Place Like Home. | 47. Onward and Upward. |
| 5. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 27. I Need Thee Every Hour. | 48. Labor has Sure Reward. |
| 6. In God we Trust. | 28. Welcome Home. | 49. Knowledge is Power. |
| 7. God bless our Home. | 29. With Joy we Greet You. | 50. Well Begun, is Half Done. |
| 8. Faith, Hope, and Charity. | 30. Remember Thy Creator. | 51. Walk in Love. |
| 9. Learn to do Good. | 31. Sweet Rest in Heaven. | 52. Forget Me Not. |
| 10. Nearer my God to Thee. | 32. Christ is Risen. | 53. Grace, Mercy, and Peace. |
| 11. Give us this day our daily bread | 33. Thou Art My Hope. | 54. Peace be Unto this House. |
| 12. Love one Another. | 34. Thou God Reest Me. | 55. God Bless our School. |
| 13. Home, Sweet Home. | 35. Friendship, Love and Truth. | 56. Grace, Love, and Hope. |
| 14. He Leadeth Me. | 36. I know that my Redeemer liveth | 57. Zur Erinnerung. |
| 15. No Cross, no Crown. | 37. Thy Will be Done. | 58. Miz-pah. |
| 16. God is Love. | 38. I am the Resurrection and the Life. | 59. Merry Christmas. |
| 17. God is our Refuge & Strength | 39. I am the Light of the World. | 60. Happy New Year. |
| 18. The Lord will Provide. | 40. I am the Bread of Life. | 61. Peace! Be Still. |
| 19. Rock of Ages Cleit for Me. | 41. Watch and Pray. | 62. The Old Oaken Bucket. |
| 20. Shall We Gather at the River. | 42. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. | 63. Heaven is My Home. |
| 21. Jesus Loves Me. | 43. Do Right and Fear not. | 64. Blessed are the Pure in Heart. |
| 22. Simply to Cross I Cling. | | 65. He Giveth his Beloved Sleep. |

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

PERFORATED MOTTOES

At the Lowest Market Price.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT ARE MANUFACTURED BY

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

No. 591 Broadway, N. Y.

LITERARY NOTES.

The London *Academy* says: "Victor Hugo's new volume will be called 'L'Art d'être Grand-père.'"

The Marquis de Lorne has in press a narrative poem of more than 8,000 lines called "Guido and Lita: A Tale of Riviera." It is founded on an incident in one of the many Saracen inroads which harried the coast of Provence in the tenth century.

Dr. E. B. G. Prime's memoirs of Rev. Dr. Goodell, his father-in-law—"Forty Years in the Turkish Empire"—will be published immediately by Messrs. R. Carter & Bros. The material is drawn chiefly from this eminent missionary's journal record of events and his abundant correspondence.

Professor Bonamy Price's book on currency, announced for publication in London by Henry S. King & Co., was planned before he left America, and indeed was the result of a suggestion from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., who will publish the book here. Naturally, it will deal largely with American questions.

Mr. Longfellow is to put forth a new book this autumn. It will include "The Hanging of the Crane" and "Morituri Salutamus," and will also contain a new poem entitled "The Masque of Pandora" and a "Book of Sonnets," containing the various sonnets which the author has contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* of late years.

"The great Christmas book" in England for 1875 is to be a superb five guinea volume on "Windsor Castle," by the express permission of the owner of the royal residence. It will comprise twenty-three permanent photographs, exterior and interior, in large folio size, made by the heliotype process, and the text is by the late B. B. Woodward, her Majesty's librarian at Windsor.

The first volume of the English translation of the *Count de Paris's History of the Civil War in America* is now in preparation by authority of the author, and will soon be published by J. H. Coates & Co., of Philadelphia. The volume will contain maps and battle plans, and includes the first two volumes of the French. The Count of Paris, grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, it will be remembered, came to this country in 1861, and served, without pay, upon General McClellan's staff. He has received valuable information for this work from private letters and documents of Generals Grant, McClellan, Johnston, and other officers, both of the Federal and Confederate armies.

1g. Kohler, Philadelphia, has lately published a second revised and enlarged edition, with German translations, of the names of German, Swiss, Dutch, French and other immigrants to Pennsylvania from 1727 to 1776, with a statement of the names of ships, whence they sailed, and the date of their arrival at Philadelphia. This last is chronologically arranged, together with the necessary arrangement of historical and other notes. An appendix containing lists of more than 1,000 German and French names in New York prior to 1712 is added. Prof. I. Daniel Rupp, author of several historical works, is the editor. The work is interesting not only to the descendants of the immigrants, but to the inquirer into the exciting causes and the results of the early settlement of an important section of the country.

MORTALITY AMONG ELEPHANTS.—The *Rangoon Burmah Mail* says that there is a large mortality among elephants in that district; and a more serious loss of the same kind has been experienced by the Moulmein foresters, on the Thongyeen side. The *Mail* states the value of each elephant is from 800 to 1,500 rupees (\$400 to \$750), and that the loss to their people in the aggregate is very considerable, greatly enhancing the price of these useful animals, and increasing the difficulty and cost of bringing timber to market.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of Foreign and Domestic STATIONERY is now ready, and will be forwarded, post-paid, to any member of the TRADE favoring us with an application.

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,

P. O. Box 4138.

142 & 144 Grand St., New York.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all kinds. GLOBES A SPECIALTY.

Tellurions, Orreries, Gyroscopes, Object Forms, Geometrical Solids, Numeral Frames, &c., &c.

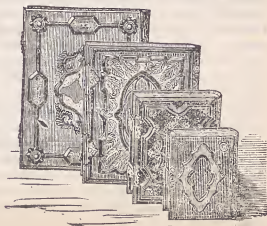
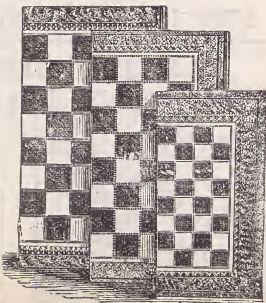
LARGE DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOL FURNISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

All Goods Warranted.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Orders shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



BUSINESS CHANGES.

A. Perkins, Scranton, Pa., has sold out to W. D. McCormick.

Shepley & Stearns, of Fitchburg, Mass., have discontinued, and are succeeded by Shepley & Baker.

E. H. Sanford and J. Edgar Dickson have associated in the stationery business at Worcester, Mass.

George H. Hees has purchased the book, stationery, and music store of E. J. Gibson, at Oswego, N. Y.

W. C. Wemyss, of this city, has removed his book, stationery, and newspaper business to 708 Broadway.

Andrew P. Chapin, Chicopee Falls, Mass., has bought the book and fancy goods business of Amos W. Page.

Bolza & Reynolds, booksellers, stationers, and newswriters, Muskegon, Mich., have been succeeded by Fred L. Reynolds.

B. Lipshy, John Schmidt, and Ralph Wilhelm, lately in the employ of Arms & Bardwell, at Northampton, Mass., have associated themselves together as the Nonotuck Pocket-book Company.

C. C. Thompson has succeeded to Isaac Barnett in the sale of books, music, and stationery, at 2,352 Third avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, in this city.

John A. Porcher, formerly with the American News Company, has purchased the interest of A. S. Jones in the firm of Tarbox & Co., stationery and blank book manufacturers, 36 and 38 Beekman street, New York city. The firm will hereafter be known as Tarbox & Porcher.

Stanton Brothers, Wheeling, W. Va., have dissolved partnership, J. D. Stanton retiring. Frank Stanton and John R. Davenport will continue the book and stationery business, under the firm name of Stanton & Davenport, at 44 Twelfth street, with the "Old City Book-store" title.

TRADE GOSSIP.

The Oglethorpe (Georgia) *Echo* says that Major T. A. Burke is doing a right good trade in books and stationery, and deserves the patronage bestowed upon him.

The lowest price for leather glove and handkerchief boxes, in sets, at Henry Levy & Son's is \$30. This price was inadvertently given for cloth goods in recent mention of their stock.

Parmenter & Walker, manufacturers of crayons at Waltham, Mass., are running their factory on extra time to keep up with their orders. They have only two cases of their goods in stock at present.

The American Lead Pencil Company has succeeded in making the lead of its ink crayons of equal hardness with the black lead pencils. These crayons can be sharpened to a point for use as sketching pencils, and their indelible and non-blurring qualities will probably make them important adjuncts to an artist's portfolio.

Melvin Hard, as agent for the "Old Berkshire Mills" writing papers, has issued a circular calling attention to quality and style of these papers, closing with the announcement that they are for sale by all booksellers and stationers. Mr. Hard has omitted to attach

his name to the circular, and thus gives a gratifying assurance to the trade that he only intends to prosecute his business through them and to their advantage.

William H. Woglom is the sole agent for Pack & Van Horn's letter clips and bill files. These articles, new to the trade, were described recently in *THE STATIONER*, and have already commended themselves to popular favor.

Trade in Boston is reported "fine." M. R. Warren has removed to a new store on Milk street. Arthur Marsh, from Nilson & Son, New York, Graham, of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., Gilbert, from Victor E. Mauger & Co., C. S. Plummer, and a host of others are in Boston. "All doing splendidly."

Porter & Bainbridge are importing large quantities of zinc and copper plates for finishing papers. The manufacturers of the finest English papers use copper plates exclusively, as they are by far the best. The attention Mr. Bainbridge has given to this branch of the business makes him an authority.

Thomas G. Thrum, importing and manufacturing stationer, on Merchant street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, forwards his circular. He is clearly well up in the business. He makes a specialty of photographs of Hawaiian celebrities and scenes, and is publisher of a hand-book of valuable statistical information relating to the islands.

The American News Company is offering Foye's Combination File and Binder with improved spring action, making it probably the most elegant, compact, and convenient article of the kind yet introduced. It is made in four sizes, of black walnut or white wood, for manufacturing and business purposes, at prices ranging from \$21 to \$33 per dozen.

A RARE BOOK.

The Birmingham *Post* says:—"The long connection of the late Bishop of Manchester, Dr. James Prince Lee, with King Edward's School, in this town, gives much interest to the sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday, of the portion of the bishop's library which his widow retained till her death. The general library was bequeathed to Owen's College, Manchester; but the books belonging to the late Mrs. Lee are now to be sold, and some of them are of exceptional interest and value. The gem of the collection is a noble copy, as pure and perfect as the day it was issued—nearly four centuries ago—of the far-famed Complutensian Polyglot, prepared and published under the direction of the famous Cardinal Ximenes, between 1514 and 1517, at a cost of 50,000 ducats. The interest of the work is not merely from its being a superb example of the then recent art of printing with movable types, which Gutenberg, and Faust, and Schöffer had perfected half a century before, but because the edition is the first Polyglot copy of the Bible, and the first printed edition of the whole of the New Testament in the original tongue. The rarest and choicest of all these *incunabula*, or works of early printing is, of course, the famous Mazarine Bible, issued more than half a century earlier, and copies of which have realized from £2,000 to £3,000. The Ximenes Polyglot (or Complutensian, as it is generally called, from the academy in which it was compiled), is in six folio volumes, giving the Hebrew, the Septuagint (Greek), and the Vulgate (Latin) versions, with elaborate collations. The Greek

is a curious letter, imitating the MSS. of the thirteenth century, and the Hebrew is a very noble type. Every page of Dr. Lee's copy is clean and perfect, and the six volumes have been carefully collated by an expert, and have been found to be complete. The publication was delayed till 1522 by the death of Cardinal Ximenes in 1517, and only 600 copies were issued, of which so many have perished or become imperfect that a complete and perfect copy is a *rara avis* in the bibliographic world. As the work has not only a remarkable interest to Biblical scholars, but is also one of the first great works of the typographic art, and as Dr. Lee's copy is exceptionally fine in condition, it will doubtless excite a keen competition, and realize a high price."

THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The lovers of facts and figures have their statistical society, admired by the late Mr. Buckle, who declared that statistics "had thrown more light on the study of human nature than all the other sciences put together." It is not only interesting, but sometimes excessively droll, to study human nature by the light thrown upon it by statistics. Things supposed to occur in the most capricious manner turn out, when investigated on a broad basis, to be as regular in their recurrence as the tides. Murder, for instance, might be supposed to be one of the most arbitrary and irregular of all crimes; and marriage a contract which would be entered into purely at the bidding of caprice. Nothing of the kind, say the statisticians; murders occur with quite as great regularity as other natural phenomena, and the percentage of marriages bears a fixed proportion to the price of wheat per bushel. More than this; when Brilat-Savarin, the "drum major of the Court of Cassation," eat and drank more than was good for him, and said in jest, "The destiny of nations depends upon what they eat," he did not utter a joke; he stated a fact. Rice-eating nations and vegetarians generally, unlike the Briton, "ever shall be slaves." Egypt is a rice-eating country—its inhabitants have been slaves from the most remote times. Bengal is tenanted by poor creatures who live upon rice and a little grease, and who have fallen an easy prey to a long series of conquerors. On the other hand, the Romans and the English—mighty men of war in all climates and under all circumstances—eat ever of the fat, and drank of the strong. Averages and percentages rule the world. People forget to direct their letters before posting them, and commit suicide with a regularity which makes it a positive pleasure to compile tables on these subjects. There is nothing like figures. John Howard, the philanthropist, would never have carried his famous reform of prisons if he had not shown by convincing figures that the neglected jails of this day were centers of fever and small-pox, and by a frightful array of figures fairly scared the Legislature into doing its duty, and doing it at once. Adepts in statistics, which, I suppose, is a legitimate branch of the "disinal science," were formed into a society soon after the works of the famous Quetelet became known in this country. It must not be supposed that the meetings of the Statistical Society are at all dull. Unerring figures may be made to bear many interpretations, and learned statisticians are apt to entertain strong opinions, so that very lively discussions often take place.—*All the Year Round*.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.]

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

Our leading houses report some improvement in business as the fall trade is beginning, and, while purchases are not largely made, everything at present indicates that buyers will renew their orders before the holidays. While it may be policy to buy cautiously, many may be disappointed in obtaining supplies, as the Centennial movement is assuming gigantic proportions and a month or two hence the contracts already taken will absorb a large amount of the stock in the paper and printing line and prices will advance and a difficulty to supply the demand will be felt.

One of our stationers has contracted for the descriptive catalogue, which, if filled, will require several thousand reams of paper, as well as the entire available force of presses, to print. Every desirable house is being taken for the accommodation of those who will superintend the arranging and showing the goods, machinery, &c., to be exhibited, and although mammoth hotels are being erected near the Centennial grounds, and in different parts of the city, it is evident that the great influx of strangers can scarcely be accommodated. A recent visit to the buildings by your correspondent convinced him that the views published by Hunter & Co., Breuker & Kressler, and H. J. Tondy & Co., although highly pictorial and seemingly flattering, do not in reality give a full conception of their magnitude or beauty. In fact, it will surpass any exhibition the world has ever seen, and will possess an interest far exceeding that presented at Vienna, London, or Paris in every respect. Your city will doubtless be largely benefited, and the whole country will be made glad in witnessing and contributing to the memorable event.

I understand that J. B. Lippincott's protracted visit in Europe has not been without an ulterior and a business motive. He no doubt feels rejuvenated after his many years of toil and labor; and after luxuriating in the East, traversing the Nile, and visiting the most interesting scenes in the civilized world, it now transpires that he intends opening a branch house in London. His life history has been a series of successes, from trundling a binders' wheelbarrow to the present time—the head of the largest book concern in the world—and his new venture may be safely pronounced in advance a safe and profitable one. He is now in the prime of life, full of energy and yet cautious, with ample capital, and fully conversant with the wants of the public. No such word as fail can find place in his vocabulary.

Gladding & Son announce through your columns their Diaries for the Centennial year, and they have already had to refuse orders to meet the demands of their regular customers. They will doubtless duplicate and re-duplicate their present stock.

Dreka, Mason, Hoskins, Dixon, and other stationers present a very fine line of goods, but few novelties. The accession of Alfred Ireland to the establishment of J. G. Ditman & Co.

enables him to supply his numerous friends with a full line of paper of all kinds.

E. J. Spangler, not satisfied with adding partners to his business concern, has taken a partner to himself for life and is happy.

Yours, &c.,

H. C.

TRADE PROSPECTS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The Stationer:

In compliance with your request, I report from experience gained on the spot that business in Europe at present can hardly be considered as in a better condition than it actually is here. Everybody wants to sell, while buyers are few and hard to move. Over-trading, with the speculation and extravagance engendered thereby, has, across the Atlantic—like here—borne its legitimate fruit—reaction.

As regards the paper business in particular, such mills as enjoy a high reputation for their products have been fully occupied, as they usually are even in the duller times. The Piries, for instance, who make a very large range of goods, have been busy all the summer. Besides their fine writings, so well known in this market, they manufacture largely bond and loan papers, white and colored plated papers, enameled boards, envelopes, &c. Much of the finely put-up package goods with high sounding names, and offered at fancy prices in this market, owe their production to the great "Stoneywood Works."

In England, such mills as Joynson's and Whatman's have difficulty to keep their customers going with their fine papers—large orders being only filled piece-meal as it were. This, even more than healthy demand, is but a natural reward of the constant care and persevering vigilance that always builds up these great names and world-wide reputations for the best class of goods.

In the manufacturing stationery trade the position of things is about the same. While such houses as Waterlow's and De La Rue's are pushing their great facilities to the uttermost, and yet are hardly able to keep up with the demand, scores of houses, wanting the system, energy and sterling reliability that characterize these eminent firms, complain of the utter dullness of the times, are gradually losing their connections both at home and abroad, and are reported as hardly doing business enough to pay expenses.

Generally, the paper and stationery trade in England may be quoted as but fair to middling. The export trade is rather under the weather, especially with the United States, which is notably falling off. There are two reasons for this; one is, that accounts the last two or three years with this side have not been uniformly satisfactory, and another, that we are now able in most lines to supply ourselves from a domestic source, with in many cases a surplus production, which we could offer abroad. Indeed, many of the keener and more far-sighted British paper men have no hesitation in expressing their opinions as to this trade—indeed even ultimately changing to this side, and America in the not distant future supplying no small section of the English market, especially with manillas, bank-note, and chromo papers, in which our country has long taken the lead.

Well! why not? We have long used improved machinery and appliances, which even the first English mills are only beginning to adopt, and thus relatively employ less manual

labor. Our materials, on the average, are as cheap as theirs. Then while labor and profits there are necessarily stationary or rising, with us both are being rapidly and permanently reduced. Such is at least clearly the present indication, and, as a shrewd people, it behoves us to take account of all such approaching transformations affecting the balance of trade between us and foreign nations.

While in Manchester a few weeks ago, I was struck by a paragraph in the *Guardian*, the leading newspaper, to the effect that, owing to the depression in America, the New England cotton manufacturers were offering their goods in that market at prices to compete with Manchester goods! In view of facts like these, except as a revenue measure, has it not become doubtful whether we are not prepared to adopt free trade substantially, and by fighting our foreign competitors with their own weapons, acquire the whole world as a market? Once prepared to look this contingency in the face, the present crisis must cease to discourage us. A solid specie basis will prepare us for attack or defense at all points, and American manufacturers and merchants can again go ahead in full reliance on the richness of their resources, aided by their native energy, ingenuity and enterprise. In the meantime, while weak houses may succumb in the species of forced liquidation to come, their members may start again in a new and better dispensation than that now expiring, and which was forced by the mad speculation and extravagance engendered by the war.

Both Belgium and France are supplying England with considerable paper. Even playing cards made in the former country under-sell the cheapest English grades, while low-priced writings from both countries have a large sale here. Several Belgian and German paper concerns have branches in London, and work off at a price a large proportion of their products.

France to-day is probably the most solidly prosperous country in the world. The people generally are working as they never worked before. Exporting a large amount of paper, much of it in fancy forms, labor and material both being cheap, she keeps much of the best class of foreign trade at good profits. The numerous mills at Angoulême are all fully employed, notwithstanding the large internal revenue tax levied on all paper used in France.

On the other hand, the commercial distress in Germany is reflected more or less by the paper trade. Sales are reported as hard to make at remunerative rates to good parties, and collections difficult. While, no doubt, Germany is and will be always a great paper manufacturing country, it seems not unlikely that we may be called some day to supplement her production likewise, for, under the existing government, Prussia has become as dear, as it was once a cheap manufacturing country.

Taking the average of the trade of each country in Europe, I would report the paper and stationery trade of France as good; of Great Britain as fair; as dull in Belgium, and in Germany below par. Taking still the average of European trade *integrally* on above schedule, I think you will agree with me that we have here, after all, not too much reason to complain of our lot. V.S.

An iron pipe is being laid by the L. L. Brown Paper Company at West Cummington, Mass. It is to take the place of an old wooden cylinder, for conveying wash water to the mill.

FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

New and Attractive Games for Two, Four, Six or Eight Persons.
THE BEE HIVE OF FUN.

Tilt & Tournament. Stella.

Either of these popular home games on a handsome folding-board, with box of properties, directions, &c., complete. Price, \$2.

- New Game of Authors 50 Cts.
Game of Courtship and Marriage..... 50 "
Game of Familiar Quotations..... 50 "
Great Truths by Great Authors..... 50 "
Game of Great Events 50 "
Shakespearean Game... 50 "
Stratford Game of Characters & Quotations, and the Stratford Solitaire—Two games in one box..... 50 "
Game of Natural History—By Mrs. Abbey A. Tenney, consisting of Fifty Illustrated cards..... 50 "
Protean Cards; or, Box of one hundred games—With a new and enlarged Book of Directions, containing many improvements and Novelties.... \$1.00

These are all issued on a superior quality of cardboard, with tinted backs, which are not surpassed by any on the market. A liberal discount to dealers. Send for complete circulars.



Crispino. Chancery.

Either of these popular home games on a handsome folding-board, with box of properties, directions, &c., complete. Price, \$2.

- New Game of Authors 50 Cts.
Game of Courtship and Marriage..... 50 "
Game of Familiar Quotations..... 50 "
Great Truths by Great Authors..... 50 "
Game of Great Events 50 "
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Protean Cards; or, Box of one hundred games—With a new and enlarged Book of Directions, containing many improvements and Novelties.... \$1.00

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFELFINGER,
624, 626 and 628 Market St., Philadelphia.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.

Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.

Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.

SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.

Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

WHITE, CORBIN & CO.,
Envelope Manufacturers.

Warren and Connecticut River Mills

FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
ROCKVILLE, CONN.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,
AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF ALL GOODS NEEDED BY THE TRADE,
381 Washington and 10 Bromfield Streets, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WRITING INKS & MUCILAGE.

"Congress" and "Government" Mucilage,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IRVING WRITING AND COPYING FLUID INK,
SUPERIOR TO ALL FOREIGN ARTICLES.

We make a full line of Inks, including CARMINE, VIOLET, BLUE, SCHOOL and other varieties. For complete Price Lists, Discounts and Samples (if desired) the Trade will please address

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.

Lockwood's
DIRECTORY
OF THE
PAPER TRADE.
Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,
PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

THE STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The Stationers' Board of Trade has progressed so far towards organization that Andrew Geyer, well-known to the trade as a purchasing agent and as commercial editor of *THE AMERICAN STATIONER*, has, in his capacity as manager for the new association, secured the second floor of the building located at the southeasterly corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and is now engaged in fitting up the premises for offices and sample rooms for the stationery trade. The plan of the Exchange is as follows: A general office will be open daily throughout the year for the convenience of buyers visiting this city. This office is to be furnished with proper conveniences, including desks, chairs, post-office boxes, and attendance. Private offices will be provided free for the use of the non-resident members of the trade when in New York on business. Adjoining the general office will be the room of the manager and superintendent of the Exchange. Back of these, and fronting on Fourth street, a series of offices, each fifteen feet long and averaging nine feet in width, are arranged. These will be devoted to the use of members of the trade in this city, and will give opportunity for meeting customers, exhibiting samples, and for transacting business readily, saving much time to buyers, and making the trade more compact than it has hitherto been. A number of leading firms have engaged space, and among them are Lieberoth, Von Auw & Co., E. & H. T. Anthony, J. G. Shaw & Co., Koch, Sons & Co., Porter & Bainbridge, Slote, Woodman & Co., Boorum & Pease, Mabie, Todd & Co., Kiggins, Tooker & Co., Alkin, Lambert & Co., Andrew King & Co., Baker, Pratt & Co., Anderson & Cameron, American Lead Pencil Company, J. D. Enack, Samuel Raynor & Co., Dennison & Co., Brower Bros., R. Schneider, and J. O. Smith & Son. Other applications have been made, and it is hoped that the trade generally will be enabled to avail themselves of the privileges thus offered. A Fair will be held at the Exchange during the continuance of the Book Trade Fair, beginning on October 21. The firms mentioned will display samples of their goods, and some one will represent them to meet purchasers. During the rest of the year samples will be on exhibition to buyers. The meeting for final organization of the trade association was held October 7, when officers were elected as follows:

Directors—Willy Wallach, Charles T. Bainbridge, Benjamin Lawrence, Melvin Hard, George L. Pease, Samuel Raynor, W. T. Pratt, T. V. Smith, and Andrew Dougherty.

The advantages presented by this Exchange, together with its convenient location, will show to buyers that it will be almost indispensable for them to make it their headquarters.

THE CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE.

The Centennial Board of Finance met September 23, to act on the bids for publishing and selling the official catalogue of the Exhibition. The conditions are that the catalogue shall be divided into four parts, or volumes, containing enumerations of the contents of the main building, machinery hall, the art gallery and agricultural and horticultural halls; the parts to be of an average size of three hundred pages, and to be sold for twenty-five cents each. Bidders were required to name: First, a gross sum for the publication and sale of the

entire catalogue; second, a royalty, per copy of each part, on all sales of the catalogue; or, third, a gross sum for the publication and sale of the first edition of twenty-five thousand copies of each part, and a royalty, per copy, on all sales over and above this number. The publisher may insert in each of the four parts of the catalogue forty-eight pages, and no more, of advertisements—twenty-four pages at the beginning, and twenty-four at the close of each part, and two pages of advertisements on each of the four covers, the first and second pages of each cover being reserved for the use of the Commission, the advertisements subject to the written approval of the Director-General. In answer to these proposals the following bids were received: John R. Nagle & Co., Philadelphia, offered—First, \$100,000; second, a royalty of ten cents a copy; third, \$25,000 and a royalty of five cents a copy. Wheelwright & Co., New York—First, \$60,000; second, royalty of four cents; third, \$5,500 and a royalty of four cents. Lange, Little & Co., New York—First, \$52,000; second, royalty of nine cents; third, \$6,500 and a royalty of eight and a-half cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia—First, \$50,000; second, royalty ten cents; third, \$15,000 and a royalty of nine cents. John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia—First, \$50,000; second, royalty ten cents; third \$10,000 and a royalty of five cents. McLaughlin Brothers—First, \$40,000; second, royalty seven cents; third, \$25,000 and a royalty of two cents, and fifty per cent. of all money received for advertisements. Shoreman & Co., five cents per copy. Porter & Coates, seven cents per copy. International Printing Company, New York—Twelve cents per copy royalty and \$10,000 in cash and five cents royalty per copy. *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass.—Five cents per copy royalty or will superintend the work for five per cent. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia—First, \$15,275; second, royalty four cents; third, \$5,500 and a royalty of four cents. After some deliberation, it was decided to accept the first proposal of John R. Nagle & Co., to pay \$100,000 for the privilege of printing the catalogue.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis has been completed, and the dedication exercises are expected to be unusually interesting. The publishers of the *St. Louis Commercial Gazette* will issue an extra sheet, historical and illustrative of what they style the "grandest commercial hall in the world." Copies may be procured by addressing Ricker & Thomas, 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Government has recently been "cutting under" on prices, and stamped envelopes, including "special requests," are now furnished at prices considerably lower than plain unstamped envelopes. For instance, the stationers' price for ordinary No. 2 letter envelopes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, in half-thousand lots, is \$3.38, and the Post-office Department's price, \$2.60; the stationers' price in lots of one thousand is \$2.62, and the Post-office Department's, \$2.60; full letter, commercial letter, and extra letter sizes, No. 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and No. 5, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, respectively, are sold by stationers in half-thousand lots at \$3.38, \$4.12, and \$4.62, and by the Post-office Department at \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.20, and the same proportion in lots of 1,000. The Government prices are claimed to be only 15 per cent. advance on the prices paid

the contractor, but it is cheaper for the former to sell its stamps or envelopes than through postmasters.

QUOTE A BOOK.—His Excellency Iwakura Tomomi, chief of the Japanese Embassy which visited England a few years ago, has just presented to the library of the India Office, in fulfillment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures, called "Tripitaka" in Sanskrit, "Santsang" in Chinese, and "Issaikio" in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about three and a quarter tons, and will require a room to itself. The India library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist canon, in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. H. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali Tripitaka, written on palm-leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre; and thus with the unique accession just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible material for original research.—*Athenaeum*.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—In the year 1663, John Twyn, a poor printer in ill health and hardly knowing how to earn a crust, was induced for the small sum of £2 to undertake the printing of a small tract, reflecting strongly upon the newly-restored king and his government. The edition was 1,000, and the press was in a private house in Cloth-fair, Smithfield. Mr. L'Estrange, the Press Licensor, having had information, visited the house in early morning and found the formes and the printed sheets. John Twyn was brought to trial, and the charge having been proved, he was found guilty of high treason. The following sentence was then passed upon him by the Lord Chief Justice Hyde, and soon after carried out in every particular: "That you be led back to the place from whence you came, and from thence to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution; and there you shall be hanged by the neck, and, being alive, you shall be cut down and your privy members shall be cut off, your entrails shall be taken out of your body, and, you living, the same to be burned before your eyes; your head to be cut off, your body to be divided into four quarters, and your head and quarters to be disposed of at the pleasure of the King's Majesty. And the Lord have mercy upon your soul." Oh! happy old times!—*Printers' Register*.

PERSONAL.

—Samuel Levy (Henry Levy & Son) is about to be married, having engaged himself to a young lady residing at Louisville, Kentucky.

—C. E. Hopkins, who for five years past has represented Lee & Shepard and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham on the road, will now act in a similar capacity for the Powers Paper Company. To the book trade Mr. Hopkins needs no introduction, and the stationery trade will not meet a more gentlemanly traveler or genial acquaintance. The Powers Paper Company is to be congratulated upon securing so excellent a representation.

IN TOWN.

J. P. Morton, Louisville, Ky.; J. L. Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. H. Cushing, Houston, Texas; Julius Meyer, New Orleans, La.; Mr. Walker, of Parmenter & Walker, Waltham, Mass.; Mr. Lancaster, Savannah, Ga.; W. D. Mathews, New Orleans, La.; B. Bloomfield, New Orleans, La.; Brown & Co., Macon, Ga.; Smith, Odgen & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles C. Righter, Charleston, S. C.; Isaac Hammar, Charleston, S. C.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING SEPT. 24, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	729	\$108,410
Newspapers.....	109	6,887
Engravings.....	55	14,360
Ink.....	300	7,998
Lead Pencils.....	30	5,405
Paper.....	357	40,997
Steel Pens.....	7	1,903
Stationery.....	103	5,877
Total.....		\$291,869

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING SEPT. 23, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	30,023	\$7,700
Paper, pkgs.....	638	3,304
Paper, cases.....	17	895
Books, cases.....	136	15,500
Stationery, cases.....	78	20,883
Total.....		\$48,287

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM SEPTEMBER 21 TO OCTOBER 5, 1875.

Hamburg, 10 cs paper, 3 cs books.	
Bremen, 7 cs books.	
Dutch West Indies, 4 cs books.	
Liverpool, 10 cs books, 11 cs st'y, 10 cs paper.	
London, 12 cs paper.	
British Guiana, 550 pgs perf, 1,000 rms paper.	
British West Indies, 3 cs st'y, 1,202 rms paper, 103 pgs paper.	
British Australia, 33 pgs perf.	
New Zealand, 10 pgs perf.	
Havre, 3 cs books.	
Cuba, 6 cs st'y, 161 cs paper, 29 pgs ink, 413 pgs paper, 20 pgs perf, 7,462 rms paper.	
Porto Rico, 2,700 rms paper.	
Mexico, 500 pgs perf, 650 rms paper.	
Brazil, 337 pgs perf, 17,800 rms paper, 31 cs st'y, 17 cs books.	
New Granada, 12 cs books, 50 pgs paper.	
Argentine Republic, 270 pgs perf, 6 cs books.	
China, 4 pgs paper.	
Venezuela, 3 cs books, 270 pgs perf, 1,250 rms paper, 14 pgs paper, 5 cs st'y.	
Danish West Indies, 1 cs books.	
Glasgow, 11 cs books.	
Canada, 12 cs books.	
British Honduras, 1 cs books, 115 rms paper.	
Japan, 5 cs books.	

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

SEP. 14 TO SEPT. 28, 1875.

B Hilfelder, City of Chester, Liverpool, 3 cs.	
P Farrelly, by same, 1 cs.	
Wm Lupton, The Queen, Liverpool, 8 bs.	
Benzie & Bros, Canada, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
Kenfold & Esser, City of Brussels, Liverpool, 11 cs	
W E Manger, Amerique, Havre, 17 cs.	
Calhoun, Koblins & Co, Rhein, Bremen, 3 cs.	
H A Ganes' Sons & Co, Pomerania, Hamburg, 3 cs.	
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 4 cs.	
Davis, Turner & Co, Maric, Bremen, 1 cs.	
E C Pratt & Co, Idaho, Liverpool, 1 cs.	
J C Kohlman & Son, Wieland, Hamburg, 5 cs.	
Davis, Turner & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
L Goetzmann, Hermann, Bremen, 7 cs.	
L Goetzmann, Bohlnia, Liverpool, 2 cs.	
E Kimpton, Greece, London, 1 cs.	
B & P Lawrence, by same, 7 cs.	
A Barley's Sons, Main, Bremen, 1 cs.	
A Roliker & Sons, A Antire, Antwerp, 3 cs.	
J Campbell, by same, 3 cs.	
P Farrelly, Oder, Bremen, 1 cs.	
Regenrini, Sherrill & Co, by same, 1 cs.	
Binett Bros, by same, 1 cs.	
Chas Liechtenberg, by same, 1 cs.	
E Hermann, by same, 3 cs.	
Spelman Bros, by same, 3 cs.	
P Morganstein, by same, 1 cs.	
P P Schuster, by same, 3 cs.	
B Hilfelder, by same, 3 cs.	
S Ullmann, by same, 3 cs.	

Pat Farrelly, Spain, Liverpool, 2 cs.
Chas Cooper & Co, Suevia, Hamburg, 3 cs.
Kaufmann Bros & B, by same, 1 cs.
The Seovill Mfg Co, State of Nevada, Antwerp, 3 cs.
H Rainbridge & Co, Bolivia, Glasgow, 6 cs.
P A Frasse & Co, Sullier, Bremen, 2 cs.
Thos Faye, by same, 12 cs.
John Campbell & Co, by same, 6 cs.
Jas Robert-on, by same, 2 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 10 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Periere, Havre, 1 cs.
L Marcotte, by same, 2 cs hangings.
D Willestein, Algerin, Liverpool, 2 cs.
P J Keary, Bremen, Bremen, 3 cs.
J G Dale, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 1 cs.
P Morganstein, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.
Reichardt, Sherrill & Co, by same, 2 cs.
A Roliker & Son, by same, 2 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, Caroline, Bremen, 4 cs.
W Schnupp, Pectere, Havre, 6 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Celtic, Liverpool, 19 bs.
Avery, Penchert & Co, Amerique, Havre, 1 cs.
Barbour, Flax Spinning Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 7 cs.
Brown Bros & Co, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 1 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 3 cs.
B Hilfelder & Co, by same, 3 cs.
F H Danksen, Denmark, London, 1 cs.
H Balmiries & Co, Alsacien, Liverpool, 2 cs.
H Biltler & Co, Gellert, Hamburg, 3 cs.
R Gledhill, France, London, 1 cs hangings.
A & C Kaufmann, Gellert, Hamburg, 2 cs.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PINT QUART \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - 3.25
- 1.75 GALLON - - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACHERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yards, 48 1/2 inches wide. Supplied any length at \$1.50 per lineal yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,

Jet Black Surface,

Impervious to Hot or Cold Water, Durable,

Easily Cut to Fit any Place.

Rolls tightly without injury to the design or the slate surface.

The only PERFECT, PLIABLE, PORTABLE BLACKBOARD ever made.

Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at home and elaborated quickly with chalk before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

A. H. JOCELYN, Patentee,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.

SAMPLES One foot square, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

ANDREW EXETER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.

H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
OFFICE.
37 JOHN ST. N.Y. — UP STAIRS

ESTABLISHED 1847.
MELVIN HARD & SON,
Paper Warehouse.
25 BEEKMAN ST.

Sole agents for the Carson & Brown Co. 1st class Old Berkshire Mills, Pearl Spring, and Antique Papers. Established 1861. Superior to any paper in America. Also full stock of papers of all description.

DAVID'S MUCILAGE.

Mucilage, Pints.....	\$ 6.00
Mucilage, Quarters.....	1.10
Mucilage, Gallon Jugs.....	42.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., met. cap and brush.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, do.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do.....	2.00
Mucilage, No. 3, 2 oz. do.....	1.75
Mucilage, No. 4, 2 oz. do.....	1.50
Mucilage, Bill Stickers, 3 oz. do.....	1.50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELL'S MUCILAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20.00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	22.00
Pints, per doz.....	8.00
Quarts, per doz.....	14.00
For special discount, send for price list.	

LOMBARD'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	95
1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	95
1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
8 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush.....	3.00
1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8.00
Gallon Jug, stone.....	30.00
In draught, per gallon.....	2.00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.
VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	51 Cards in Pack.....	per doz. packs.....	\$1.50
XX Bristol, 2.....			1.80
XX Bristol, 3.....			1.80
XX Bristol, 4.....			2.00
XX Bristol, 5.....			2.25
XX Bristol, 6.....			1.00
XX Bristol, 7.....			1.00
XX Bristol, 8.....			1.50
XX Bristol, 9.....			1.50

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, per gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swell, per gross.....	60¢ 00
French tip, per gross.....	60¢ 00
Tin holders, per gross.....	50¢ 00
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	63¢ 50
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	63¢ 50

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY. per gross.

Black Round Gilt.....	\$5.00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	7.75
Pioneer, Hexagon, polished, do.....	4.75
do, do, bone tipped.....	4.75
Pioneer, Round, black polished, do.....	3.00
do, do, bone tipped.....	4.25
do, do, rubber tipped.....	5.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Universal Round, R. H.....	4.00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1.35
Carpenter's Pencil, per gross.....	2.25 @ 50
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4.80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6.00
Red Hex.....	7.00
Hex. Gilt.....	6.00
Hex. Tipped.....	8.00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10.00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9.50
English, 10 grades.....	4.80
English Drawing, 7 in box per doz.....	5.40
English Drawing, 5 in box, per doz.....	4.50
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & R., per doz.....	5.25

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4.25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5.25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	5.00
Red and Blue, best, 9-inch.....	10.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	8.00
Red, Blue and Gold, 7-inch.....	9.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	6.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2.00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1.60

PENS.

Gillett's, No. 303.....	\$1.00
Gillett's, No. 404.....	.60
Gillett's, No. 170.....	.60
Gillett's, No. 351.....	.80
American, Falcon.....	.45
American, Bank.....	.55
American, No. 333.....	.55
American, No. 44.....	.40
American, School.....	.40
Spencerian.....	1.00
Spencerian, 4 gross.....	1.10
Perry's Klondike.....	1.20
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 130.....	.02
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1.10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	.02

QUILLS.

Italian, 4 dozen boxes.....	\$3.00
Large, per dozen boxes.....	4.75
Office, per dozen boxes.....	6.00
Congress, per dozen boxes.....	12.00
Quills, per 1,000, from \$6 to \$48, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.
SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter-v'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	\$1.50
Companion, inter-v'd, gilt title, per doz.....	2.52
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	2.16
Silica, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2, per doz.....	2.60
Mineral, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 11, per doz.....	7.20

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter-v'd, gilt, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	1.80
Calendar, 2 surfaces, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	1.62
Every Day, gilt title, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	2.52
Minute, gilt title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3.60
5 1/2 x 11, 10 dollar columns, 10 pages, 5 1/2 x 11, per doz.....	6.60
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, per doz.....	3.60

PRICES.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
4 x 6.....	\$1.30	24	\$31.20
5 x 7.....	1.50	18	27.00
6 x 9.....	2.10	12	25.20
7 x 11.....	2.20	12	26.40
7 x 11.....	2.20	12	24.00
8 x 12.....	2.80	8	22.20
9 x 12.....	3.50	6	21.00
9 1/4 x 14.....	4.80	5	24.00

CONVERTER ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
No. 1 1/2.....	2	3	0 Doz. \$28.00
No. 2.....	2	3	0 Doz. 22.40

EUROPEAN NOISELESS SLATES.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
6 x 9.....	\$3.60	12	\$43.20
7 x 11.....	4.50	12	54.00
8 x 12.....	4.50	8	36.00

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

Sizes.....	6 x 9	7 x 11	8 x 12	Doz.	per Ca.
Case.....	3½	3	2½	9	\$3
Discount, 60 per cent.					

SLATE PENCILS.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
6 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	55.00		
5 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	4.50		
4 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	3.00		
3 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	2.00		
3 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	1.25		
2 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	.75		
2 inch, in cases of 10,000, per 1,000.....	.50		
Pointed, per 1,000 extra.....	1.50		
Colored and Extra, per 1,000 extra.....	1.50		
1,000.....			

GERMAN.

6 inch, per 1,000.....	\$1.25
7 inch, per 1,000.....	1.50

RULERS, PAPER CUTTERS, Etc.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
12 inch.....	2.75		\$5.50
14 inch.....	3.50		6.50
16 inch.....	4.50		7.00
18 inch.....	5.00		7.50
24 inch.....	7.50		

RUBBER RULERS.

Sizes.	per Doz.	per Doz. in Ca.	Price per Ca.
12 inch.....	2.75		\$5.50
14 inch.....	3.50		6.50
16 inch.....	4.50		7.00
18 inch.....	5.00		7.50
24 inch.....	7.50		

RUBBER BANDS, RUBBERS, &c.

Rubber Bands, 4 inch, per gross.....	\$1.60 @ 2.00
Rubber Bands, 4 inch, per gross.....	2.00 @ 1.00
Rubber Bands, assorted, in gross boxes.....	1.30 @ 2.50
Blackboard Crayons, 1/2 gross.....	14.00
Blackboard Crayons, by case.....	14.00
Blackboard Crayons, in 10 case lots.....	13.00
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors, per gross.....	1.25
Stationers' Rubber, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 pieces.....	1.00
Diagrams.....	1.00
Rubber Bands, 4 inch, per gross.....	2.00
Rubber Bands, 4 inch, per gross.....	1.25

FLOUR THIERS.

Nos.	per doz.	Nos.	per doz.
1, Straight.....	1.50	6, Handle Heavy.....	16.00
2, Handle Heavy.....	5.50	7, Handle Heavy.....	5.50
3, Handle Heavy.....	10.00	8, Handle Heavy.....	8.50
5, Handle Heavy.....	13.00		

TOOTH PICKS.

6 Blades, per gross.....	\$2.50
8 Blades, per gross.....	2.00

IVORY TABLETS.

No. 6, per doz.....	\$6.00
No. 1, per doz.....	9.00

STANDARD FOLDERS.

8 inches, per doz.....	\$1.00
6 inches, per doz.....	1.50
7 inches, per doz.....	2.00

PAPER KNIVES.

No. 1, per doz.....	\$1.50
No. 2, per doz.....	5.50

IVORY HANDLES.

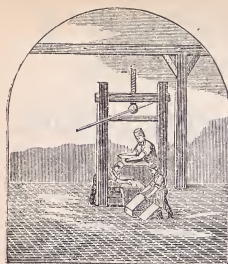
No. 1, per doz.....	\$1.50
No. 2, per doz.....	5.50

ROSEWOOD HANDLES.

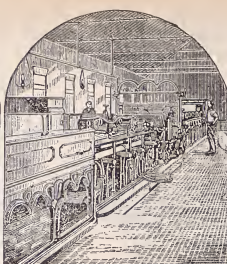
5 1/2 inches, per doz.....	\$3.75
6 inches, per doz.....	4.00

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

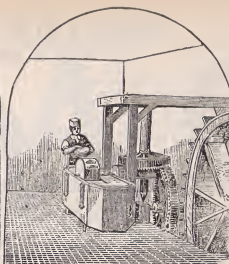
No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2, 5 00		No. 4, 6 75	
IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
No. 0, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1, 4 00		No. 4, 6 25	
No. 2, 4 50			
IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.			
Per dozen.....	\$4 00		



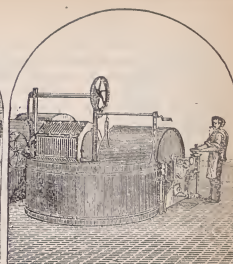
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

CRANE BROS.,

WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the best article of its kind in the world.

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

ANDREW'S MARQUETERIE BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS. WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$8 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,
NEW YORK.



No. 5
No. 5

Cash

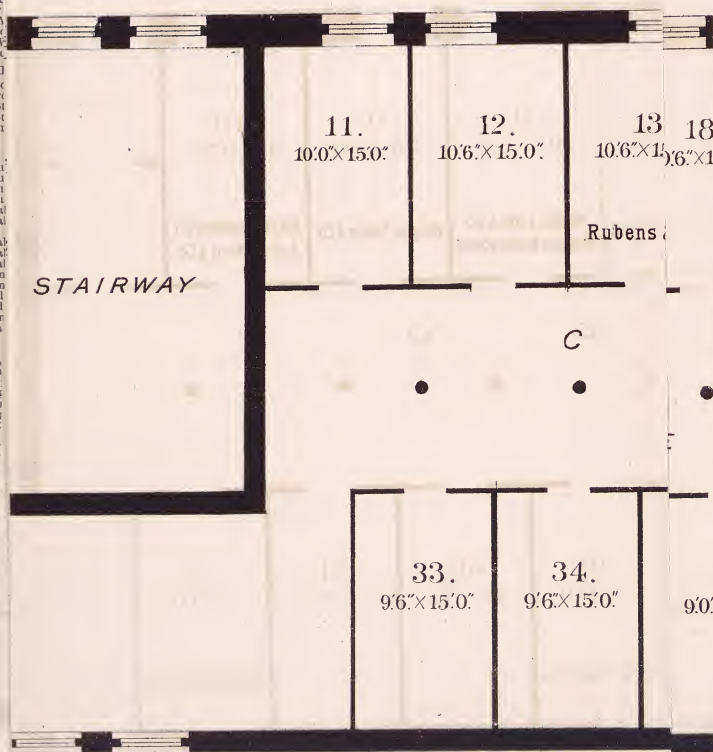
3 Inch
2½ Inch
4 Inch
4½ Inch
Single
Double
Single
No. 20
No. 21
No. 22
No. 23

ERS EXCHANGE 694 Broad

Bronzed
No. 9 B
No. 10 B
Check C
AMBER

GEYER, Manager.

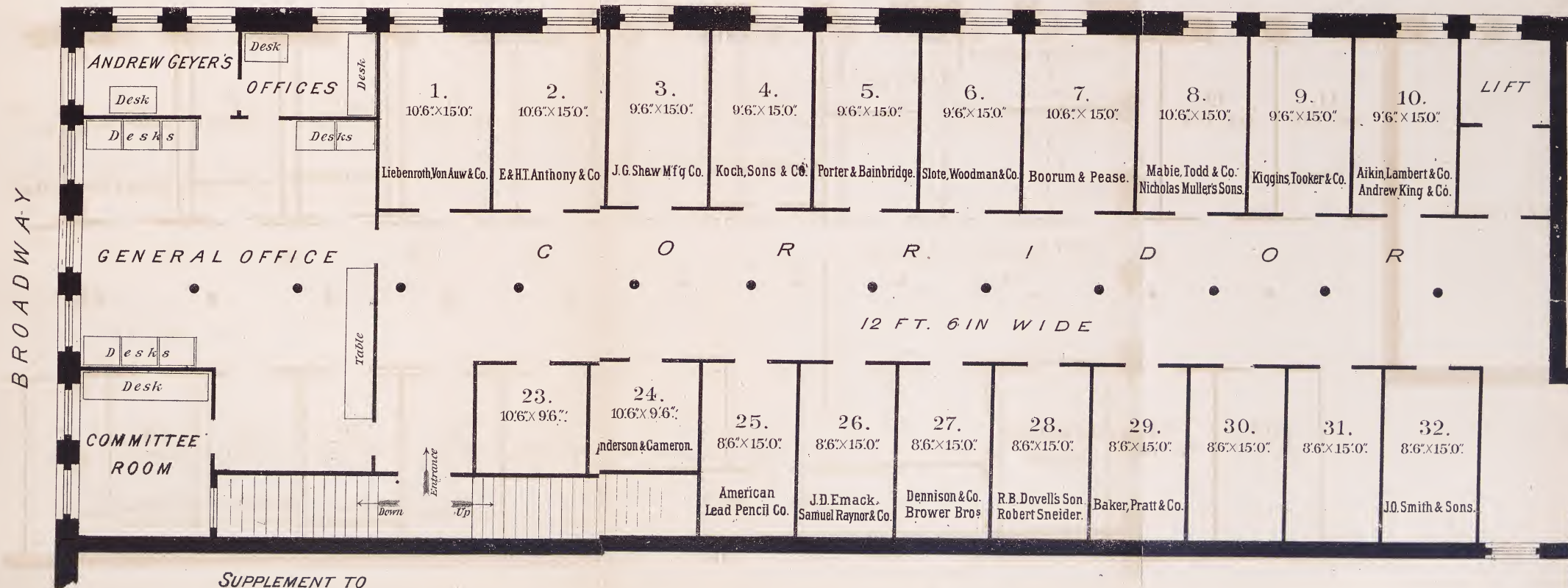
U

Bill Hold
Letter H
Letter H
Invoice HAT
Bill, 7½
\$4.20. Ex
9x14, per
EX 12.4
\$3.00 per
Boxes V
\$3.00 perNo. 10 Bro
No. 11 Bro
10 Inch St
12 Inch St
Tin PaperNo. 1 Rou
No. 2 Rou
No. 3 Rou
No. 4 Ova
No. 5 Ova
No. 6 OvaNo. 7 Ova
No. 8 Ova
No. 9 Ova
Dampeni
Dampeni
Enameled
Enameled
Dampeni
Check CaFor 3, 3½,
For 5½ In
No. 1 Rin
No. 2 Rin
No. 6 Rin
No. 7 Rin
No. 3 Circ
No. 14 Ne
No. 15 Ne
No. 16 Ne
No. 18 Ne
No. 19 Ne
AdjustabNo. 1 Tin
No. 2 Tin
No. 2 Ext
No. 3 Inl
No. 4 Hai
No. 5 Hai
Pin Cush
No. 10 Inl
No. 50 W
Ink WellPAPE
Japanese
Japanese
Japanese
Nickle, 2
R B Chec
Iron JapCap....
Letter...
Note ...
TradeNo. 1 wc
No. 2, wc6x9 Bl
10x12 Bl
10x14 Bl
6x9 W
10x12 W
10x14 W

\$5.25
1.00
5.00
\$2.00

Ground Plan of STATIONER ANDREW C

FOURTH STREET

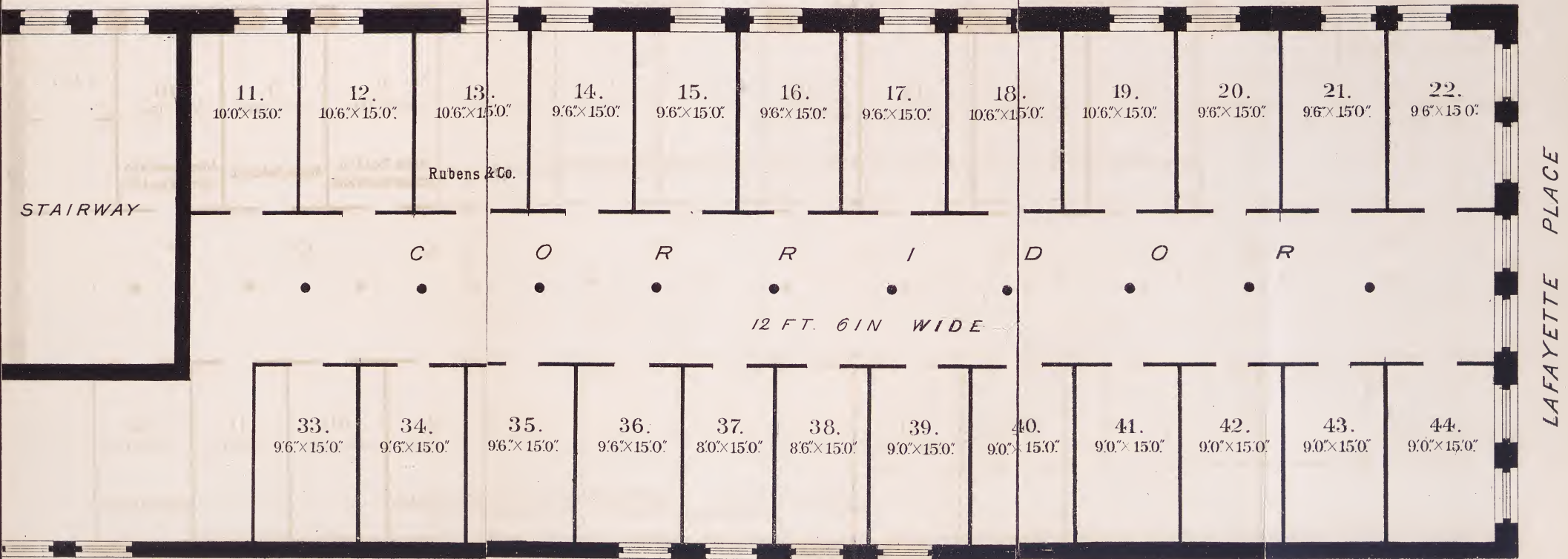


SUPPLEMENT TO
AMERICAN STATIONER
OCT. 8TH 1875.

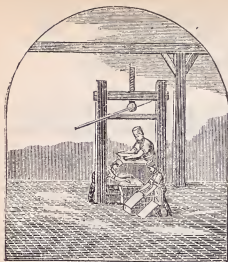
RS EXCHANGE 694 Broadway, Cor. 4th St. N. Y.

GEYER, Manager.

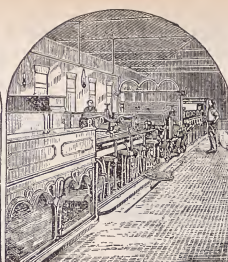
FOURTH STREET



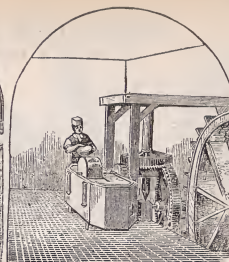
Eng. and Printed by Korff Brothers & Co. 51 Cedar St. N.Y.



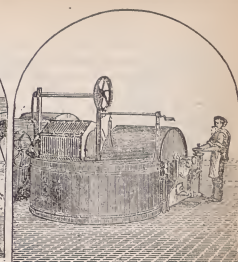
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

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PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

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Blank Book Manufacturers,
28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

ESTABLISHED 1828.

JAS. O. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

158 William Street,
NEW YORK.



STEEL PENS.

The manufacture of metallic pens was commenced in England—Birmingham—about the year 1816, but it is only from 1830 that this industry can really date. At the present moment the manufacture has largely extended; it is localized at the town above named and at Boulogne-sur-Mer, in France, and with the exception of those two places only two establishments exist for the trade—one in Berlin and the other in New York. At Birmingham there are eleven manufactories, each of which produce annually 1,200,000 gross (twelve dozen each) of pens. Up to 1846 France had to depend for the article on England, from which country were obtained all the metallic pens which were used throughout the world. The progress of the French manufacture, fettered almost at the outset by the events of 1848, was afterward very rapid, and at the present moment the annual production of one of the French houses is about 2,300,000 gross of pens and 120,000 gross of pen-holders, figures which exceed those of the first English firms. In their fabrication 720 women and 180 men are employed; the motive power for the machinery is equivalent to 200 horses; while 200 tons of steel, besides a quantity of raw material, such as copper, pewter, wood for holders, paste-board for boxes, &c., are used. About one-half of the produce is consumed in France, the remainder being exported.

THE BAY STATE PAPER CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Draw attention to their desirable lines of

LOFT-DRIED WRITING PAPERS,
and upon which they offer

UNUSUAL & SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE BUYERS IN LARGE LOTS

It will repay purchasers to examine our stock, but if this is not convenient, send for samples and quotations.

BAY STATE FIRST CLASS COVER PAPERS

20 X 25—24 lbs. & 35 lbs. $\frac{1}{4}$, 17 X 28—35 lbs.
IN 14 COLORS

THE SCHINDLER & FRENCH MFG CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRONZE, BRASS, IRON
AND OTHER

Metallic Fancy Goods

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The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories; IMPORTANT discoveries in AFRICA, CORRECT names of countries, and UNION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

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FOREIGN NOTES.

Seven hundred and twenty-two new books are comprised in the business of the book publishing trade in Germany for the first six months of the current year.

The *Annalen der Typographie* complains of the poor quality of printing paper furnished by the paper mills in Germany. It calls this drawback one of the calamities of the printing business.

On dit that the *Times* has agreed to pay £200 per dispatch for the telegraphic transmission from India of its correspondent's communications during the visit of the Prince of Wales to that country.

The Deventer *Boekdrukkers-Nieuwsblad* states that about a year ago a large Bible, with engraved corners, was sold in Eisleben for a few groschen. It was afterwards found that it contained original observations in autograph by Luther, and sold again for £135, coming finally into the hands of an Englishman at the price of £375.

Wyman & Sons, stationers and publishers, Great Queen street, London, have issued a "Dictionary of Stationery" containing their list of goods, with patterns and prices, the work combining a hand-book and price-book for the trade. An interesting history of Great Queen street precedes the general matter of the book.

A somewhat singular discovery has just been made at Buckingham Palace, London. During some alterations, and while the workmen were engaged in pulling down a wall, a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate, of about the time of George III., and supposed to be worth several thousand pounds, was discovered in a place of concealment.

A curious manuscript revealing a startling episode in the life of the inventor of printing has, it is said, been discovered and brought to Paris by an Italian monk, Matteoli by name. This interesting document professes to show that Gutenberg was tried at Mayence in 1422 for the murder of one of his uncles, but was acquitted after a somewhat prolonged detention. As none of the biographers of Gutenberg mention the circumstance, we shall be glad to hear that the matter has been investigated.

There are only six outstanding notes of the Bank of France for 5,000 francs each. Few people have ever seen these bank notes. In January, 1864, only ten were known to be in existence. In 1866 one of them was returned from America and immediately retired from circulation. To-day, as has been said, only six are not accounted for, and these are believed to be lost, burned, or otherwise destroyed. There are 822,207 notes for 1,000 francs, and 431,922 for 500 francs in circulation. There are not more than 4,094 notes for 200 francs in existence, but the twenty franc notes are more numerous, numbering 14,986,157. These notes are retained by the bank as fast as received, the right to reissue being reserved if emergencies should arise, but at present the Bank of France is paying out gold as liberally as if no stringency in the market existed. Five franc notes have nearly disappeared, yet there are 1,342,701 of them. It is thought that the great proportion of these are held by the bank. The notes actually in circulation represent a value of 2,640,629,685 francs. On the other hand the metallic reserve exceeds 1,500,000,000.—*Moniteur de la Papeterie Française.*

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NEW PHOTO DRY PROCESS.

M. E. Quiquerez furnishes the details of his rapid dry process, which, he claims, combines the quality of results belonging to the albumen processes with a sensitiveness hitherto unapproached. The plates first receive a preliminary coating of albumen (one in forty) to be filtered immediately before use. M. Quiquerez insists upon the use of ammonia rather than acetic acid for preserving the albumen from decomposition, as the acid causes the growth of a species of fungus which destroys the clearness of the liquid. Any good commercial collodion may be used, but one containing a large proportion of bromide is to be preferred. The silver bath consists of: Nitrate of silver, 40 to 50 grains, glacial acetic acid, 2½ to 10 minims, according to temperature, rain water, 1 ounce, to be saturated with iodide of silver. The plate is allowed to remain in the bath about four or five minutes, after which it is well washed, first in rain and then in ordinary water, until the whole of the free silver is removed. The preservative, in which the novelty of the process lies, is as follows:

Solution No. 1.—Roasted and finely ground coffee, 3½ ounces; Caramel, 1½ ounces; boiling rain water, 40 ounces.

Solution No. 2.—Gum arabic, one ounce; albumen (beaten and decanted), 1 ounce; pyrogallie acid, 120 grains; cold rain water, 26 ounces.

When No. 1 has become cold it is filtered and added to No. 2, the whole being well agitated, when it is ready for use. M. Quiquerez attributes the great sensitiveness of this process to the large quantity of pyrogallie acid employed, the albumen, though present in very small proportion, giving great solidity to the sensitive film. The gum and caramel lessen a slight tendency to harshness noticeable with coffee and albumen alone, and also render the film more permeable during development. The pyrogallie acid facilitates the action of the alkaline developer. The preservative is applied in the usual way by pouring it on and off the plate (previously well drained) three or four times.

The development is performed in a dish, by means of a plain solution of carbonate of ammonia, the plate being plunged direct into the developer without previous washing. If the exposure has been well timed, the details will be brought out without further treatment, when the film is carefully washed and intensified with pyro and silver. If, on the contrary, the exposure has been too short, the development must be continued by means of the ordinary alkaline pyro developer. An 80-grain solution of sulphocyanide of ammonium is recommended for fixing, as it does not destroy the half tones. The color of the image is a rich red brown, but for those who prefer a black tone, M. Quiquerez recommends the use of chloride of gold.—*Scientific American*.

PRESERVING PHOTO SENSITIVE PAPER.—Prepare a number of sheets of cheap blotting paper by immersing them in a solution of bicarbonate of soda and letting them dry. These may be used over and over again. Then sensitize as much paper as is likely to be wanted during the next three or four weeks, interleave it with the blotting paper, and place the whole under a weight. Sensitive paper thus treated may be preserved ready for use for a long time.

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THE HORN BOOK.

In the manuscript account books of the Archer family, quoted by Mr. Halliwell in his elaborate notes on Shakespeare, occurs this entry: "Jan'y 3, 1715-16, one horn book 2d." The article referred to as thus purchased at twopence was once most familiar, but it is now known only as a piece of antiquity, and that rather obscurely. Down to the time of George II. there was perhaps no kind of book so largely and universally used as this said horn book; at present there is no book of that reign it would be more difficult to procure a copy of. It was the primer of our ancestors—their established means of learning the elements of English literature. It consisted of a single leaf, containing on one side the alphabet—large and small—in black letters or in Roman—with perhaps a small regimint in monosyllables and a copy of the Lord's Prayer; and this leaf was usually set in a frame of wood, with a slice of diaphanous horn in front—hence the name, horn book. Generally there was a handle to hold it by, in which there was usually a hole for a string, whereby it was slung to the girdle of the scholar. It is to it that Shenstone alludes in his beautiful cabinet-picture poem, "The Schoolmistress," where he tells of the children, how

Their books of stature small they in hand,

Which with pellucid horn secured are,

To save from fingers wet the letters rare.

It ought not to be forgotten that the alphabet on the horn book was invariably prepared with a cross, whence it came to be called the Christ Cross Row, or by corruption, the Criss Cross Row, a term which was often used instead of horn book.

THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.—The most ancient known bound volume of the Old Testament was written some time earlier than B. C. 263; the sheets pressed smooth and strongly bound together into a volume nearly four inches thick. The cords across the back are stout and firmly fastened; additional strength is imparted by wooden frames at either end. The outside cover, which does not go across the back, is simply papyrus, precisely similar to that on which the book is written, except that it is a little thicker. It was certainly bound B. C. 241, for it was found in that year just as it is now (except that handling has worn the sides, and they are somewhat torn, though the inside is intact), and has since been guarded with jealous care by the successive Samaritan chief priests. It was shown in 1866 by its custodian, Selameh, to Mrs. Eliza Rogers, by whom it is minutely described.

HOW TO COUNT INTEREST.—Five per cent. Multiply by number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent. Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by six.

Eight per cent. Multiply by number of days and divide by forty-five.

Nine per cent. Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure and divide by four.

The importation of paper and stationery from the United States to Brazil during the year 1873 amounted in value to \$78,000. This is a very inconsiderable amount, taking into account the character, quality and cheapness of paper of American manufacture.

Every year two hundred and twenty thousand quires of carefully prepared paper are consumed in the printing of the Bank of England notes.

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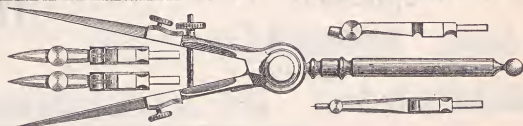
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GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES.

The Government has from the first given the contract for manufacturing its envelopes to the lowest responsible bidder, who must furnish heavy bonds for the acceptable fulfillment of the contract. A feature adopted in 1865, and known as "special request" envelopes, are those which have since come into such general use, bearing the post-office address of parties, with a request to return if unclaimed within a given time. This card, always excluding business employment, is printed on all envelopes, excepting those for circulars and newspaper wrappers, without additional charge. The first special request envelopes, which are sold in quantities of 500 and upward, were issued May 10, 1865, and the entire issue to June 30, 1875, was 373,464,775, or 28.30 per cent. of the whole amount of stamped envelopes issued by the Government. The issue of envelopes in 1855 included stamps of only two denominations, three and six cents red and green; in 1873 came envelopes bearing green ten cent stamps; in 1860, one cent stamps; in 1861, twelve, twenty, twenty-four and forty cent stamps, and in 1863, two cent stamps for circulars and newspaper wrappers. Nearly every year preceding 1870 brought out new stamps of various colors for various colored envelopes and for special sizes of paper, but only the above denominations were issued until 1870, when the following "current series" were adopted bearing these profile busts: One cent, blue, Franklin; two cents, brown, Jackson; three cents, green, Washington; six cents, red, Lincoln; seven cents, vermilion, Stanton; ten cents, chocolate, Jefferson; twelve cents, neutral tint purple, Clay; fifteen cents, orange, Webster; twenty-four cents, pure purple, Scott; thirty cents, black, Hamilton; ninety cents, carmine, Commodore O. H. Perry. A five cent stamp, blue, with the profile of Taylor, was issued on September 1 in this year, while the seven, twelve and twenty-four cent stamps were at the same time discontinued.

DISCHARGED WORKMEN'S RING.—A correspondent in Lancashire writes to the *Printers' Register* as follows: A large news and jobbing establishment recently chanced to get a number of drunken and worthless workmen, who, when discharged, excited surprise by the facility with which they obtained new situations without reference to the principals or responsible manager of the firm. A little ruse brought the whole matter to light. A machinist, whose drunkenness was so bad that at last he had to be removed from the premises by the police, and was fined next morning at the police court, applied for his old berth (in answer to an advertisement) with a strange and distant address, sending a well-written and most virtuous letter, with copies of testimonials from discharged reporters, pressmen, compositors, and others, late his fellow-workmen, who all called themselves editors or managers, and gave their drunken comrade credit for all the cardinal virtues. The drunken machinist actually obtained a place on one of the most spiritedly-managed dailies with these very same fraudulent testimonials. A legal cure was sought for this outrage, when it was found that only a costly and roundabout remedy existed, domestic servants alone being open to summary proceedings for a false character. Employers, however, have the remedy in their own hands by insisting on original testimonials from employers only.

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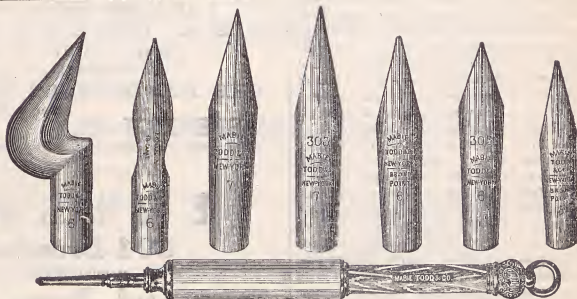
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180 Broadway, New York.

CALIFORNIA'S CENTENNIAL GRAPE-VINE.

The big grape-vine which is to be exhibited at the Philadelphia exhibition has, after several weeks of labor, been dug up, divided into sections, and boxed for transportation. This famous vine is without doubt the largest in the world. The celebrated vine at Hampton Court, England, which grew under glass, is nine inches in diameter three feet from the ground. This vine is fourteen inches in diameter three feet from the ground, and nearer to the ground has a measurement of eighteen inches in diameter, or fifty-six inches in circumference, while its foliage has long covered a space equal to 10,000 square feet. The Hampton Court vine produces annually from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of grapes. The product of this vine has often reached the immense number of 7,500 clusters, of an average weight of one and a half pounds each, or nearly 12,000 pounds. It is of the variety known as the Mission grape, and was planted by Doña Maria Marcelina de Dominguez, at the birth of a child, according to the custom of the country. Its age is between fifty and sixty years. There still remains in the same neighborhood another vine which also outranks the Hampton Court vine, being now sixteen years old, and sixteen inches in diameter three feet from the ground, and making growth at the rate of an inch in diameter annually. Last year it furnished 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of grapes, which were plucked and eaten by visitors from August 15 to January 26.—*Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.*

USEFUL HINTS.

COLORLESS VARNISH.—Dissolve 2½ ounces of shellac in a pint of rectified alcohol; boil for a few minutes with 5 ounces of well-burned and recently-heated animal charcoal. A small portion of the solution should then be filtered, and if not colorless, more charcoal must be added. When all color is removed, press the liquor through a piece of silk, and afterwards filter through fine blotting paper. This kind of varnish should be used in a room heated up to at least 60 Fahrenheit, perfectly free from dust. It dries in a few minutes, and is not liable afterward to chill or bloom. It is particularly applicable to drawings and prints that have been sized, and may be used for gilding.

CEMENT TO UNITE BRASS AND WOOD.—The *English Mechanic* says that the best cement for this purpose is a glue composed of best gelatine 1 part, glacial acetic acid 1 part. Soak the gelatine in cold water until it has swollen up and become quite soft. Throw away the water and dissolve the gelatine in the acetic acid, applying gentle heat if necessary.

CEMENT FOR MARBLE AND ALABASTER.—Mix 12 parts of Portland cement, 6 parts of slaked lime, 6 parts of fine sand, and 1 part of infusorial earth, and make up into a thick paste with silicate of soap. The object to be cemented does not require to be heated. It sets in twenty-four hours, and the fracture can not be readily found.

To make a silver bath for electro-plating, dissolve 123 ozs. of cyanide of potassium in 100 gallons of water; get one or two flat porous vessels, and place them in this solution to within half an inch of the mouth, and fill them to the same height with the solution; in these porous vessels place small plates or sheets of iron or copper, and connect them with the zinc terminal of a battery; in the large solution place a sheet of silver connected with the copper terminal of the battery. This arrangement being made at night, and the power employed being two of Bunsen's batteries or four Daniell's, the solution will be ready for use in the morning. A small quantity of solution for silvering may be made up from this description. A half ounce of silver to the gallon will do very well. A small quantity may be prepared in an hour.



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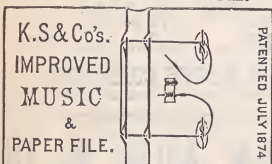
CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

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G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
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R. H. Lowry, Pres. National Bank of the Republic.
R. D. Tappan, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Tinspon, Cashier Continental Bank.
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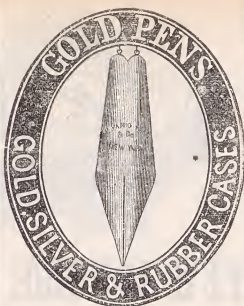
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADE

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: OCTOBER 23, 1875.

NO. 57.

THE STATIONERS' FAIR.

Although delayed in the opening, the display made at the Stationers' Exchange proves very satisfactory and attractive. The ample accommodation made for the wants of the stationery trade, together with the facilities, the neatness and elegance of the arrangements, impress every visitor with gratification. In every point of convenience the Stationers' Fair excels that of the book trade, and, while no ungenerous rivalry prevails, the stationers have laid themselves out to show what might be done, and they have done it. The Fair is under the management of Andrew Geyer, who personally attends to all its details. The display is not as yet fully up to the intention of the exhibitors, but will, within a very few hours, be in active operation. The following brief account of it will give a partial idea of its nature. The large rooms devoted to the general business of the Exchange are in order for visitors, and the sample rooms are in order in the following order: Room No. 1, Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., under the special direction of Mr. Von Auw, exhibit their fine line of blank books, together with a line of albums which are held to be the finest goods in the New York market. E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. occupy room No. 2, with a handsome display of photographs, stereoscopes, graphoscopes, and albums, and, being first in the field, are doing quite an active trade. They are represented by L. Brown. Samuel Raynor & Co., represented by H. N. Osborn, occupy room No. 3 with their line of envelopes and papers. L. W. Fairchild & Co. have space in the same room, displaying their fine goods in the way of gold pens and pencils. In room No. 4, Koch, Sons & Co., by William Horn, show a large assortment of albums, backgammon boards, blank books, and files, and are able to supply the trade with some of the choicest goods in their line. John D. Emack, also in room No. 4, and represented by J. A. Heckman, offers his school slates, Japanese black-board rubbers, new pencil-holding slates, perforated slates, improved soap-stone pencils, seating pencils, economy holders, and Oriental savings banks.

Porter & Bainbridge, room No. 5, under the management of R. Cockcroft, make a handsome exhibition of "Ye Centennial" papers, Pirie's cards and papers, and a general assortment of wedding and visiting cards. Sloc & Woodman, in Room No. 6, exhibit a fine line of blank books. Boorum & Pease, in room No. 7, have blank books of their well known manufacture. Nicholas Muller's Sons, Mr. Muller presiding, occupy room No. 8, with a full line of their inkstands in bronze and verdi antique, paper weights, thermometers, match safes,

&c. Mabie, Todd & Co. also exhibit in room No. 8, under the charge of Mr. Barton, their gold pens and pencils. In room No. 9, Rubens & Co., represented by Charles Rubens, have a full assortment of pocketbooks. Aiken, Lambert & Co. are represented in room No. 10 by George Wood and an elegant variety of gold pens, inclosed in their ornamental cases, the most remarkable of which is their handsome oval front case. Andrew King & Co., through Joseph Shadler, also occupy room 10, with a full line of writing desks, portfolios, bankers' cases and backgammon boards. Carter, Dinsmore & Co., with Mr. Dinsmore at the fore, make a good exhibit of their well known inks and mucilage. This firm occupies room No. 23. Anderson & Cameron are represented in room 24 by W. J. Anderson, and their display consists of school cards, lithographic notes, drafts, &c. The American Lead Pencil Company's goods are to be found in room 25, under charge of Theodore Smith, and its well known line of lead pencils, together with its improved ink crayons and other classes of goods coming within the range of its specialties, offer attractions of a superior character. H. Wiltshire exhibits, in room 26, some excellent specimens of engraving, and offers his artistic talents to the trade for the embellishment or execution of any work that may be entrusted to his care. B. Brower, on behalf of Brower Bros., who occupy part of room 27, offers a great diversity of inkstands, some of them in very choice styles in bronze, nickel and verde antique. Their leading feature is the Euroid inkstand, made on the barometer principle. This inkstand has no mechanical action, and is not liable to get out of order. Its other advantages are enough to commend it to the attention of the trade, and there is reason to believe that it is one of the most perfect and economical inkstands manufactured. Dennison & Co. also occupy room 27, and make a full display of their tags and labels. As agents for George W. McGill, they have a full line of his well known goods, to which there is nothing equal in the market. They are represented by W. C. Peckham.

Room 28 is occupied by two firms. R. B. Dovel's Sons, represented by R. E. Bennett, are offering their inks, sealing wax, and mucilage. Robert Schneider, with Charles Schneider in charge, is exhibiting specimens of fine engraving and wedding stationery and papeteries. Baker, Pratt & Co., room 29, offer to the trade, through L. S. Higgins, a line of inkstands and miscellaneous stationery. Their "Star" inkstands are a leading feature. They also offer Wille's card-holders; also the line of goods formerly made by the Cornwell Manufacturing Company which they now control. They exhibit the "Hesperian" slate covers, papeteries,

and Lewis' carmine inks. E. L. Pendexter, represented by Fred. Pendexter, exhibits in room 31 a pleasing variety of glass "inks," bronzes, files, racks, weights, clips, cuts, and other articles for general use. J. O. Smith & Son, occupying room 32, under the charge of T. V. Smith, exhibit their samples of stationers' hardware, together with the Esterbrook Company's steel pens.

This list comprises all the present exhibitors, and it might have been greatly enlarged had there been more time to enable other members of the trade to view the arrangements, and fully understand the nature of the undertaking. Regrets have been expressed by non-exhibitors that such an opportunity should have been missed, and it is probable that on future occasions there will be a more extended display of the resources of the trade. For the first Fair, under the auspices of the new Board of Trade, it has proved the desirability and necessity for a concentration of trade interests, and it is not likely that the lesson will pass unheeded.

THE BOOK FAIR.

The fall meeting, if it may be so styled, of the book trade opened on Thursday last. The publishing houses represented were Hurd & Houghton, George Routledge & Sons, D. Lothrop & Co., W. J. Middleton, Dick & Fitzgerald, Pott, Young & Co., Nelson & Phillips, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Wm. W. Harding, Dodd & Mead, Clark & Maynard, Thomas Nelson & Son, Harpers, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, Locke & Co., A. D. Randolph & Co., R. Worthington & Co., World Publishing Company, E. P. Dutton & Co., McMillan & Co., Henry Holt & Co., G. W. Carleton & Co., L. D. Burlock & Co., Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Charles Faber & Co., United States Publishing Company, A. F. Graves, Porter & Coates, John Wiley & Son, P. O'Shea, Estes & Lauriat, Sheldon & Co., Little, Brown & Co., James Miller, D. Appleton & Co., T. B. Peterson & Co., J. B. Ford & Co., E. P. Dutton & Co., Koch, Sons & Co., Little, Brown & Co., Roberts Bros., A. S. Barnes & Co.

The opening day of the Fair was not marked by a large attendance, although a few out-of-town buyers were looking around with a view to selections.

D. Appleton & Co. are represented by Walter S. Appleton and Daniel Pritchard, and by a large and valuable collection of their publications. Among the notable works are Paul Lacroix's "Eighteenth Century," quarto volume, illustrated, retail \$15; new volume of the scientific series, "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," by Jevons; Clark's "Weights,

Measures and Money;" "English Poets, Memoirs and Portraits," illustrated with fifteen Berlin photographs, \$10; new edition of "Way's Rome," illustrated, large quarto; new editions of Dickens, Waverley and Shakespeare, in fine binding for holiday trade; "A Question of Honor," new novel by Christian Reed; a new edition of Fenimore Cooper's works; new juvenile, "The Day After the Holidays;" a new juvenile by Knatchbull-Hugessen, entitled "Hickety Picketty;" new quarto edition of "Poems and Songs," by Robert Burns, illustrated; "Life of the Greeks and Romans," by Gullh & Koner. This firm also exhibited a handsome line of large albums, in velvet, Turkey and Russia, with mountings of massive, yet extremely ornamental character.

Sheldon & Co. contributed most of their publications, including "Our Poetical Favorites," by Dr. A. C. Kendrick; "Lectures to My Students," by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; Mrs. Edward's new story, "Leah;" Justin McCarthy's new novel, "Paul Massie," and a large display of juvenile books, embracing over 400 volumes; Jacob Abbott's Rollo books, "Tour in Europe," &c. Nelson & Phillips, the Methodist publishing house, represented by Mr. J. C. Middleton, had a large assortment of religious, standard and juvenile publications. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. are represented by John H. Dingman. The leading book for the holidays offered by them is a fine super royal quarto volume, entitled "India and Its Native Princes," by Louis Rousselet, containing 317 illustrations and bound in all kinds of coverings. "Myths of the Rhine" is another holiday book on sale; also the latest novel by Dr. J. C. Holland, entitled "Seven Oaks." About 400 samples of the productions of this house were on exhibition. Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, exhibit among other works, "Best Authors in Prose and Poetry," illustrated with steel engravings.

T. B. Peterson & Bros., of Philadelphia, have a full line of their publications. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, represented by Messrs. Brown & Deland, have as samples "Encyclopedia Britannica," in twenty-one volumes; "Birds of America," by Professor Spencer T. Baird, in three volumes; "Bancroft's History of America," "Dickens' Works," "Waverley Novels," century edition; and many other of their publications. James Miller has on exhibition over 500 samples of fine holiday works in various bindings, among them the original edition of "Hans Andersen's Fairy Stories," in one volume; also the "Child's Own Book of Fairy Stories," selections from all the fairy authorities, &c., &c.

Estes & Lauriat, of Boston, represented by Charles E. Brown, exhibit "L'Inde des Rajahs," or Picturesque India, profusely and elegantly illustrated; Knight's "Popular History of England," custom binding; "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," by Pugin; their Globe Library, and many of their other publications. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, present their choice juvenile books in sets, such as the Cuning Workman Series, Golden Hour Series, Children's Hour Library, Little Mabel Series, and Picture Series. The "Wide-Awake Pleasure Book" has just been issued by this firm, and "Sunshine for Baby Land" will soon be published. J. B. Ford & Co. have a limited list of publications, but it includes George MacDonald's new novel, "St. George and Saint Michael." P. O'Shea, has a full line of Roman Catholic publications, together with Lingard's "England" and Swift's works. Chas.

Taber & Co., New Bedford, Mass., show their fine line of chromos, photographs, passe-partouts, &c., which attracted much attention at the last fair and have not lost anything of their character and attractiveness. A. F. Graves' list is mostly for juveniles. G. W. Carleton & Co. have Augusta J. Evans' new novel, "Infelice," with all her prior works; also May Agnes Fleming's novels, of which the latest, "Norine's Revenge," is just published. Carleton also shows a new and complete edition of Dickens in 15 volumes. S. D. Burlock & Co. exhibit a line of albums, comprising fine Turkey goods, some with medallion plates and nickel and shell mountings. Cassell, Petter & Galpin have a fine line of Doré's illustrations, comprised in the Doré gallery, "Don Quixote," "La Fontaine's Fables," and Bibles, some of the latter coming as high as \$150. They have also "English Lake Scenery," and a line of juvenile books. McWilliams & Co. have "Lady Duff Gordon's Letter," Dr. Vaughan's publications, the "Unseen Universe," "Jorvett's Plato," new edition, and \$3,000 worth of samples. Henry Holt & Co.'s specialties are the Leisure Hour Series, uniform sets of "Taine," and "John Stuart Mill," the "Abridged Debate of Congress, 1874-5," "Vers de Societe," and new Family Record, historical and genealogical. They also exhibit "Tour through the Pyrenees," illustrated by Doré. Thomas Nelson & Son exhibit some elegant productions of the Oxford press, comprising Bibles, Hymnals and Prayer Books, some of them bound in seal-skin, flexible covers, silk lined, others in ivory, morocco and Russia, with novelties in combinations of gold and silver mountings. The sets in cases are handsome. The Niagara case is of recent introduction and elegant conception. The Nelsons have Dr. Manning's Pen and Pencil series (new), and publish elegant editions of Michelet's "The Insect" and "The Sea." Harpers have the largest exhibition at the fair, including all their standard works, new editions of Abbott's histories and stories, Dr. Chaullin, Livingstone's journals and Sir Samuel Baker's, "Ismailia." One of their latest publications is entitled "Catskill Fairies," finely illustrated. They have also "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast," a work full of interest and beauty. R. Worthington & Co. exhibit a line of English books. E. P. Dutton & Co., represented by Ed. C. Swayne, have a full line of Episcopal Books, Prayer Books and Hymnals in choice bindings of different styles. They are also publishers of Goodrich & Gilbert's Hymnal, which, although competing with the Tucker Hymnal, can be used to advantage in any household or choir without the exclusion of either. They have also a full line of Sunday-school books. Koch, Sons & Co. exhibit the fine line of albums for which they are famous. A. S. Barnes & Co. show school books and other standard publications with which the name of the firm is inseparably connected. Dodd & Mead have a full line of juveniles, also "Moody and Sankey in Great Britain & Ireland," by Dr. John Hall, and E. P. Roe's new book "Jest to Earnest." This firm has in press a new book, title not divulged, by the author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family." William W. Harding, Philadelphia, exhibit a line of albums which quite sustains his reputation in this particular. A new style, arranged for floral groups, entitled Friends and Flowers, is novel and attractive. It is arranged for large and small pictures. His Oxford Bibles, bound by himself in fine Turkey morocco or Levant, are elegant specimens of art.

THE STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The members of the new Board of Trade met on Tuesday, October 13, to perfect their organization, W. J. Martin presiding. The directors elected at the previous meeting presented a draft of a constitution, which was adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

NAME.

SECTION I. This organization shall be known as "The Stationers' Board of Trade."

PURPOSE.

SEC. II. Its object is the promotion of our common welfare and the advancement of our business interests.

1. By establishing more intimate relations with each other.

2. By obtaining through our organization more prompt and reliable information as to the responsibility of those dealing or desiring to deal with us.

3. To guard against unnecessary extension of credits.

4. To effect prompt and speedy collections.

5. To protect the interests of our trade against delays and unfair rates or classification by freight and shipping lines in favor of other cities, and to obtain special and the most favorable rates for this association and its customers in shipping goods from New York.

6. For the protection of trade-marks, and the right of property in priority of design.

7. For such other purposes as may appear to be of general interest to the trade.

MEMBERS.

SEC. III. This organization shall include the manufacturers and wholesale dealers of the city of New York dealing in books, paper, stationery, and all branches of business connected therewith.

Any firm or person in good standing may become a member on his election by the Directors, and payment of the annual dues.

GOVERNMENT.

SEC. IV.—1. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and nine Directors, who shall constitute a board for the entire management of this organization, and who by ballot shall be elected by the Board of Trade at their annual meeting.

2. The term of office of the President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be for one year, and until the election of a successor.

3. The term of office of one-third of the first Board of Directors shall expire on the first Saturday after the first Sunday of November, 1876, and so yearly afterwards.

4. The term of office of all directors elected subsequent to 1875 shall be three years.

5. The Board of Management are authorized to appoint a Secretary, and employ such other assistance as may be necessary. No elected officer shall receive compensation.

6. To elect a Finance Committee of three out of their number.

7. To elect an Arbitration Committee of five out of their number.

8. To organize a Bureau of Credits and Collections.

9. To make by-laws.

10. To attend to such other business as may appear to be of general interest to this organization or to the trade.

MEETINGS.

SEC. V.—1. The annual meeting of the Board of Trade shall be on the first Saturday after

the first Sunday in November, except for the year 1875.

2. The meetings of the Board of Management shall be at least once a month.

3. The meetings of the Finance Committee shall be at least once a week.

4. The meetings of the Arbitration Committee shall be at least once a month.

5. A quorum of the Board of Trade shall be fifteen.

6. A quorum of the Board of Managers shall be five, and the President or Vice-President.

7. Special meetings shall be called by the President on the written request of ten members.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. VI. The Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Board of Trade by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Notice of proposed amendment must be given in writing at the meeting previous to that upon which it is acted upon.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Willy Wallach; Vice-President, A. Von Auw; Treasurer, W. I. Martin.

John G. Bainbridge, J. F. Anderson, Jr., and A. C. Barnes were elected members of the Board of Directors in place of Willy Wallach, Samuel Raynor and A. Dougherty.

On motion of Charles T. Bainbridge, all those members who had already signed the roll were named as the charter members.

A meeting of the Board of Directors is to be called by the President, at an early day, for the purpose of framing by-laws.

USEFUL HINTS.

For silver-plating on copper, without a battery, use nitrate of silver and common salt, each 20 grains; cream of tartar, $\frac{3}{4}$ drachms. Mix. Moisten with cold water and rub on the article to be plated.

Verdigris dissolved in acetic acid will make a green ink of elegant color.

For the preservation of wood by means of copper salts, says M. Rottier, cupric acetate and indigo, though good, are too expensive. Heating wood after impregnation with copper sulphates does not give reliable results. Caution can only be used under certain circumstances. Ammoniacal copper salts are, however, susceptible of very general application, and when applied have more permanent effects than those of other copper salts.

OIL COLOR ON CEMENT.—If oil colors will not adhere to cement, prime with boiling linseed oil; when dry, coat with white-lead mixed with oil, and then give a ground coat composed of white-lead, Spanish white, oxide of iron, and red-lead, or other pigment, ground together in oil.

ETCHING OF IRON AND STEEL.—F. Kiek, of Paris, recommends the etching of iron and steel with the following mixture: hydrochloric acid, 1 pint; water, 1 pint; concentrated solution of antimonious chlorid, 1 drop. The last ingredient is added to prevent rusting of the etched parts. Soft and fine grained metals more equally acted on than other sorts.

CEMENT FOR PETROLEUM CISTERNS.—A useful cement, which hardens very quickly, is formed of litharge mixed with glycerin. It may be used for water and steam pipes as well as for lining cisterns for petroleum oils.

To render glass impervious to the direct rays of the sun, but so opaque as to exclude light, powder some fluorspar and mix it with sulphuric acid, and rub the mixture on the glass with a piece of lead. Then heat the glass on some stove or other arrangement by which the fumes can pass up the chimney; and when cool, wash the plate with a dilute solution of potash, and rinse in water.

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FINE STATIONERY
ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, DIE SINKING
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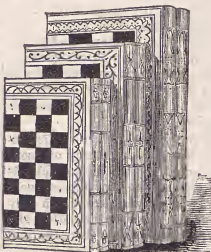
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Wedding, Fine & Staple Envelopes, Foreign Papers of all Kinds, Flat or Cut with Envelopes to match.

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Portfolios, &

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Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRIE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.]

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, October 5, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The Old World exclusiveness, which once so distinguished us islanders in more ways than one, is being by degrees broken down. On Wednesday last we celebrated the jubilee of our railways, and who shall say what an influx of new life that system has given to English society no human mind can measure. The keenness of modern competition has beaten the most obdurate out of the accustomed ruts, compelled even the most prejudiced mind to cast about for fresh fields. Steady-going old-fashioned traders, brought up in an orthodox manner to stick to one department of trade, have been compelled by little and little to add first one foreign element and then another, until, like Paddy's coat, they have but a small part of the original left.

The business of the English grocer is a fair example of what changes a few years may bring to pass. At one time tea, coffee and those articles comprehended under the generic term of "groceries" were his stock in trade. But now, what with the rivalries of trade, the unfair pressure of civil service coöperation, and the spirit of modern enterprise, he is driven from resting upon his old supports, and reaches out a long arm into any other trade where he has a decent pretext for interfering. In many cases he robs the publican of his bottled beer and wine and spirit trades; the fruiterer in nuts and oranges; the pastry-cook and baker of fancy sources of indigestion and such like; the stationer of many little articles which were once considered his by well-defined right, and many other trades in like manner.

Whether this is a matter of regret or not depends upon circumstances. Anyhow, most will admit that it augurs a recuperative force in the British shopkeeper, which speaks well for his perseverance and pluck. I mention this trade in particular because it is especially noticeable as being one which has altogether altered its exterior development. While perhaps the stationer has scarcely been so revolutionary in his tendencies or so aggressive on other trades, yet there have been great changes here also. The stationer nowadays is not stationary. He includes many varieties in his constitution; a dash of the draper, the gold and silver smith, and one enterprising firm at the east end of London, noticing the facilities which stationers have for the disposal of certain wares, has formed what he is pleased to term a "Stationers' Tea Agency"—the object being to supply stationers at a moderate price with his packed teas.

A new branch of business seems springing up, and which will doubtless have a run for a time, although originating among the middle classes—namely ladies' metallic collarettes, waistbands and fan girdles, either with or without the chateleine. These articles give full scope to the designer, and are made principally in electro-plated and oxidized silver, varying in price from half a dollar to five dollars each. They are chiefly of Birmingham manufacture,

but I cannot say that the designs are very effective. In this respect we have much to learn from our neighbors across the channel. Some simple designs I saw the other day in the Palais Royal were far more effective and in better taste than any I have seen here. A design for a collarette composed of silver shells worked in with coral was very becoming. At the same time it must be said that the French charge at least a third more for design.

The miniature umbrella fan is rather a pretty novelty. Closed it represents a ladies' umbrella; when open it is a fan. It is usually made in ordinary colored silks with ebony, ivory, or electro fittings, and sells for about four shillings.

C. R. James & Co., of Ludgate Hill, are on the eve of introducing some elegant mirror screens, which will form a highly decorative drawing-room adjunct. They consist of beautiful specimens of the numerous fern tribe and natural leaves in all their native beauty; these arranged in mirrors inclosed in richly carved frames are really works of art. They are somewhat too costly for a very general demand, the lowest prices being three or four guineas.

The Photographic Society of Great Britain have just inaugurated their annual exhibition. The exhibits are better than ever, and nearly all Europe and the colonies are represented by contributions.

Apocryph of photography, I lately noticed an addition to the thousand and one styles of framing photographic portraits which pleased me exceedingly. It consisted simply of a plain gold medallion frame with a black velvet mount. The effect was remarkably good. This is of course only suitable for large portraits, say 7x4.

The weather chart recently introduced by Mr. P. M. Shanks, and which is engraved daily by his patent engraving machine, and afterward stereotyped for general publication, is now used regularly by many of the provincial and most of the London dailies. The news is collected from about fifty stations under the auspices of a committee of the Royal Society. After the foreign telegrams are received the weather chart is drawn, engraved and immediately dispatched to the various newspaper offices for publication.

Our newspaper proprietors, in contradistinction to our Government, whose study of economy in the projected royal visit to India is most painful to contemplate, are almost reckless in the amount of expenditure which they are about to incur. A newspaper entitled the *Royal Tourist* will be started in Calcutta and published twice a week during the Prince's visit. Subscription £2 10s., including postage.

I suppose it is not too much trouble to expect your readers are *au fait* of the Emma Silver Mining Company. Baron Albert Grant, one of those who did not lose by the company, a short time since purchased the *Echo* evening paper, and yesterday commenced running it as a morning journal. A Mr. McDougall, who did not benefit largely by the aforesaid undertaking, i. e., E. S. M. C., has purchased the *Hour* newspaper, people do say as an opposition journal to that of his great financial rival.

A companion to our principal railways has lately been introduced, which is so very useful that the only wonder is we have not had them before. A diagram is given of the railway, the stations are marked, and all along the route the principal objects of interest are

recorded, together with matters of importance connected with the locality. These little guides are beginning to have a ready sale, more especially as they are issued at the low price of sixpence. It is a wrinkle worth adopting on your side of the water, that is, if Yankee genius has not already "prevented" us.

Some improvements have lately been effected in gas engines, which are worthy the attention of those of your subscribers who use motive power in their business. H. S. Cropper & Co., of Nottingham, have introduced a motor, which they call the Noiseless Oxy-Hydro Gas Engine, and claim for it the advantages of being silent, and free from smell. The movement is horizontal instead of vertical, and in appearance the engine bears a strong resemblance to the "Hugon," introduced by Mr. F. B. Vallance about five years ago, and which proved to be the reverse of a success.

The well-known firm of Crossley Bros., of Manchester, are now making a 3-HP in their atmospheric gas engines. By the way, speaking of motive power, I hear that an Austrian Jesuit has invented an electro-magnetic motor which is to accomplish wonders. He has got it protected in America, and it is to be exhibited at the Centennial.

From the trade returns just issued it appears that our exports to foreign countries during the first half of the present year amounted to about £74,500,000 (seventy-four and a-half million sterling), against £83,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. The falling off in our export trade with the United States for the same period was nearly £2,000,000, the amount of our imports from the United States being £39,250,000 for the first half of the present year against £43,250,000 for the same time in 1874. Thus you see that all the talk about the dulness of trade was not without some occasion, but since the purifying of the commercial atmosphere from the dispersion of so many untrustworthy enterprises we may hope for a more legitimate, if not for as large an amount of business, as hitherto.

Complaints are still rife of the dulness in the printing trades, and this is more especially the case among the lithographers, the work at some of the houses being almost at a standstill, and at many where work is brisker it is carried on at unremunerative prices. This applies with still greater force to the provinces than even to London itself.

Some of the large London type foundries and pressmakers are very busy with Indian Government contracts, but the home trade is quiet.

PHILADELPHIA PICKINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

As many of your readers have printing offices connected with their establishments, I hope, as I gather facts, to write you an article respecting the early printers of this city, whose first publications were issued nearly two centuries ago and were afterwards made famous by Bradford and Benjamin Franklin and at present rank high under the superior workmanship of Sherman, Ashmead, Collins, McLaughlin, George, and other first-class printers. The *Packet*, issued in 1784, was the first daily newspaper published on this continent, and, after varied changes and ownerships, is to-day represented in our standard commercial paper, the *North American and United States Gazette*,

the largest and in many respects the best paper published in this city. The *North American* in 1845 joined the New York *Tribune* in obtaining early news, sharing the expense of running the pilot-boat "Romer" across the Atlantic, beating the regular packet several days. Many names well known in literary history have figured on its editorial staff, notably George R. Graham, afterwards editor of *Graham's Magazine*, in its day the best monthly in the country; Alexander Cummings, the originator of the New York *World*; Robert T. Conrad, alike distinguished as jurist, poet, dramatist, and orator, as well as the best Mayor Philadelphia ever had; Dr. Bird, Hon. J. R. Chandler, George G. Foster, well known for his melodies, and its present editor, Morton McMichael, famous for his peculiarly happy faculty of presiding on festive occasions, as well as his ready wit as an impromptu speaker. Like Conrad, he adorned the chair as city executive creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of all parties. Of course he is now only the figurehead in the editorial chair. It is now conducted by Walter and Clayton McMichael, assisted by John D. Watson, M. H. Cobb, M. Lobo, Dorsey Gardner, and Robert D. Cox in the literary department; George G. Pierce in the commercial; E. J. O. Fisher in the reportorial; and H. J. Durborrow in the marine department. Of course such an ancient and honorable paper conducts itself with dignity in keeping with its years. It is reliable but "old foggy," and yet it presents daily the commercial news adapted to the wants of the solid merchants who daily consult its columns. The editorials are always scholarly, and the financial and commercial article is carefully prepared.

In my next I will speak about some of our other dailies and their characteristics.

Games for winter evenings will doubtless be popular the coming season, and stationers will do well to order the "Bee-hive" of Fun and other games manufactured by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. They are all popular, and sell on sight.

Joseph H. Coates, formerly of Porter & Coates, has in press Count de Paris' work, "History of the Civil War in America, edited by Dr. Coppel, and also the lectures delivered in America in 1874 by the late Canon Kingsley.

In a previous letter, speaking of the ancient houses of this city, I remarked that Henry Cohen's establishment contained in its day the largest and choicest stock of stationery to be found in the country, and in adding that "the glory had departed" I meant no disparagement to his son and successor, Mr. Charles J. Cohen, who has a magnificent stock of goods, and has prepared a catalogue, giving detailed lists of every article, describing their qualities, and giving the sizes, description and the wholesale prices, with other information, to enable dealers at a distance to order understandingly. I may add that the arrangement of the stock is admirable. The samples are grouped in classes so that one can see at a glance all the various grades and styles of the article sought for, thus saving the buyer much time and labor. I would strongly recommend the trade to visit this model warehouse; they will assuredly be well repaid. In a future issue I may mention his holiday stock, part of which has already arrived and been opened for inspection.

Our wholesale and retail stationers are busy, and prospects are flattering for a good holiday trade. H. C.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., New York.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufacture in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

The Hope Perforating Company.
GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,
Sole Agents,
No. 121 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

**No. 1 Fine,
No. 2 Medium,
No. 3 Coarse,
No. 4 Medium Coarse,
No. 5 Extra Coarse.**

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

The Best Selling Novelty in the Market.
MOTTOES ON PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

We have now on hand these popular goods in the following designs:

ON FULL SHEETS, Size, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lord's Prayer, white.

Lord's Prayer, dark ground.

ON HALF SHEETS, Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1. Praise the Lord.

2. Welcome.

3. Pray without Ceasing.

4. Lead us not into Temptation.

5. The Lord is my Shepherd.

6. In God we Trust.

7. God Bless our Home.

8. Faith, Hope, and Charity.

9. Learn to do Good.

10. Nearer my God to Thee.

11. Give us this day our daily bread

12. Love one Another.

13. Home, Sweet Home.

14. Be Leadeth Me.

15. No Cross, no Crown.

16. God is Love.

17. God is our Refuge and Strength

18. The Lord will Provide.

19. Rock of Ages Cleft for Me.

20. Shall We Gather at the River.

21. Jesus Loves Me.

22. Simply to Thy Cross I Cling.

23. Remember Me.

24. Hailwood be Thy Name.

25. God Bless our Daily Bread.

26. No Place Like Home.

27. I Need Thee Every Hour.

28. Welcome Home.

29. With Joy we Greet You.

30. Remember Thy Creator.

31. Sweet Rest in Heaven.

32. Christ is Risen.

33. Thou art My Hope.

34. Thou God Seed Me.

35. Friendship, Love and Truth.

36. I know Him my Redeemer liveth

37. Thy Will be Done.

38. I am the Resurrection and the Life.

39. I am the Light of the World.

40. I am the Bread of Life.

41. Watch and Pray.

42. Eat, Drink, and be Merry.

43. Do Right and Fear not.

44. Live and Let Live.

45. Kindness makes Friends.

46. Obey your Parents.

47. Onward and Upward.

48. Labor has Sure Reward.

49. Knowledge is Power.

50. Well Begun is Half Done.

51. Walk in Love.

52. Forget Me Not.

53. Grace, Mercy, and Peace.

54. Peace be Unto this House.

55. God Bless our School.

56. Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung.

57. Zar Erwinstrang.

58. Miz-pah.

59. Merry Christmas.

60. Happy New Year.

61. Peace! Be Still.

62. The Old Oaken Bucket.

63. Heaven is My Home.

64. Blessed are the Pure in Heart.

65. He Giveth his Beloved Sleep.

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

G. K. COOKE & CO., 92 Chamber Street,

FOR BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, RAILROADS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers, under letters patent, of

Dealers in **HAND STAMPS** OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS

Manufacturer's agents for the **CHAMPION DATER**, the best Ribbon Stamp made.

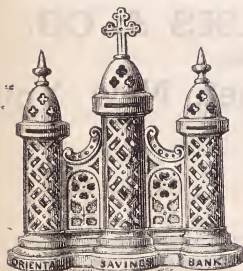


TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

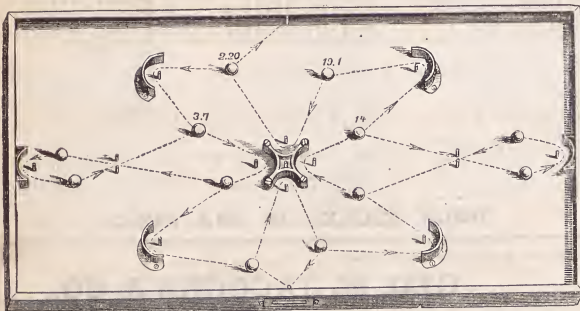
This is something new in toy savings banks. The depositor, by means of the openings in the towers, can always tell how much money the



bank contains. The left hand tower is designed for the reception of one-cent, the center for two-cent, and the right hand for five-cent pieces. The bank is made of iron, elegantly bronzed, and is quite ornamental. It is manufactured and for sale by John D. Emack, 114 William street.

TURNO-CYCLE.

A new game, patented by Isaac N. Forrester, of Baltimore, Md., is played with balls and cues, such as are used in playing billiards, or with balls and mallets, such as are used in the game of croquet, and consists in arranging upon a smooth, flat surface, such as a floor or a level piece of ground, or upon a table, bed



or board, in the path in which it is the object of the players to cause the balls to travel, a number of ball guides or controlling surfaces, each of which is bent or curved in the arc of a circle, so as to give to the balls the desired direction of movement when properly shot or played against its bent or curved vertical surface, and leave it, when it ceases to roll, in position for the succeeding shot against the next guide.

The invention also consists in the combination, with the series of ball guides or control-

lers, of a series of directing pins or posts arranged in pairs between the guides on each side of the path or line traveled by the ball, when properly struck or shot, between which pins or posts the ball is shot or played in its passage from one guide to another, thus enabling the player to propel the ball in the proper direction.

The illustration gives a general idea of the game, which may be had of any size desired, from toy to billiard table size.

A COMBINATION.

The accompanying cut shows two novelties, invented by B. M. Wilkerson, of Baltimore, Md. Their nature may be gathered from the following descriptions:

PATENT BUSINESS CARDS.

The objects of this invention are: 1. To furnish a business card which can be instantly filed where desired; 2. A card which is not

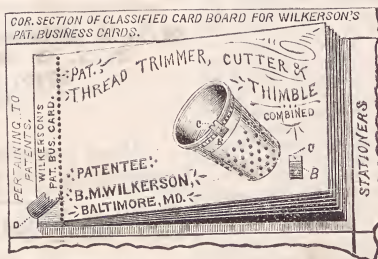
place. Any number of cards may thus be filed on a card board and occupy only the space of a single card, and for reference may be turned back as the leaves of a book, and, when necessary, any one card may for further use be torn away through the perforations without injury to it or the pack.

The cut shows a corner section of a classified card board or rack for Wilkerson's patent business cards.

PATENT THREAD-TRIMMER, CUTTER AND THIMBLE COMBINED.

The main purpose of this invention is to furnish an always ready thread-trimmer and cutter on a thimble, spool, sewing-machine, twine-box, counter or any other desired place.

It consists of a thin, small steel plate (B), as shown on filed card, with all of its exposed edges blunt, and a minute v-shaped nick or notch, c, cut transversely to one edge and at an angle to the face of the plate, making the notch longer and deeper on the exposed face



likely to fall from its place when filed, thus avoiding a frequent source of annoyance when an ordinary card-rack is used; 3. The great advantage of classifying cards in groups, as, for instance, all cards of stationers in one group or pack, dry goods dealers in another, pertaining to patents in another, &c., preventing great waste of time in looking for a particular card. These cards will be useful to traveling agents

where the thread enters, but which ends on the opposite side with an acute angle and sharp cutting edges.

This cutter (enlarged in the cut) is attached to a thimble as shown on the filed card. The thimble is worn with the cutter next to the thumb, and is operated by placing and passing the thread with the thumb of the same hand into the notch, slightly pulling the thread toward the other end of the thimble. This act trims and cuts the thread in proper shape to enter the eye of a needle. This is claimed to be a very simple and efficient little instrument.

GAME COUNTERS.

F. A. Packard & Co., of Boston, have invented a counter for all kinds of games. It is



and others who do not wish their cards thrown away or lost.

The invention consists of a card perforated across near one end, with all the surface between the perforated line and same end on the back of the card dry-gummed, as shown in the cut at D, where the top card is torn through the perforations a short distance and rolled up to show a portion of the dry gum. This end on the back of the card is made self-adhesive by slightly wetting, when it can be stuck to a classified card board rack or any other desired

one of the best articles of the kind in the market, and will probably command a large sale. The annexed cut will give an idea of the novelty, and further particulars may be gathered from an advertisement in another

column. Andrew King & Co., 42 Warren street, are agents, and all orders from here should be addressed to them.

PROVERB GAME.

The invention of C. R. Edwards, of Buffalo, N. Y., consists of a checker board 11x13, with pictured squares. Each picture at one end of the board has a "mate picture" at the other end. The men are made to correspond with the squares, and the proverbs are guessed by moving the men according to the rules laid down for the game. There are two methods of using this game, and they are said to be novel and attractive.

SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER.

India rubber is the most speculative article of commerce of Colombia. It is brought to Carthagena in a crude state in slabs, or pieces, of various sizes, weighing from 10 to 200 lbs., from the forest lands extending between the rivers Sind and Atrato, and those bordering the rivers Cauca and San Jorge. Owing to the continued practice of cutting down the tree in order to obtain a larger immediate supply of the gum, in lieu of tapping the tree, as is done elsewhere, the distance to go for it, and the labor in procuring it, are annually increasing. Lately, many of the explorers, from this place have gone westward, or to the Pacific side of the Atrato, and have carried their collections to Panama, as the more accessible market. It is probable, however, owing to the hostility manifested by the Darien Indians to their advance in that direction, who lately killed a party of rubber seekers, that they will return to sell what they collect at this port.

Only a small part of the rubber brought for sale is exported in a crude state; the larger portion is prepared for shipment by pressing and drying. The shipments of prepared and unprepared, and the market range of prices of crude rubber during the past seven years, have been as follows:

	Quantity. lbs.	Price per lb. cents.
1868.....	1,256,400	15 to 20
1869.....	771,300	20 to 25
1870.....	778,300	30 to 28
1871.....	661,200	25 to 23
1872.....	585,200	20 to 42
1873.....	401,150	25 to 26
1874.....	460,800	24 to 33

The loss in weight in preparing for shipment may be estimated at about 30 per cent., and this percentage must be added to the above prices to give the shipping cost of prepared rubber.

The destination of the india rubber shipped during the year 1874 was as follows:

	Prepared. lbs.	Unprepared. lbs.
To Great Britain...	218,600	35,150
United States....	167,200	2,600
Germany.....	34,600	2,650

—Journal of Applied Science.

The batch of lost arts is becoming smaller and smaller. To the rediscovered famous Tyrian purple must now be added Egyptian blue, which M. Pelegot, a French chemist, has recently analyzed. He finds it owes its color to lazulite, a rare copper ore, and consists of oxide of copper, silica, lime, and soda. He found also the proportions and succeeded in making the compound.

ANDREW KING & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

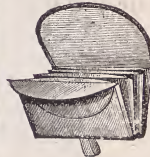
PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.

ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMOND,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York



HASLER & FAIRBANK,

"Excelsior" Works, 69, Old Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Established 1800.

Printers' and Bookbinders' Engineers.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Letter Press and Lithographic Machines,
Both fitted with Flyers, Twenty per cent. lower than any
other makers' in England.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS AND PRICE LISTS.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

35 & 37 Batterymarch St., Boston.

36 Dey St., New York.



STATIONERY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The exhibition of domestic stationery goods at the International Exposition, judging from the list of applicants for space, it is to be rather restricted. The following list embraces the names of all who, up to this time, have signified their desire to be represented:

Philadelphia—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelinger, Altenuis & Co., Louis Dreka, Moss & Co., William Man & Co., Mason & Co.

New York—Johnson & Sons, New York Silicate Book Slate Company, G. W. McGill, Rose Lewis & Co., Root, Anthony & Co., Mabie, Todd & Co., American Lead Pencil Company, W. F. Murphy & Sons, John Foley, Dennison & Co., Philadelphia and New York, Leroy Fairchild, E. Faber, E. S. Johnson, N. Muller's Sons, George F. Hawkes, Brower Bros., Aiken, Lambert & Co., Koch's Sons, Porter & Bainbridge, W. Braumlich & Co., L. & C. Dejonge, Jessup & Moore.

Other Localities—G. C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass., Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass., H. B. Nims & Co., Troy, N. Y., G. W. Plummer & Co., Newark, N. J., Newark Crayon Company, Newark, N. J., T. & C. Phillips, Akron, O., H. M. Hinsdell, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jordan Bros., Byron Weston, Dalton, Mass., Southworth Paper Company, Miltonague, Mass., C. A. Dixon & Co.

The firms named will doubtless make the exhibition successful to the extent of their ability. Many of them stand at the front of the trade, and possess means and capacity for a creditable display, yet they cannot fully represent the important interests with which they are connected. In this respect the exhibition is likely to fall short of reasonable anticipation.

NOVEL CHESSMEN.

An ingenious Swedish wood carver has hit on a way of applying the game of chess to political and religious controversy. This artist, whose name is Oestergren, and who is a native of the obscure town of Westeras, in Sweden, is making ready for the forthcoming Philadelphia Exhibition a set of chessmen intended to typify the struggle of opinion now going on in Germany. On the one side, the Emperor is the king, the Empress Augusta the queen, Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Instruction, Herr Falk, the bishops, the knights are Uhlans, and the pawns recruits of the Landwehr. Their adversaries are the Pope, of course as king; while an abbeys figures as queen. The bishops are cardinals; monks mounted on asses represent the knights; and the pawns are monks on foot. This is not the first happy hit of the artist. Last winter, in the Upsala Exhibition, he exhibited a chess game in which the pieces represented the chief actors in the Franco-Prussian war.

J. C. Macdonald and J. Calverley, the inventors of the Walter press, appear not to be satisfied with the success which has attended their invention, and have since taken out several patents involving very material alterations in its construction and working. The latest of these (No. 611, 1875,) consists of improvements in the damping of the surface of the paper as it passes from the roll into the machine, and in cutting up the roll after it has been printed. An important addition is an apparatus for folding up the cut sheets.—*L'inters' Register*.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

142 & 144 GRAND STREET.

New York, September 1, 1875.

Having made arrangements to continue the business lately carried on by the Cornwell Manufacturing Company, we desire to inform the trade that we are now prepared to furnish the goods manufactured by it, in variety, and at attractive prices. All orders should henceforward be directed to

BAKER, PRATT & CO.

Referring to the above circular, the undersigned solicits for its successors Messrs. Baker, Pratt & Co., the patronage hitherto extended to them, believing that no effort will be spared to keep up the reputation it has earned in past years for quality and excellence of its goods.

CORNWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

GEO. W. PLUMMER, late Manager.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all kinds.
GLOBES A SPECIALTY.

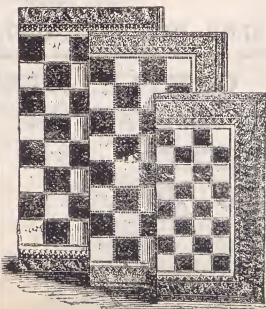
Tellurions, Orreries, Gyroscopes, Object Forms, Geometrical Solids, Numeral Frames, &c., &c.

LARGE DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOL FURNISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

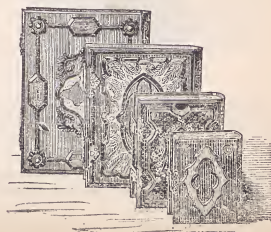
All Goods Warranted.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Goods shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.



KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**Writing Desks.**

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

Russia Leather Novelties

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON'S,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Photographic Albums

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

LATE IMPORTATIONS

OF

European Novelties

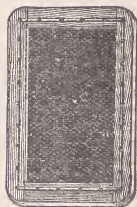
FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.

HENRY LEVY & SON

GUARANTEE**All their Prices.****The Only Noiseless Slate.****PERFORATED SLATE FRAMES.**

The *only way* to make a slate *noiseless* is to cover the *entire frame* with cloth or listing, so that it will deaden the sound when the slate comes in contact with the desk. The fastening of a piece of rubber to the corners of the frame protects that *particular part*, but it does not prevent the *sides and edges* of the frame from making a noise or scratching the desk.

The PERFORATED SLATE FRAME is so arranged—by having a groove that encircles the entire frame, and holes bored at convenient distances apart—that a cheap covering of any refuse cloth can be used and put on the frame by the child in a few moments. The slate can be *retailed at the same price* as the ordinary D slate, the List Price being the *same*, and the discount not much less. It is *cheaper* than any rubber corner slate in the market by *fully sixty per cent.*, and accomplishes what it is intended for.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

John D. Emack,

114 WILLIAM STREET,

New York.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,

(Established 1847.)

Blank - Book Manufacturers,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

EXCELSIOR DIARIES, ANNUALLY,

Manufacturers of Pocket-Books & Importing Stationers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HUDSON MILLS PAPERS.

Nos. 123 & 125 William Street, N. Y.

BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS.

TIFFANY & CO.'S STATIONERY.

Hardly any one who has recently passed the great emporium of art at Union square and Fifthend street has failed to notice the elegant window display of wedding and visiting cards and stationery, papeteries and monograms. The artistic tastes of this house are fully carried out to the minutest detail, and, aside from the character of the goods, the method of showing them adds, if possible, to their attractiveness. This department is under the charge of W. N. Dickinson, a gentleman who combines zeal with ability, and is thus able to cater to the constantly changing demands of fashion, and, in fact, leads and directs them to new and pleasing fancies. All of the latest Parisian designs may be found here, and it is not too much to say that they are to be met with here in new combinations and improvements. It is thought that the demand for choice stationery and elegantly engraved cards is an unerring indication of the taste and refinement of the community. If this holds true as a rule, New York society must be regarded as pushing to the extreme of good taste and refinement. In going through the department where the mechanical work of preparing cards and stationery is performed, there is equal evidence of care and good taste on the part of those who are engaged in it. The various appliances for manufacture are of improved patterns, and render it possible to offer paper and envelopes of new shapes, and to prepare individualities where required. Capable artists are employed to execute heraldic devices and curious and original designs for monograms, cyphers and other embossed headings, which can be finished in correct and beautiful colors. The house imports papers in bulk direct from leading English and French mills, and is therefore able to give the finest selections of foreign manufacture at fair prices. American paper, however, is entering so largely into competition with foreign goods, that Tiffany & Co. have undertaken a line of American stationery, which has proved one of the most standard and saleable articles now used by this house. The paper is manufactured by the Whiting Paper Company, at Holyoke, Mass., and is very much favored. It bears the water-mark of Tiffany & Co. Among the latest styles of paper introduced are the shadow shades of paper with the shadow monograms. These are not "loud," and seem more like a delicate revelation of identity. In mourning paper and envelopes there is much room for choice, and it will be supplied here. Strangers visiting New York should not fail to inspect this department, and the trade throughout the country would find it much to their advantage to derive inspiration, and secure patterns from its manager.

THE PRACTICAL DETERMINATION OF COAL TAR COLORS.

The colors fabricated from coal tar are commercially known by such a variety of names that it has become quite difficult for consumers to recognize the nature of the bodies employed by them. The following information, communicated to the *Muster Zeitung* by H. Guldtschmidt will serve as a practical guide in determining the principal dyes, &c., now produced:

The red coal tar colors most frequently met with in commerce are fuchsin, saffranin, and

red corallin. These three are easily distinguished by their action in the presence of an acid, which will color an aqueous solution of fuchsin, yellow; of saffranin, violet blue; and with corallin, will give an orange yellow precipitate. The violet coloring matters are the violets of phenyl, of iodine, and of methyl. The first two are but partially soluble in alcohol and in water. To distinguish them, a certain quantity of the specimen is dissolved in alcohol, and ammonia is added. If the solution becomes red, phenyl violet is recognized; if colorless, then one of the other two. To determine which one, dissolve another portion of the specimen in water and add ammonia—violet of iodine gives a clear liquid; violet of methyl gives a colorless but troubled liquid.

Coal tar blues are aniline and alkali blues. The last is always soluble in water. Aniline blue presents two modifications, of which one is soluble in water and the other in alcohol. The two blues are easily distinguishable from the fact that aniline blue always gives a blue solution, while that of alkali blue is colorless until an acid is added.

The green alliline colors most commonly found are aldehyde green and green of iodine, simple or with picric acid. Determine first whether the body is soluble in water; if so, then it is iodine green. If not easily soluble, dissolve it in alcohol, and add cyanide of potassium. If the liquid then becomes colorless, the body is aldehyde green; if it turns brown, picric acid iodine green is present.

The commonest yellow colors are picric acid and its salts and naphthaline, all soluble in water. Dissolve, add cyanide of potassium, and heat; if the liquor becomes reddish brown, picric acid or a picrate is present; but if the color simply darkens, a little naphthaline is denoted. In the first case, to determine between picric acid and a picrate, treat with benzine and heat; picric acid alone dissolves.

The orange hues are yellow corallin, the salts of chrisanlin and of chrysotoluidin, Victoria orange and a mixture of naphthalin and fuchsin known as aniline orange. Add ammonia; if it dissolves, giving a red liquor, corallin or a chrisanlin combination is present. To distinguish which, dissolve a little of the sample in alcohol, add zinc and diluted sulphuric acid; if the liquor becomes colorless, corallin is denoted. If ammonia, as above, does not color the solution, dissolve in water and treat with acid; if there be any change, chrysotoluidin is recognized; but if a precipitate is formed, it is a sign that the substance is either Victoria or aniline orange. To distinguish which of the two, add to the aqueous solution cyanide of potassium; if the liquor turns brown on heating, Victoria orange is present; if the color changes but very slightly, aniline orange.

The browns are those of aniline, maroon, genat, and two species of phenyl brown, one made with carbonic acid, the other with phenyldiamine. Determine first whether the substance is soluble in water. If not, add hydrochloric acid; and if a yellow color is produced, maroon is present. If the acid occasions no change, add to a portion of the solution some ammonia; if there be a precipitate, the substance is analin brown or phenyldiamine brown; if the ammonia is without action, it is genat (sopurpurate of potassium). Phenyl brown and analin brown are distinguishable from the fact that the last yields a precipitate when cyanide of potassium is added to it, while phenyl brown similarly treated undergoes no change.

THE PLANTIN MUSEUM.

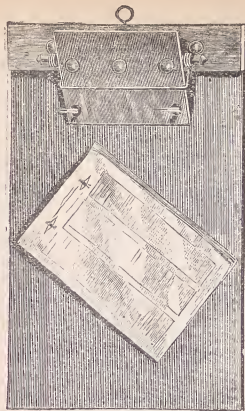
The city of Antwerp, already so rich in galleries and monuments of ancient art, is about to receive a very handsome addition to its public collections. The municipal authorities, after due deliberation, have determined to convert into a museum the house of the printer Plantin. This edifice, occupying an area of 2,000 square yards, is described in the report drawn up by order of the before-mentioned authorities as "a veritable temple, scientific, artistic, and literary, full of historic riches, the worth of which it would be impossible to estimate." The structure itself, with all its combined solidity and quaintness of workmanship, its heavy sculptured oak panels and ceilings, and its curious narrow lattices, is a capital specimen of the architecture of the sixteenth century. But the chief interest centers naturally in the literary relics with which each room abounds. There are the old original cases, filled with specimens of type of every period, from that of the first introduction of printing into Belgium until the present century. There are the tables and stools used by the first printers and "readers," and then the two presses themselves from which Christopher Plantin turned out his famous Polyglot Bible, and the other *chef d'œuvres* which gained for him immortality and a tomb in the cathedral. One of these presses was actually set going at the time of the visit to Antwerp of the late Queen Louise Maria, who, with her own hands, printed off a proof sheet, which may now be seen in the museum. Besides the type and the presses, there is a grand store of historic manuscripts and autographs, and in another gallery a large collection of portraits, fourteen of which are by Rubens. This great painter was the intimate friend of the Plantin family, and among the most remarkable of his portraits are those of Christopher and his wife Jeanne Reviere. The pictures, as well as the whole of the interior and exterior of this splendid hotel, are in perfect preservation and order, and sight-seers in Antwerp will now be compelled to devote another day at least of their stay there to an exploration of the Musée Plantin.—*Globe*.

It is said that a very extensive vein of rich nickel has been discovered in one of the lower counties of Maryland. The owner of the property says the vein is twelve feet thick and extends for an indefinite length.

The value of the saving in time to merchants having business relations with the West by the fast mail trains is very great. What is wanted now is improved mail facilities between the New England States and the fast mail centers.

Among Niboyet's squibs in his "L'Americaine" is the story of the Irishman who went to sleep on the prairie near Chicago, with a stone for a pillow and a buffalo-skin covering, and woke up to find himself in the dark cellar of a five-story warehouse, which had been built over him in the night, and in the center of a thickly-peopled quarter of the city.

If steam of five or six atmospheres' pressure is passed through a copper tube of one-tenth of an inch in diameter, wound as a helix around an iron cylinder, the iron will be magnetized. This is a new discovery of Donato Tommasi, which adds steam-generated magnetism to steam-generated electricity, lately discovered, and opens a fresh branch of investigation.



No. 16.—Showing Papers fastened together with Binders.

- No. 13, 6x9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Note Size, Without Pins, - - - 65c.
 " 14, 6x9 $\frac{1}{2}$, Note Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 65c.
 " 15, 8x12, Letter and Bill Size, Without Pins, - - - 75c.

PACK & VAN HORN'S

BLACK WALNUT

Letter Clips and Bill Files

(PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875.)



No. 2.

*Are the NE PLUS ULTRA of Counting House Furniture.
 Are the Neatest, Cheapest, Best and Most Saleable of any on
 the Market; yield a large profit to Dealers, and only need to
 be seen to be appreciated.*

RETAIL PRICES.

Letter Clips.

No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4, Without Pin, - - - 25c. | No. 2, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4, With Pin, - - - 25c.

Letter and Bill Files.

No. 16, 8x12, Letter and Bill Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 75c.
 " 25, 8x16, Cap Size, Without Pins, - - - 90c.
 " 26, 8x16, Cap Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 90c.

Special Sizes Made to Order.

Van Horn's Improved Railroad File.

No. 36, 15x18, Double Clip, with 4 Pins, - - - \$2.25

Binders. (Patent applied for.)

In Boxes of 100, - - - Per 100, 75c.

For Sale by Wholesale Stationers generally at a very Liberal Discount from Retail Prices.

Wm. H. WOGLOM, General Agent,
 No. 239 Greenwich Street, New York.



Size, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

SOMETHING NEW.

The only Complete and Accurate Counter for all Games counting from 1 to 1000. Especially adapted to Euchre, Whist, Be-seque, and Sancho Pedro. In Bronze, Gilt or Silver.

PRICE, \$48.00 PER GROSS.

Liberal Discount to the Trade in Quantities.

F. A. PACKARD & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 26 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

WHITE, CORBIN & CO., Envelope Manufacturers.

Warren and Connecticut River Mills
 FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
 ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Lockwood's DIRECTORY

OF THE

PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

The following are some of the Advantages these Globes have over others:

SUPERIORITY of manufacture, the result of an experience of over THIRTY YEARS.

The Maps are more DISTINCT than others, being printed on COPPER, not on STONE.

The Meridians are all BRASS, and not IRON, properly lacquered to avoid tarnishing.

We WARRANT them against CRACKING, a common failing with Globes not properly made.

All foreign Globes CHECK in our climate.

We supply both TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, of all sizes except the 30-inch.

Also, furnish QUADRANTS for all sizes, except 6-inch. The Terrestrial plates are engraved to a LATER DATE than any other. Considering the length of time that a Globe lasts, it is important that they should be MODERN when purchased.

The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories; IMPORTANT Discoveries in AFRICA: CORRECT names of countries, as DOMINION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The 16-inch Terrestrial gives the isothermal lines of temperature, and the deep sea soundings.

The leading dealers in School Furniture in the large cities give our Globes the PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHERS, their experience teaching them that they are the only Globes that give perfect satisfaction to their customers.

For prices see "Prices Current" in this paper.

H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

TRADE GOSSIP.

The members of Bourn & Pease's Bookbinders' Association are to engage in their fifth annual picnic and target excursion at Harlem River Park to-day.

Work is now brisk at the United States Stamped Envelope Works at Hartford, 1,000,000 envelopes and wrappers being produced daily, and a car-load sent to New York every second day.

The book trade of New Orleans has formed an association with the following named officers: President, George Ellis; vice-president, R. J. Harp; secretary, R. G. Eyrich; treasurer, J. A. Gresham.

J. G. Cisco, late with Geo. A. Searcy & Co., of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has started business as a wholesale and retail bookseller and stationer, and dealer in picture-frames, mouldings, &c., at Jackson, Tenn.

Kain & James have recently opened a book and stationery store at Vicksburg, Miss. Local reports speak highly of the new firm's enterprise, and their location is said to be the best in that city.

Valpey, Angell & Co., of Providence, R. I., are pushing their "Time and Labor-Saving Tables" for computing wages. The computations extend from 33 cents to \$8.50 per diem, for one to thirty days inclusive.

A. J. Bicknell & Co., doing business at No. 27 Warren street, New York, have dissolved, Albert Dogswell retiring. A. J. Bicknell and J. C. Hutchings have associated under the firm name of A. J. Bicknell & Co., and will continue the architectural book publishing business, at No. 27 Warren street, New York.

The business of the Bay State Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., will be continued without interruption under the management of Alfred A. Andrews. The late Mr. Hollister's interest will be provided for, and there will be no change in the style of the company.

The firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co. is one of the most successful in Chicago. This house has a leading trade in all kinds of paper and stationery. It does an extensive railroad and printing business, and its commercial printing and blank book making are important features.

James W. Queen & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, have received a well selected stock of drawing instruments, separate and in cases, including a full line of the celebrated Swiss drawing instruments, for which this house has the general agency for the United States, and sole agency in Philadelphia. This firm has also a fully illustrated and priced catalogue of all goods used by architects, engineers and draughtsmen. Queen & Co. have been in business twenty-five years, and their long experience should be a sufficient guarantee to the trade.

The creditors of J. C. Arms and of the Arms & Bardwell Manufacturing Company will meet, November 3, to choose an assignee. Two or three of the larger creditors having opposed the proposition offered by Mr. Arms, Mr. Arms has voluntarily asked Register Wells to call this meeting. The new Arms Manufacturing Company is employing over thirty hands, all of whom were employees of the old Arms & Bardwell Company, and are having a very good run of business on diaries, pocket-books, &c., J. C. Arms acting as agent.

JAPANESE FANS.

The place most noted for its productions in fans is Nagoya, in the province of Owari. Most of those which come to England are from this fourth largest city in Japan. Kioto is famous for very fine fans, and her artists excel in delicacy of tints and richness of coloring. Tokio (formerly called Yeddo) also produces several millions annually. Ivory boned and handled fans, made for foreign ladies, and richly adorned with gold lacquer, mosaic, silk, cord, &c., are especially made in Tokio. There are a great many varieties of fans, and they are put to a great many and curious uses. Besides those in common use, the umpire at wrestling and fencing matches, uses a heavy one, shaped like a huge butterfly, the handle being the body, and rendered imposing by heavy cords of silk. The various motions of this fan constitute a language, which the wrestlers—fat fellows, who look as though stuffed with blubber by means of a sausage-blower—fully understand and appreciate. Formerly, in time of war, the Japanese army commanders used a large fan, having a frame of iron covered with thick paper. In the center of the fan was a red ball, on a golden or silver field. The red ball represented the sun, the martial symbol of the Japanese nation. The fans of the present day, having a large red, silver or golden ball on a colored or white field, are in imitation of the old war-fan with which the Japanese hero used to signal in the field. In cases of danger it could be shut, and a blow from its iron bones was no light affair. All the varieties of fans known among us have been made for centuries in Japan. One notable variety is made of water-proof paper, which can be dipped in water, and which creates greater coolness by evaporation, without wetting the clothes. The *uchiwa*, or flat fan, is frequently made of feathers, leaves, or fine silk. It is oftener made of rough paper, and used as a grain-winnow, to blow the charcoal fires, and as a dust-pan. Probably it is on this account that it holds the lowest grade in the caste of fashion. The Japanese gentleman—I mean one of the old school—who never wears a hat, uses his fan to shield his eyes from the sun. His head, bare from childhood, hardly needs shade, and when it does, he spreads an umbrella. With his fan he directs his servants, and saves talking. Within doors, the graces of the Japanese maiden and the dignity of the wife are enhanced by the fan. To the juggler the fan is a necessity, many of his cleverest tricks, including that in which he makes a butterfly hover up and down the edge of a sword, being performed with bits of paper and a fan. In Japan, people are continually making presents to each other, though the gifts are usually very small. A fan is always a proper gift. In nearly every house are one or more fan-cases leaning or hung against the wall. They are of all kinds, from the cheap tube of bamboo and lacquered wood up to the splendid gilt and inlaid case, costing many dollars. In these cases are holes, in which the handles of the fans are put, or silver hooks, between which they hang. On marriage occasions, friends offer costly gifts; those who are acquaintances merely usually send a fan, on which are written congratulations. They are often used as cards by proxy callers on New Year's Day. When a young man attains to office, or an officer is promoted, a fan with a line or two of writing sent to him is equivalent

to congratulations in person. It is the custom to ask friends or distinguished persons to write their names, or some original poetry, or classic quotations, on fans, thus filling the place occupied by our mothers' or fathers', or our own youthful "albums."—*Journal of Applied Science.*

IN TOWN.

B. N. Hurd, Titusville, Pa.; Hiram Yeo, Chillicothe, O.; Newell Sanders, Bloomington, Ind.; S. U. Main, Randolph, N. Y.; E. McManus, Jr., Randolph, N. Y.; John Trewhitt, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jesse McCollan, Woodstock, O.; J. N. Choyaski, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Hill, Denver, Col.; Mr. Calway, Mr. Bride, Mr. Hill, Worcester, Mass.; Richard L. Gay (Ward & Gay), Boston, Mass.; Dwight Chapin, Onctida, N. Y.; Des Forges & Lawrence, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. P. Haines, Boston, Mass.; J. B. Parker, Hanover, N. H.; A. H. Clark, N. J.; Matt Foster, Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL.

—The death of S. D. Hollister, late of the Bay State Paper Company, is noted in the Springfield papers.

—Lewis Powers has had his leg cut open and the bone scraped. Is doing well, and expects to be out in about four weeks.

—George J. Smythe, for many years identified with the book trade at Vicksburg, Miss., is now associated with the new firm of Kane & James, booksellers and stationers in that city.

LITERARY NOTES.

Bagsters, London, have a list of Archaic Classics, which are just out or forthcoming.

The publishers announce a new and revised edition of "Chambers' Encyclopedia."

Hepworth Dixon's new work, "White Conquest; America in 1575," is in course of preparation.

The first edition of Shakespeare, 1623, is to be reproduced in extract fac-simile by a photographic process.

E. Mason, Sons & Co., London, have nearly ready " Windsor Castle, Picturesque and Descriptive," also a Tennyson-Dore series.

Many of the leading announcements of American publishers will be found included in the report of the Book Fair now holding in this city.

Thomas Nelson & Sons hope to have on exhibition before the close of the fair a copy of the smallest Bible in the world, recently issued from the Oxford press.

Sampson, Low & Co., London, have issued a report from the fourth American edition of Professor Woolsey's "Introduction to the Study of International Law."

Cassell, Petter & Galpin are to have ready, October 25, an illustrated "Dictionary on Cooking," containing nearly 10,000 receipts from European and American Sources.

The London *Bookseller* for October comes out in swollen proportions, containing no less than one hundred and twenty-eight pages, most of which are devoted to new announcements.

The Earl of Dunraven, through Chatto & Windus, will shortly give to the public "The Great Divide," a narrative of travels in the Upper Yellowstone in the summer of 1874, profusely illustrated.

Hurst & Blackett, London, announce a forthcoming new novel, "Diane," by Katherine S. McQuell. The same firm has just issued "Off the Roll," by Katherine King, and several other new works.

The little city of Leipzig, in Saxony, has a university library of 250,000; also a town library of 100,000.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING OCT. 3, 1875.

[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	563	\$74,091
Newspapers.....	53	5,552
Engravings.....	62	15,698
Ink.....	29	3,548
Lead Pencils.....	14	3,550
Paper.....	225	29,176
Steel Pens.....	2	4,663
Stationery.....	187	10,550
Total.....		\$143,816

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING OCT. 12, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	31,002	\$7,388
Paper, pkgs.....	656	3,412
Paper, cases.....	222	2,638
Books, cases.....	46	4,794
Stationery, cases.....	12	5,753
Total.....		\$21,555

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK.

SEP. 29 TO OCT. 21, 1875.

Jas Ray & Co, scythia, Liverpool, 1 cs.
 R & P Lawrence, France, London, 4 cs.
 C C Hazard & Co, by same, 1 cs.
 H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 2 cs.
 L Goetzmann, Nockar, Bremen, 1 cs.
 C Lichtenberg, Alton, Bremen, 3 cs.
 G J Kraft, by same, 1 cs.
 P F Schuster, by same, 5 cs.
 Willy Wallach, by same, 2 cs.
 P J Keary & Bro, by same, 1 cs.
 O Joerg, by same, 2 cs.
 Liebenroth, Van Aun & Co, Atlantic, Liverpool, 4 cs.
 C Moeller & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, 2 cs.
 B Hilder & Co, by same, 1 cs.
 H Meyer, Hamburg, Hamburg, 1 cs.
 Chas Cooper & Co, by same, 2 cs.
 H A Ganes' Sons & Co, by same, 3 cs.
 L Dejonge & Co, by same, 3 cs.
 E Beedler, Wicland, Hamburg, 1 cs.
 HILL, Trehanne, D & Co, Bothnia, Liverpool, 1 cs
 paper hangings.
 K Losse, Germania, Liverpool, 1 cs.
 Smith & Lupton, by same, 5 cs.
 E & H T Anthony, Republic, Liverpool, 4 cs.
 H Bainbridge & Co, Idaho, Liverpool, 3 cs.
 P F Schuster, Donau, Bremen, 1 cs.
 G J Kraft, by same, 3 cs.
 I Goetzmann, by same, 1 cs.
 H Bainbridge & Co, California, Glasgow, 7 cs.
 L Marcorde & Co, France, Havre, 2 cs hangings.
 H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 1 cs.
 B & P Lawrence, by same, 1 cs.
 Kaufman & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
 Schmidt & Lurich, by same, 1 cs.
 Geo Meier & Co, by same, 1 cs.
 C Joerg, by same, 1 cs.
 P Morganzels, by same, 1 cs.
 Reiden & Hengsten, Denmark, London, 2 cs.
 S Thannissen, Mosel, Bremen, 4 cs.
 Chas Moller & Co, Baltic, Liverpool, 6 cs.
 Kaufman & Jonas, Hamburg, Bremen, 21 cs.
 Heuser Bros, Bothnia, Liverpool, 1 cs hangings.
 H E Simmons, State of Virginia, Glasgow, 1 cs.
 B & P Lawrence, Donau, Bremen, 19 cs.
 B & P Lawrence, Denmark, London, 29 cs.
 A Van Rize, Oxfordshire, Yokohama, 5 cs.
 H Bainbridge & Co, Italy, Liverpool, 1 cs.
 H Griffin & Son, Britannic, Liverpool, 1 cs.
 Keuffel & Esser, City of New York, Liverpool, cs
 Moses Murphy & Co, City of Enoli, Whampoa, cs.
 S.
 C Pratt, Idaho, Liverpool, 1 cs.
 Baubert Bros, Main, Bremen, 3 cs.
 Regenhart, Shewell & Co, by same, 2 cs.
 B Burtin, by same, 1 cs.
 A Roliker & Son, by same, 1 cs.
 P Farrelly, by same, 1 cs.
 Max Bros, by same, 1 cs.
 A Haug & Co, by same, 1 cs.
 Schall & Co, by same, 10 cs.
 B & P Lawrence, Germania, Liverpool, 10 bs.
 Baubert Bros & Co, by same, 2 cs.
 A C Kaufman, Russia, Liverpool, 6 cs.

B & P Lawrence, Denmark, London, 17 cs.
 E Kington, The Queen, Liverpool, 5 cs.
 H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 3 cs.
 J H Kohlant, Klopstet, Hamburg, 3 cs.
 G Gennert, Frisia, Hamburg, 5 cs.
 J Joeslin, by same, 13 cs.
 H A Ganes' Sons & Co, by same, 4 cs.
 H A Ganes' Sons & Co, Switzerland, Antwerp, 2 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM OCTOBER 6 TO OCTOBER 19, 1875.

Hamburg, 1 cs books, 18 cs paper.
 Liverpool, 1 cs st'y, 14 cs books, 11 cs paper.
 London, 20 cs paper.
 Gibraltar, 300 pgs perf.
 British Honduras, 9 pgs perf.
 Cuba, 62 pgs paper, 29 pgs perf, 8 cs st'y, 19,450
 rms paper.
 Porto Rico, 6,109 rms paper, 4 pgs perf, 3 cs st'y.
 Mexico, 530 rms paper, 5 cs st'y, 129 pgs perf.
 Venezuela, 230 rms paper.
 Argentine Republic, 152 pgs perf.
 Glasgow, 2 cs paper, 30 pgs perf.
 British West Indies, 130 pgs paper, 736 pgs perf,
 665 rms paper.
 British Guiana, 5,600 rms paper.
 British Honduras, 1 cs st'y.
 British Australia, 113 pgs perf.
 Havre, 2 cs books.
 New Granada, 7 cs st'y, 20 pgs paper, 29 pgs, perf,
 11 cs books.
 Maytl, 101 pgs perf, 3 cs books.
 Japan, 1 cs paper, 1 cs books.

PARTNER WANTED.

The advertiser, who is a thorough practical stationer, both in the wholesale and retail trade, and now connected with one of the largest concerns in New York, requests an interview with a gentleman with the view of forming a copartnership for the transaction of the wholesale and retail stationery business. Has a thorough knowledge of buying and selling, and can influence a large trade. \$10,000 required. Address CARROLL, office "American Stationer," 6023-14

H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
 -OFFICE-
 37 JOHN ST. N.Y.— UP STAIRS

ANDREW
EXER
THE STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST
NEW YORK.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
 Exquisite Marking Finish,
 Enduring Black,
 Fine and Smooth,
 Very Easy to Erase,
 Remains Black.

PINT GUART \$1.00 1/2 HALF-GALLON - 3.25
 - 1.75 GALLON - - - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACHERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yards, 40 1/2 inches wide.
 Supplied any length at \$1.50 per lineal yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,

Jet Black Surface,

Impervious to Hot or Cold Water,
 Durable,

Easily Cut to Fit any Place.

Rolls tightly without injury to the design or the slate surface.

The only PERFECTLY PLIABLE, PORTABLE BLACKBOARD ever made.
 Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at home and elaborated quickly with chalk before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,
 A. H. JOCHLYN, Patente,

191 Fulton, Cor. Church St., N. Y.
 SAMPLES one foot square, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

Stationery and Fancy Goods Trades.

SEMI-MONTHLY—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 00
" " " " four " "	7 50
" " " " six " "	10 00
" " " " eight " "	12 00
" " " " twelve " "	15 00
" " " " eighteen " "	20 00
" " " " twenty-four " "	23 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE STATIONERS' FAIR.

Despite delay in opening, the Stationers' Fair promises to be successful in the nature of its display, if not in the amount of business to be transacted. The few out-of-town buyers that have been present are earnest in their approval of the intent and character of the Exchange, and find the fair very much to their advantage. The trade are coming to the belief that the idea is a good one, and there is every probability that they will concentrate their interests at this point. There will be found in another column a general description of the fair. Many details are necessarily omitted for want of room and because of the incomplete display at the time of making the report. Enough has been said, however, to show the trade the scope of the undertaking, which we cannot but hope will redound to the benefit, not only of the local trade, but of stationers throughout the country.

THE BOOK FAIR.

We present in another column a report of the Book Fair, from which it will be seen that many of the publishing houses have made a very complete exhibition. Business, however, has not developed to an extent which will warrant the assertion that the Fair is a

success, although it is possible that a change in this particular may occur within the next few days. The firms represented have been at some pains to give the trade the benefit of fine goods, and we hope that they will meet with encouragement for future undertakings. Much, however, remains to be done, and it is to be hoped that the experience gathered from this and the preceding Fair will induce the book trade to seek more ample accommodations and make better provision for their next display. The Central Association should take the matter into consideration and treat it with the importance which it deserves.

THE STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The new organization is working harmoniously, although an element likely to occasion some strife has arisen. In the designation of officers the appointment of a secretary was left to the Board of Directors, and an effort has been made to secure the selection of a lawyer in that capacity. While there is nothing to be said against the personal or professional standing of the gentleman who is thus pushing for the position, we think it due to the trade to remark that such an appointment would be intrinsically objectionable. It is true that the proffer of services is made without expectation of any emolument other than might arise from the gentleman's legal connection with the members of the Board of Trade, but it then becomes a question of doubtful economy. The trade had better keep within itself, and avoid entangling alliances.

ADVERTISING.

The most successful merchants in the country are those who have devoted great attention to advertising, making it as much a part of their business as any other adjunct for pushing and furthering their trade. The best medium for advertising is certainly through the newspapers, and to those who have thoroughly studied the method, trade journals are special mediums for producing the largest, quickest, and most direct returns for the money expended. Of course, little profit would be derived in advertising through papers disconnected in every way from the class of custom it is sought to reach. Specialties must seek their legitimate channel. But spasmodic advertising, like intermittent or desultory labor, is not productive of great benefit. Small advertisements on short time are more profitable to the newspaper publisher, but of less value to the advertiser. They may serve to announce the arrival of special lots of goods or to influence an individual transaction, but to build up and establish trade, to keep prominently and fairly before a line of custom, a man must advertise persistently, nor for a month or a year, but year in and year out, in dull and in busy seasons. In fact, it has become a well-settled principle with some acuteness to give more publicity to their business in the duller times, and the secret of one man's success, divulged only after he had retired from the cares of a long and exceptionally prosperous career, was that he had advertised most when his neighbor's were curtailing their ex-

pensitures and complaining of the dulness of trade. Old houses cannot rely upon the fact that they are well known. Younger men are in the field, and their eager competition must be met. The beginners must perform command themselves to attention, not only in their wares, but in seeking notice. There is no more constant and persistent advertiser than A. T. Stewart, and the cards of our leading banking firms are always to be found in the financial journals. The most successful patent medicines have been advertised for decades of years, and yet are kept before the public through the medium of the newspapers.

Our columns are in constant use by well known members of the trade, none of whom have lost their faith in this method of advertising. Among those whom we can cite are Koch, Sons & Co., Edward Todd & Co., Victor E. Mauger, Mable, Todd & Bard, E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., Keuffel & Esser, Dennison & Co., George W. McGill, Crane Bros., Willy Wallach, Andrew King & Co., and Baker, Pratt & Co. We could enlarge this list, and present further assurances, if necessary, that advertising helps business. The trade should keep it in mind, and bear testimony to its logic in their practice.

OUR TRADE ABROAD.

The New York Herald on October 19, in an article headed "The Cotton Mills," said: "The necessities of the manufacturers and the lack of a sufficient home demand are, it seems, stimulating them to efforts after a foreign market for some part of their product. Our export of cotton goods is slowly increasing and promises once more to become considerable. Their present losses should teach the manufacturers the imprudence of relying entirely on a home market. If they command also a foreign trade they have a way of disposing of any surplus which may remain otherwise unsalable on their hands, and which must, while unsold, affect the price of the whole product."

This opinion confirms the views expressed by our correspondent "Vis" in the last issue of THE STATIONER. The idea thus embodied deserves the attention of all our manufacturers, and we commend its practical development to the care of paper manufacturers and stationers. The present condition of the paper trade will justify any effort in the direction indicated.

ENGLISH TRADE.

We learn through English exchanges that the state of trade throughout September has been quite encouraging, although with room for advanced prices. This feeling is more exclusively felt in the paper trade interests. The stationery trade is, if we can form any just estimate from the tone of the journals which reach us, able to get along. Some of the dulness of trade is attributed to a falling off in exports, in which this country has borne a share. The lithographic and printing trades seemingly bear the greatest burden of the hour, but, in all, our English cousins are pretty cheery, and seem to be laying themselves out for more active work.

Appropos of the remark in another column and as equally pertinent to the suggestions of our correspondent "Vis," we find in a cable despatch from England that the London *Times*, accepting the statements of a British trade paper, has taken to comment upon the fact that American are competing with English products upon their own soil. The story runs that a Manchester firm has begun to import calicoes from the United States, and the *Times* says that the fact is "significant," but that the competition will "depend upon the price." Well, we all know that, and if we cannot make the prices agree, we can furnish better goods for nearly the same amount of money. It seems to us likely that both prices and quality may be made superior.

The stationery representation at the Centennial, Exhibition from reports at hand is not likely to be very extended. Referring to the list published in another column, we find much occasion for regret, as it embraces the names of a very small proportion of the stationery houses from which we had expected more energy and better things.

We learn that several persons who have neglected to comply with the rules of the American Book Trade Association have been waited upon by a committee and requested to act up to the requirements of the Fair or stop selling goods.

GENERAL NOTES.

A subscriber is so good as to tell us that: "THE STATIONER is one of the tools I work with, and is indispensable, not only for my own study and use, but I commend it to each of my clerks, for the business advice it contains in its editorials and communications." It is to be hoped that nothing in the conduct of this paper will occur to change the opinion so flatteringly given.

The new fifty-cent fractional currency notes will be ready for issue this week, the delay in their preparation having been caused by the rejection of badly printed backs furnished by the Philadelphia contractor. There has been no issue of fifty-cent notes since March last, in order that the old issue, which has been counterfeited considerably, might be retired before the new notes are issued.

Gil. Ward, the oarsman, says of paper boats: "About paper boats I have a good deal of doubt myself; so far I don't see any reason to go back on wooden boats. Cornell didn't win because she was in a paper boat, but because her crew was best. Wherever the best time has been made, it has been in wooden boats; and I know a paper one don't jump over the water so lightly. Still there are some good things to be said for them."

The recent attempt to burglarize the well known store of Richard Burnton has called forth the following:

"NOTICE TO GOLD PEN AND CUTLERY THIEVES.—You have made three unsuccessful attempts to rob my store, I will give a handsome reward for the capture of one or more of the burglars who attempted to rob my place on Friday morning, by first attempting to cut through the rear wall of Grace Church, and, after failing in that locality, trying the side

wall of my house by removing a part of the brick work. Now, this is to warn all burglars that if they succeed in getting inside of my premises, they will surely get shot at sight, as I am fully prepared to give them a Van Brunt reception. RICHARD BURNTON, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 92 Fourth avenue."

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange have not been marked by any special changes, and the market is firm. Money continues in good supply, and loans on call are freely made at prices ranging from 3½ to 4 per cent. There are no changes to note in commercial paper, the supply of really desirable notes being scarce and in fair demand; 60 to 90 day endorsed paper is quoted at 5 to 7 per cent; four month acceptances at 5½ to 7 per cent; good single name paper, 7½ to 9 per cent.

The gold market has generally ruled quiet, and closes with a decrease over our last quotation, ranging from 115½ to 117½.

There has been a light demand for foreign exchange, but the market has been, as a rule, steady. The rates quoted for actual business are: S/LTs for long and S/Ls for short. Commercial sterling, \$4.77 for long. Paris bankers, 5.83½ for 60-day and 5.30½ for sight. Reichmark, bankers', 93½ to 94½ for long and 93½ for short.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There is only a moderate amount of business doing to meet the actual wants of consumers. Fine papers are not in much demand, except for some special goods, and stocks in some places are said to accumulate. Prices are comparatively unchanged, but in the present state of trade in many cases special figures are made.

GENERAL TRADE.—There is very little new to report in the way of trade in this city. The demand for goods of all kinds is fair, but large bills are not bought. The Book Fair, which opened on October 21, was expected to bring large numbers to town, but up to our going to press there are not over twenty-five buyers in the city. The trade hopes that the early morning trains on Monday will bring the needed purchasers. The Stationery Fair is noticed in another place. Every buyer of goods who has seen the arrangements thinks it a grand good thing, and promises to make it headquarters when in New York. New goods are very few. Samples of Christmas cards are now ready at Porter & Bainbridge, and Snedder will have his upon the market very quickly. The stamp for imprinted envelopes, patented by Charles Snedder, 37 John street, will be ready for the market during the week. Dealers of fine goods will do well to order, as the imprint, especially on wedding orders, is quite valuable. Staple goods remain unchanged.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10 60
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	8 00
No. 6 size, 10 k.....	2 75
No. 5 size, 10 k.....	2 30
Square French Envelopes, No. 1.....	3 00
FANCY PATTERNS.	
No. 6 size, 10 k.....	2 75
No. 5 size, 10 k.....	2 30
Envelopes.....	4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c @ 30c
Second Class.....	25c @ 25c
Third Class.....	17c @ 20c

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, 18 1/2.

Quarto Letter.....	85 75
Commercial Note.....	75 25
Octavo Note.....	2 15
Billet.....	85 30

Medium, 3 sheets.....	1 75
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2 25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, 1/2 doz.....	\$2 25
Gold and Silver, 1/2 doz.....	8 50

TRACING & BLOTTER PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream.....	23c
Rag Blotting, 1/2 lb.....	18c

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 14.....	15 00
Figured, 16 x 19.....	22 00
Burnished, 17 x 22, 90 lbs.....	3 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, 18 1/2.

Quarto Letter.....	85 15
Commercial Note.....	85 40
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3 25
Billet.....	2 15

25-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, 18 1/2.

Quarto Letter.....	85 15
Commercial Note.....	85 40
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3 25
Billet.....	2 15

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, 18 1/2.

Quarto Letter.....	85 15
Commercial Note.....	85 40
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3 25
Billet.....	2 15

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

Square Flap.....	No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5
Baronial Style.....	\$6.00 \$4.50 \$4.00 \$3.00 \$2.00
	9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Flat Cap.....	14 x 17
Demy.....	16 x 21
Medium.....	18 x 23
Royal.....	19 x 24
Super Royal.....	20 x 28
Elephant.....	22 x 28
Imperial.....	23 x 31
Columbia.....	23 x 34
Atlas.....	26 x 33
Double Elephant.....	28 x 33

Any other size or weight at appropriate price.	
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OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quadrule, and 30 x 34 quadrule 30 x 34	
800 sheets.....	\$22 00
Quarto Letter.....	9 00
Royal Note.....	5 00
Commercial Note.....	5 00
Octavo.....	4 50

Envelopes to match, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2.	
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DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30c
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40c
Medium, 17 x 22.....	60c
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80c
Imperial, in rolls, 1/2 lb, 10 lb.....	25c

WHEATMAN.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	80 55
Demy, 15 x 20.....	0 75
Medium, 17 x 22.....	1 00
Royal, 19 x 24.....	1 40
Super Royal, 19 x 17.....	1 75
Imperial, 22 x 30.....	2 25
D Elephant.....	2 75
Elephant, in rolls, 28 x 33.....	2 25
Manilla, in rolls.....	11

TISSOT PAPER.

American White, 1/2 ream.....	\$1 60 @ 2 00
American Colored, 1/2 ream.....	2 20
English White, 1/2 ream.....	2 15
English Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German White and Blue-White.....	3 00

Medium, 1/2 quire.....	\$1 25
Demy, 1/2 quire.....	75

30 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.....	87 40
36 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds. gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or Dull Back.

30 inch wide, 24 yards currency.....	87 40
36 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' BRIEFLO BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	50 50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	85
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	125
Demy, 4 sheets.....	165
Medium, 2 sheets.....	115

MARBLE PAPER.

Per Ream.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Agate Marble Paper, German.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, French.....	13.00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8x14, 1/2 ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9x12, 1/2 ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10x15, 1/2 ream.....	7.50

SUNSHINE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Per Ream.

Authors' Manuscript.....	2.25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1.80
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.20
Reporters' and Students' Manuscript.....	1.00
Sermon Note.....	2.50
Sermon Book.....	3.50
Sermon Delivery.....	3.00
Sermon Letter.....	3.30

INITIAL PAPER.

Plain White.....	12c.
Crystal Lake.....	12c.
Windrose.....	13c.
Declaration.....	18c.
Cleopatra.....	30c.

ENVELOPES.

Envelopes range in price from \$1.00 per 1,000 for manilla, to \$3.75 per 1,000 for the best 70-lb. White.

SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.
In neat boxes of 100 each, \$1.000.

Size.....	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Price.....	\$1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDYKE EDGES.
Price per seal, 100 each, \$1.25.

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING-WAX.

Lawyer's Seal, plain edge, in boxes of 100 each, \$1.25.

Price per pound, in stocks of 15, 35, 105, 165, 305, 405.

LETTER WAX.

Exhibit Prize Red.....	\$2.50
Royal Scarlet.....	2.00

No. 1 Red.....	1.25
No. 2 Red.....	1.25
No. 3 Red.....	1.25
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No. 273 Red.....	1.00
No. 274 Red.....	1.00
No. 275 Red.....	1.00

TAYLOR'S DIAMOND COMBINED WRITING AND COPYING BLACK INK.

1/2 pt. 1 oz. doz. in a box.....	3.00
1/2 pt. 1 dozen in a box.....	3.00
1/2 pt. 1/2 doz. in a box.....	3.00

DANIEL'S PARISIAN COPYING INK.

Quarts (litres), per doz. gold.....	\$3.00
1/2 pt. 1/2 doz. gold.....	3.25
1/2 pt. 1/2 doz. gold.....	1.75

MORDAN'S ALKALINE RED INK.

1/2 pt. per doz. currency.....	10.50
1/2 pt. per doz. currency.....	6.00
1/2 pt. per doz. currency.....	3.00

LEVISON & BLYTH'S CHAMPION INK.

VIOLET.		CUMSON.	
Per doz.	Retail	Per doz.	Retail
Quarts.....	\$13.50 \$1.30	Quarts.....	\$3.00 \$1.40
1/2 pt. 1/2 doz. gold.....	9.00 1.00	1/2 pt. 1/2 doz. gold.....	18.00 2.00
8 oz.	5.00 .75	8 oz.	9.00 1.00
4 oz.	3.00 .50	4 oz.	4.00 .50
2 oz.	1.50 .25	2 oz.	2.00 .25
Standards.....	60 15	Standards.....	180 15

VIOLETTE, A. B. COMMUNICATIVE.

No. 1. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 2. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 3. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 4. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 5. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 6. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 7. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 8. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 9. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 10. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 11. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 12. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
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No. 14. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 15. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 16. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 17. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
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No. 23. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
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No. 25. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 26. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 27. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1.45
No. 28. Ex. qts. (litres), glazed stone bottles, 6 in 1 doz.....	\$1

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.			
No. 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2	..... 5 00	No. 4,	..... 6 75
IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
No. 0, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1,	..... 4 00	No. 4,	..... 6 25
No. 2,	..... 4 50		

IVORY POCKET-KNIVES.
Per dozen.....\$4 00
Discount, 20 per cent

GAMES.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

Cloth, 2 in nest, 2 nest.....	\$3 00@6 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 2 nest.....	2 25
Leather, 3 in nest, 2 nest.....	3 00
Leather, 2 in extra nest.....	4 50@ 9 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....	87@ 1 25

CHECKER-MEN

72 dozen set.....

Turned wood, 2 dozen set.....	1 25
CHESS-MEN.	
Bone, German, 2 dozen set.....	\$6@15
Wood, German, 2 dozen set.....	9@ 36
Stanton, German, 2 dozen set.....	18@ 36
Best English Bone.....	10@ 60

DOMINOES

any quality, ebony b

Bone, good quality, ebony back, ½ doz.....	6@12
Bone, mahogany boxes, ½ doz.....	6@18
PLAYING CARDS.	
GOODALL'S CARDS.	
BEST QUALITY (Imported.)	
Floriated, Light..... ½ doz	9 \$75
Floriated, Dark..... 9 75	
Mistletoe..... ½ doz	\$14 00
Holly..... 9 75	14 00

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		Mass

Moguls, series 60,		National.....	15 00
61, 62.....	11 00	Moguls, series 406,	
Moguls, series 125,		407, 408.....	15 00
126, 127, 128, 129,		Palace.....	15 00
131.....	11 00	Persian Figure.....	15 00
Moguls, series 213,		Japanese Figure.....	15 00
214.....	11 00	Moguls, series 410,	
Fern.....	11 00	411.....	15 00
Shakespeare.....	11 00	Tinted Enamel.....	9 75
City of London.....	11 00		

SECOND QUALITY (Imported).
 \$1.14 00 00 16 74 77

Light..	\$9 00	Gold
Dark..	9 00	Gold

Florigated, Light.....	90 00	Gold Florigated.....	90 00
Florigated, Dark.....	90 00	Gold Florigal.....	90 00
DOMESTICS.			
♂ Gross		♀ Gross.	
Steamships, calico		Grani Pachas, set	
backs.....	\$22 00	pattern backs, as-	
Steamboats, plaid's.	24 00	sorted colors.....	\$36 00
Regatta's, calico b'ks	24 00	Gen. Jacksons, No. 1	40 00
Highlanders, No. 2.		General Jacksons,	
star & plaid backs	27 00	Sporting.....	42 00
B'ways, calico b'ks.	28 00	Columbias (Euchre	
Club Highlanders,		Packs).....	48 00

..... 33 00	Golden
calico	bu.

.....	36 00	Golden
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Woolley & Co.'s English Playing Cards

Gold Moguls, series 105-106 107 108 109-110-111-112, 30 doz.,	\$11 00
Gold Harrys, series 105-106 107-107-109-110-111-112, 30 doz.,	10 00
Figured Moguls, series 302-303-304-305-306-307-308, 30 doz.,	9 00
Figured Harrys, series 302 303-303-305-306-307-308, 30 doz.,	8 00
Trade discount.	

MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.

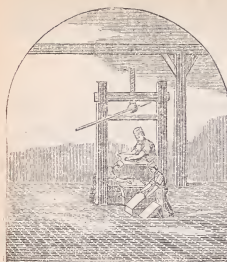
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1.	Steenbok, assorted star and calico backs.....	24
2.	Nr. 1, light-colored, assorted star and calico backs.....	28
4.	Burkas, assorted star and calico backs.....	33
5.	Gray, light-colored, assorted star and calico backs.....	33
12.	Star, Eagle, half lion, assorted star and calico backs.....	72
6.	Gray, light-colored, assorted star and calico backs.....	72
3.	Eagle, American flag buck, enameled.....	54
2.	Decorat. fawn bucks, enameled.....	54
3.	Gray, light-colored, assorted star and calico backs.....	54
3.	Great Mogul, (Euchre,) fawn backs, enameled.....	54
3.	Great Mogul, Solo, fawn backs, enameled.....	54
3.	Great Mogul, fawn, extra enameled.....	54
3.	Eagle, fawn backs, extra enameled.....	46
3.	Great Mogul, illuminated backs, extra super.....	84
4.	Convex Corvus.....	86
3.	Great Mogul, illuminated, gold backs.....	108
3.	Great Mogul, illuminated, Convex Corvus.....	108
Discount, 10 per cent.....		

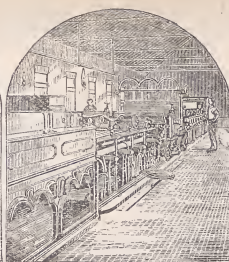
PIONEER HARBOR

PRISONERS HAVE

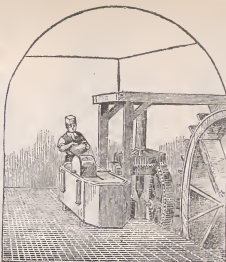
BILL-HEAD CASES.	
No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5 50
No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8 50
POST OFFICE BOXES	
No. 50, 1 part, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	5 50



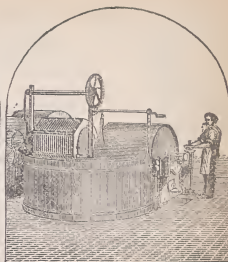
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

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This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

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BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS.

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These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

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Geo. A. OLNEY, Agent.

The Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, State Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, has issued a circular urging the citizens of "Massachusetts not to be indifferent to this grand and imposing celebration. State pride, patriotic emotion, as well as due regard for the interests of her commerce and industries, must lead her to aim for the highest place among her sister States, and with them in friendly rivalry and unflinching zeal to do her share in upholding the reputation of our country." The commissioner states that "everything gives promise that this is to excel all previous exhibitions." The *Gleaner* and *Advocate* hopes that the leading industry of Lee, paper manufacture, will be duly represented. Might not that wish be duly represented for this "leading industry" in other places?

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LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Bayes & Co., wholesale stationers, Liverpool, have removed to their new premises, 48 Wood street, Liverpool.

It is stated that Mr. William Black received £200 for the short story, "The Marriage of Maria O'Fergus," which recently appeared in the *Coruhill*. Under its present management the circulation of this magazine is about 25,000.

The Paris papers report the death of the well-known German antiquarian publisher and bookseller, Edwin Tross, who had long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best authorities extant on the biography of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The editor of the *Charing Cross Magazine* says he has been threatened by death if he permits the appearance of a novel now running through that serial. He offers a hundred pounds reward for the discovery of the would-be assassin. Quite an "artful dodge."

A writer in the *Marylebone Mercury* states that it has cost £16,000 to establish the *Hornet*. The proprietors of the *Pictorial World* have spent about £10,000. The *World* is said to have cost £5,000. The *Daily Telegraph* was bought by its present proprietors "for a song;" it pays £70,000 a year.

The *Printers' Register* says the lithographic trade, both in London and in the country, is in a very depressed condition. A few of the large houses, who have long contracts running out, are kept going tolerably steadily, but among the rest there is a great want of remunerative work.

The first part has been published of Dr. A. M. Lederboer's "Alphabetische Lijst der Boek-druckers, Boekverkoopers en Uitgevers in Noord-Nederland van de uitvinding der boek-drukunst tot den aanvang der negentiende eeuw," a list of the printers, booksellers, and publishers of North Holland, from the invention of printing to the beginning of the present century. A sketch of the work was printed for private circulation in 1862. The present work is published by J. L. Beijers, Amsterdam.

Basil Kouroiskine, a Russian writer of some celebrity, died a few days ago. A great advocate of liberty, he was popular with the masses, and has been buried with great pomp, the funeral cortege being followed by great crowds. He established at St. Petersburg the *Spark*, a satirical journal much resembling the London *Punch*, which never ceased to advocate progress and freedom. In 1878 the *Spark*, crippled by the continued opposition of the Government, ceased to exist. Kouroiskine made a complete translation of Béranger's works, and also many of Molière's and Alfred de Musset's compositions, in addition to his own original poetry and prose.

As we anticipated, trade in London has materially improved since our last issue. Some of this amelioration is of course due to the commencement of the autumnal season, but we are told that the printing trade is on the whole brisker than it was at this time last year, some of the large houses being really busy. The jobbing business, however, is not as satisfactory as we should like to see it, and the number of compositors on the Society's books (100) shows that there is much room for improvement. In the provinces dulness still prevails, and at Manchester, in particular, we hear there is an unusual slackness.—*Printers' Register*.

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632 Chestnut St., Phila. 110 Pine St., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
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The Best Scrap Book in the World.

Particularly Adapted for Exhibiting Fine Note Papers
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SPECIALTIES OF THIS BOOK:

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H. BAINBRIDGE & CO., N. Y.
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B. & P. LAWRENCE, N. Y.

**Robert Burnet,**

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

45 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WIT.

Jerrold's wit was of the keenest and most transparent character, like Sidney Smith's wit, like all true wit, for genuine wit is the same all the world over. "Wit gives you a nod in passing; but with humor you are at home." You must be on the alert for wit; it flashes, and is gone. "Take a walk upon an empty stomach," said the doctor to Sidney Smith. "Upon whose?" asked the Dean. That is wit. So is Tom Hood's description of a fellow whose height of folly constituted his own monument:

"A column of fop,

A lighthouse, without any light a-top."

So was Sidney Smith's reply to the churchwardens, when they wanted a wood pavement round St. Paul's: "Lay your heads together and the thing is done," while his remark to a little child who was scratching a tortoise, that it was like scratching the dome of St. Paul's to please the Dean and Chapter, is a fine example of perfect humor. The wit of Jerrold is often equal to that of the Dean, and many a brilliant saying is attributed to both of them. A score of stories of Jerrold occur to me, though it is too late to add any new ones to the record, for his "wit and humor" have been carefully collected and published. A few good things, however, will bear repetition. "Nature has written 'honest man' upon his face," said a person trying to make interest for his friend with Jerrold. "Then Nature must have had a very bad pen," was the prompt reply. Everybody knows how he revenged himself upon a pompous fool, who had made himself offensively conspicuous, at a club-dinner where sheep's head was a favorite dish. Pushing his plate aside, the stranger exclaimed, "Well, I say, sheep's head for ever!" "What egotism!" remarked Jerrold. This, no doubt, led up to a kindred flash of wit on another occasion, at the expense of a literary friend of Jerrold's, who had just ordered "Some sheep's tail soup, waiter." "Ah!" said Jerrold, looking up, and smiling with his great eyes, "extremes meet sometimes." There was an old gentleman who drove a very slow pony in a ramshackle gig; and he was anxious one day to pay Jerrold a little special attention. The humorist was on his way to the station from his house. "Ah, Mr. Jerrold!" said the old gentleman; "shall I give you a lift?" "No, thank you," said Jerrold; "I am in a hurry." In the country, on a visit, Jerrold was told, among other gossip, of a young man in the neighborhood, named Ure, who had cruelly jilted his sweetheart. "Ure seems to be a base 'un," said Jerrold. At a ball, seeing a very tall gentleman waltzing with a very short lady, Jerrold said, "There's a mile dancing with a milestone." The author of an epic poem, entitled "A Descent into Hell," used to worry Jerrold very much. At last the wit grew irritated with the poet, who, coming bounding upon him with the question, "Ah, Jerrold! have you seen my 'Descent into Hell?'" was answered with quick asperity, "No; I should like to!"—*London Society*.

The Cincinnati Exposition closed on October 6. In spite of the prevailing business depression, the fair was in every way successful, having been visited by over 350,000 people. There will be no exhibition next year. It is intended to devote \$400,000 to the construction of a magnificent brick building, in which will be held the Exposition of 1877.



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AND

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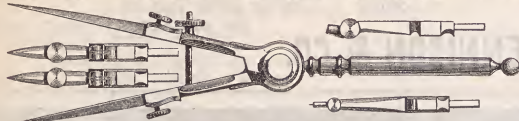
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PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 167,840. Delivering Apparatus for Printing

Presses.—John W. Kellberg, Philadelphia Pa.
The sheet is held against the accelerated delivery
tapes by a blast of air until the rear end is knocked
down by the automatic striker, when another blast
of air from the oblique passages piles the sheet on
the board.

No. 167,841. Delivering Apparatus for Printing

Presses.—John W. Kellberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
The paper is carried from the cutting cylinders by
the tapes passing around the roll, which is provided
with gear wheels at its opposite ends, of varying di-

ameters, and as the larger is connected with the
rolls carrying the second series of tapes, they will
be made to travel faster than the first series, to allow
the striker time to knock the end of the sheet down
and return to position before the next sheet arrives.

No. 167,836. Compositions for Elastic Stamps.—J.

Scott, Hamilton, Canada.
An improved compound for composition stamps
for ornamenting with bronze, gold-leaf and silver-
leaf, consisting of gelatin, sirup, glycerine, in com-
bination with tannin.

No. 167,859. Paper Ruling Machines.—James

Stewart, Washington, D. C.
The slotted guide is fastened to the side of the
machine at any desired angle. The pen beam is ad-
justed by means of the screw rod and pivoted block,
so that it is parallel with the edge of the sheet. By
this device lines of any degree of obliquity may be
ruled across the paper.

No. 167,878. Copying Inks.—Albert J. Dexter, St.

Louis, Mo.
A copying ink, composed of the ingredients, viz:
Nut galls, sulphate of iron, gum arabic, sugar, wa-
ter, glycerine, nitrate of silver and cloves.

No. 167,916. Pocketbooks.—Sylvanus Lyon,

Springfield, N. J.
Provides the closing flap of pocketbooks and simi-
lar articles with a hinged spring clasp to keep it
closed, or opened, as desired.

No. 167,931. Pocketbook Fasteners.—Louis Prahaz,

New York, N. Y.
The rivet heretofore employed to form the pivotal
point of the latch and attached to the frame, is dis-
pensued with by forming a socket in the latter, and
a circular or bell-shaped end on the former.

No. 167,552. Addressing Machines. George H.

Stout, New York, N. Y., assignor to himself, John I.
Davenport, and Geo. Bliss, same place.

The paper is fed between the impression cylinder
and the printing cylinder, carrying the independent
printing heads, which latter are partially rotated by
means of the star wheel and stop, at each revolution
of the cylinder. An accelerated motion is given to
the paper by the pawl and ratchet operating on the
feed rolls.

No. 168,030. Machines for Manufacturing Pencils.
Reinhold Lanstron, Cincinnati, O., assignor to the
United States Soapstone Manufacturing Company,
same place.

Relates to the devices for dividing the pressed bar
into the proper lengths.

No. 168,079. Addressing Machines.—Albert Baker,

Westfield, Pa.
The sliding alley is moved by a slotted bar, which
clamps and moves it forward when actuated by a
bell crank lever.

No. 168,080. Calculating Machines.—Edm'd. D.

Barlow, Boston, Mass.
A cylinder is provided with several series of
sliding teeth set in longitudinal grooves, and so ar-
ranged as to be brought into position to operate the
gear-wheels of the register. A special provision is
made for the decimal transfers; and the results of
operations are transmitted to the series of register-
wheels, which are all arranged on the same
shaft. By means of a folding and transfer paper
pressed upon the raised figures of the said register-
wheels or dials, a printed impression of the
numerical results may be made, when desired.

No. 168,173. Temporary Binders.—Newton S.

Otis, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half his right
to William S. Gray, same place.

The binding-head is held at right angles to the
lower cover or base by means of a book clamp, the
short arm of which passes beneath the base, while
the long arm is being forced into two sockets, one
of which is attached to the base of the binding-
head, and the other to the upper surface of the lower
cover. The binding-head is channeled or grooved
longitudinally to receive the ends of the needles
when struck down at right angles to their body.

No. 168,274. Game Apparatus.—Andrew Miller,

Guntersville, Ala.
1. A rotating game-board having a series of num-
bered spaces on its face, and a corresponding num-
ber of pins or knobs on its back, in combination
with a frame having a projecting arm, with spring
and index.

2. Cards, each having six numbers, in combination
with the board.

No. 168,316. Artists' Shading Stamps.—L. F.

Brace, Springfield, Mass.
No. 168,317. Toy Tables.—G. H. Burke, Springfield,

Vt.
The body has compartments in which fit the re-
movable legs, and others for the tea set and cloth,
all being covered by the hinged top or table.

No. 168,442. Electroplated Figures, &c.—W. E. Warthen and S. Gillespie, New York, N. Y.

A piece of metal is driven into the figure to be covered with the electrolytic shell, and is afterward cut off close and riveted. Cathode wires pass through the body of the figure.

No. 168,468. Machines for Cutting and Printing Indexes. H. H. Edwards, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The machine has falling knives, which are adjustable, to cut out portions of the leaves, and a separate printing device, to print the initial letters. The book is held to an automatically sliding table by adjustable clamps.

No. 168,475. Indicators.—Wm. L. Galland, Elizabeth, N. J.

No. 168,485. Manufacture of Artificial Leather.—John Harrington, Erie, Isle of Wight, England.

1. A mold made of shellac.

2. The combined process of manufacturing artificial leather by first taking strong-fibered paper, staining or dyeing the body thereof, and applying glycerine to render it pliable, then coloring the surface, glazing and then varnishing or waterproofing, and finally placing the paper on the mold, and transferring the impression thereon by pressure.

No. 168,493. Machines for Grinding and Fitting Pearl Veneers.—Jacob Hoffman and George Hoffmann, Philadelphia, Pa.

The material is secured upon horizontally-sliding tables, which move upon oscillating frames, thus enabling the operator to bring the material into contact with the side of the revolving grindstone.

No. 168,494. Copying Presses.—Wm. H. Hoffman, Passaic, N. J., and Buckingham street. John Hoyt, New York, N. Y.

The platen is raised and lowered by means of a crank disk, having its bearing in an adjustable cross head swinging beneath the arch of the standards. Said platen is connected to the cross head by toggle levers, which in turn are attached to the crank disk by links. When the upper and lower sections of the toggle levers are in vertical line, the platen is then locked under pressure.

No. 168,496. Combined Pencil Case and Calendars.—Richard Howland, Folkestone, England.

In a pencil-case or penholder, or like pocket articles, the combination of a collar and a tablet, each having letters and figures thereon, and each having a correspondingly regularly serrated end adapted to fit closely together whenever the rotary position of the collar is changed.

No. 168,505. Psychometers.—William Kinkerfues, Göttingen, Prussia.

A sliding scale, by its varying adjustments with the scales of a moist and dry thermometer, indicates the hyaline point. An additional scale is operated in combination with the above, to indicate the percentage of humidity.

No. 168,535. Methods of Binding Books.—G. K. Snow, Watertown, Mass., assignor to Mary J. Snow, same place.

Small slits are made in the line of the back of folded signatures. Short gummed strips are passed through these slits. One end of each strip is secured to the inside of the signature, while the other end passes around the back of its own, and is secured to the next signature.

No. 168,536. Paper Fasteners and Card Suspenders.—G. K. Snow, Watertown, Mass., assignor to Mary J. Snow, same place.

A paper fastener and card suspender having a tongue cut from its body and turned down, leaving a loop all formed from a single piece of cloth, leather or other flexible material, susceptible of being secured to sheets of paper by means of gum, glue or other adhesive material.

No. 168,538. Sewing Cases.—J. B. Stearns, Jr., New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half his right to S. L. Stearns, same place.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,635. Toy Money Bank.—Candido W. Croteau, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 2,946. Self-Indexing Files.—William A. Amburg, Chicago, Ill.—Word "self-indexing."

No. 2,947. Self-Indexing Files.—William A. Amburg, Chicago, Ill.—Word "Indexicon."

The California orange crop of last season, received at San Francisco, was the largest ever produced in the State, and amounted to 5,280,000, principally grown in Los Angeles county. The annual requirements of the San Francisco market are over 10,000,000, of which 5,000,000 are imported from Tahiti and Mexico.

Dickens and Thackeray were walking in Covent market one day, when they came to a place where there were two piles of oysters in a window, one pile being marked ninepence a dozen and the other sixpence a dozen. Thackeray stood with his hands behind him and said to Dickens: "How they must hate each other."

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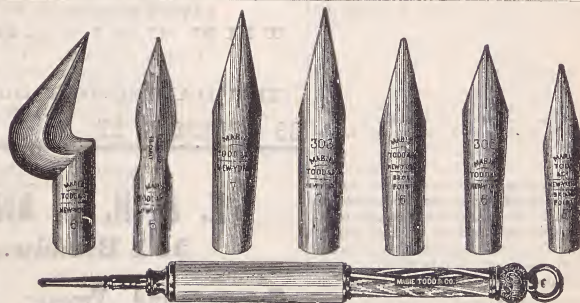
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BULLS IN JOURNALISM.

Not long ago a tailor stood in the dock for misappropriating his employer's property, and the latter, we were told, deposed that "the materials were to be returned made up on a Thursday, and on the Sunday following he discovered that the deceased had left his home, and he did not see him again until he was in custody." The "deceased" was sentenced to a month's hard labor. The following is a curious sample of printers' mixture which the *Daily Telegraph* once set before its readers. This purported to be a report of a case in the Bankruptcy Court, and after stating that the Register ordered a Receiver to be appointed, but declined to restrain the action of the creditors, went on thus: "A good deal of evidence was given, and in the course of the case his Lordship expressed an opinion that a juror should be withdrawn, and that the case was one for only a farthing damages. It was, the Judge said, a sad thing to see a young man in such a position, which there was no doubt had been brought about by habits of intemperance, and but for the recommendation of the jury he should have passed a very severe sentence. He advised him to abstain from drink for the future, and sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for six months." Some of the industrious gentlemen whose avocation it is to hunt up news for provincial journals have a very odd way of putting things. Under the heading "Death from Drowning" we read: "On Saturday, Mr. J. C. Jarrold, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Hazard Arms, Mill lane, concerning the death of Thomas Shipp, who was drowned on the following night." Chronicling the coming to grief of a young trapeze performer, the reporter says: "It was afterward discovered that the boy's collarbone was broken, but, unfortunately, his injuries are not of a dangerous description." Another announces, without a word of protest against the vivisectionists, that "A British Workman is about to be opened at Morpeth." A third tells us: "A pony-carriage was passing along New Bond street, Bath, when, in turning into Northgate street, it fell down and broke both of its legs." Recording some steeplechase doings at Monaghan, the *Irish Times* said: "A very nice day's sport was carried on over an excellent course, all grass, over the lands of Mr. Henderson, whose hospitality was unbounded. It consisted of two walls, two bank drops, a water cut, and two hurdles." Telling of a man who lost his life in a riot, a Belfast paper ended the story with: "They fired two shots at him; the first shot killed him, but the second was not fatal." He was not blessed with a couple of lives, like the deaf man, named Taff, who "was run down by a passenger train and killed; he was injured in a similar way a year ago." The *Irish journals*, however, cannot be accused of monopolizing the manufacture of bulls; their English brethren are equally clever that way, as they proved by sending the Princess Louise to Wimbledon "to witness the shooting of her husband," describing the Prince of Wales' second son as "an amiable boy like his mother;" and announcing that the Duke of Hamilton would shortly take to wife "the late Lady Mary Louisa Elizabeth Montague."—*Chambers's Journal*.

The Providence Booksellers' Association has been organized with D. Perrin as president, and A. J. Goodenough as secretary.



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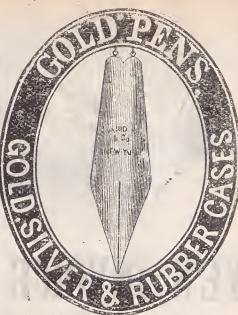
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: NOVEMBER 8, 1875.

NO. 58.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.]

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, October 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

There is an uneasy feeling latent in the British mind which ever and again finds utterance, and it is that we are gradually losing our supreme position in commerce and manufactures. The skill and perseverance of our continental rivals and the ceaseless activity of American inventors are by degrees telling upon us. The Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in its recent report, gave very strong expression to this feeling. Complaints just now are rife that our color printers are allowing the French and German houses to get the start of them on their own ground, and that it will require every exertion to keep the trade in our own hands.

We are as yet too much under the influence of the dead season to expect a very great revival of trade, but Christmas looming through the fogs of November gives a somewhat more hopeful aspect to what would otherwise be a rather dreary look-out. This refers particularly to the printing, bookbinding, and lithographic trades, although we may reasonably expect things to brighten as the season advances. The stationery, fancy jewelry, and Berlin wool trades have been very quiet; especially has this been the case with fancy jewelry. In the paper trade business has been more than usually active; in most cases prices of material rule low. Among the booksellers and publishers business has been brisk, and the coming season bids fair to be a busy one. Exports of printed matter are said to be improving. A recent return shows an increase upon last year, for the first nine months of the year, of £19,000.

A patent has been taken out by a Mr. Hardy, of Battersea, for a new kind of artificial leather. A number of ingredients, such as jute, manilla, tan, logwood, &c., are combined and reduced into a pulp, which is dried, calcined, and finally made into sheets of artificial leather.

The Boulonkin Floorcloth Company, of Salford, have introduced an article to supersede oilcloth. Boulonkin, as it is called, is a fibrous material, wool, vegetable fibre, &c., being largely used in its manufacture. When made

into a cloth it is treated with a solution of vegetable oxide and coloring matter which has the effect of making the boulonkin almost noiseless. It is said to be very durable, but its chief merit will be found in its being unaffected by damp, it being almost equal to a carpet for affording warmth to the feet.

A new frame for compositors (McPhail's patent) is now being introduced in the leading houses here. One of its principal features is a galley tray, which slides from under the uppermost lower case so that the compositor has it always at hand and can push it back when type is required from the cases below. Another advantage is that the fillets extend the extreme depth of the frame, to allow of the cases being pushed back so that any box of any case in the rack can be reached by the compositor without the case projecting more than three inches beyond the frame. The peculiarities of this frame will be best appreciated by those who have sustained losses of time and temper by the catastrophe of "pi." Its price is £1 10s., and the sole licensee is Joseph M. Powell, St. Bride street.

Robert Tickle, the patentee of the celebrated iron stereo-beds, has just patented some iron locking-up-screw furniture, which will do away with the ordinary side-sticks and French furniture in the locking up a chase or making up a form.

D. Ritchie, of Glasgow, has just patented a bookbinders' frame, in which the frames for holding the books are made to slide along guide-rails under a horizontal knife placed transversely and made to reciprocate transversely. The coloring or gilding of the edges can then be effected. The burnisher is carried by a slide capable of moving along a transverse horizontal bar which works in longitudinal guides, a reciprocating motion being imparted to the burnisher, which is at the same time moved gradually across the machine.

Lawrence Brothers, the London agents of Samuel Hart & Co., New York, are about to introduce their patent playing-cards to the London houses. The most noticeable feature in these cards is the miniature index number and pip placed on the top left-hand corner of each card, whereby the player can tell his hand without its being disarranged. I hear that as an important preliminary of a successful trade the firm in question are using great exertions to get them introduced in the great club-houses at the West End.

In looking over Messrs. Woolley & Co.'s new patterns of playing-cards, just issued, I was much struck with their Second Moguls, being some very artistic and ingenious Japanese designs. The attention and skill necessary for their production must have been considerable. There is little doubt but that the royal visit to

India will tend to make these cards fashionable during the coming season. The Palace Gold Mogul of the same firm, a more expensive card, but scarcely so artistic, is nevertheless very beautiful, one design of cherries upon a golden ground being exceedingly effective. Their floral and palace Moguls are very neat designs, at the same time elegant and highly finished. The cards have a good face, and the figures are clearly cut and well defined.

A very useful article, which has now been before the public a considerable time and has obtained a very fair sale, is the stud-guard. It consists of a length of prepared elastic of about a third of an inch wide, in which holes are made at equal distances, through which the studs are passed previous to being inserted in the shirt front. It is quite possible that this little invention is well known to you, but it is so exceedingly useful that I shall offer no apology in calling your attention to it.

Porcelain ornaments for the adornment of the fair sex are beginning to have a ready sale in London. They consist for the most part of imitations of floral beauties, and some of the specimens that I have seen are simply exquisite. A set, consisting of brooch and earrings, in imitation of the heartsease, was as dainty a trifle as one could wish to behold, the charming, soft, velvet-like appearance of the flower being imitated to perfection. Button-hole bouquets of similar material are made in some very beautiful designs, and those ladies and gentlemen who have not ready access to a conservatory during the winter months may find these elegant imitations of nature very useful. They are sold at low prices.

A useful little ornament for the toilet-table has just been introduced. It is a gilt metal pin-basket, made after the style of the old-fashioned market-basket. The lids are so arranged that the opening of one closes the other. The wholesale price, filled with pins, is 5s. per dozen.

Messrs. Cameron & Ferguson have just issued a work which ought to be very popular with the Home Rulers of New York. It is entitled "Jail Journal," by Mr. John Mitchell, being an account of a five years' residence in British prisons and hulks. I believe this narrative was published in a Dublin weekly paper a short time before the death of Mr. Mitchell. Crown, 8vo.; price, 1s.

A writer in one of the trade journals makes a very good suggestion in reference to those numerical Dromios, the 9 and the 6. Most practical printers well know what I mean, especially those who do much table work—the serious mistakes which may occur from these figures being inverted and the difficulty in detecting the same. The writer suggests that in order to distinguish between the 6 and the 9 a

horizontal bar should be placed across the 9 as a distinctive characteristic, and so render confusion impossible. It was only the other day that I noticed in one of the daily papers a discrepancy of £3,000,000 in a financial statement from this invention of the figure 9.

Degener & Weiler, of New York, the makers of the "Liberty" platen press, have recently opened warehouses in Shoe Lane. From the energetic manner in which they are pushing the sale of their machines and establishing agencies all over the country, they bid fair to make themselves as well known in the old country as they are in the new, although they will have all their work to do in contending with Coddington & Kingsley's "Universal."

W. Thomas, of Soho and Temple Paper Mills, died recently of disease of the heart. The deceased was well known and respected in the paper trade, having been connected with it for many years.

It may interest some of your readers to know, or, if they know, to be reminded, that on the first of January, 1876, the Trade-marks Registration act, which was passed during the last session of Parliament, will come into operation. By the provisions of this act, a registry office will be established in London, and the proprietors of trade-marks must then have them legally registered ere they can be secured against infringement. ***

STATIONERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stationers' Board of Trade, the following by-laws were adopted:

BY-LAWS.

I. COMMITTEES.

The Board of Directors, at their first annual meeting, shall choose the members of the Arbitration and Finance Committees. The Chairman of the Finance Committee shall be the Vice-President. The members of the committees shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. Vacancies may be filled at any regular meeting.

II. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings, and it shall be their duty to exercise a general supervision over the interests and welfare of the Board of Trade, and for this purpose the President shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees.

2. The Secretary shall notify each member of the Board of Directors of all its meetings, and each member of the Board of Trade of every meeting of the Board; issue all other authorized notices to members; make and keep a true record of all meetings of the Directors, and of the Board of Trade; have custody of the constitution, by-laws, and conduct its correspondence.

3. The Treasurer shall be charged with the collection and custody of the funds of the Board of Trade, and their disbursement, under direction of the Finance Committee, and keep book of record of all receipts and disbursements, make quarterly reports to Board of Directors, and an annual report to the Board of Trade at their annual meetings.

III. THE ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

1. This committee shall consider and decide all mercantile disputes which may arise between members, or between parties claiming by, through, or under them, which may be referred to it by a mutual agreement, in writing,

that the decision of such committee shall be binding and final.

2. They shall have power to call for books and papers, to hear testimony, and all expenses incurred shall be borne by the disputing parties.

IV. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1. This committee shall thoroughly investigate and file all particulars of information as to the mercantile standing of those dealing or desiring to deal with the trade.

2. The names of all communicants of information shall be kept inviolably secret.

3. The Bureau of Credits and Collections shall be under their special supervision.

V. MEMBERS AND THEIR ELECTION.

1. All nominations for membership of the Board of Trade must be made in writing and submitted to the Board, who shall make all such elections by ballot. The election shall take place at the regular meeting following the one in which nominations have been made, and notice thereof shall be given with the notice of such meeting, and it shall be necessary for election to receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present.

2. Each member, on being elected, shall pay the sum of \$10 as his initiation fee, and the sum of \$25 as his dues from the time of his election to the next annual meeting, and for each year thereafter the sum of \$25 in advance.

VI. THE BUREAU OF CREDITS.

1. All parties dealing, or desiring to deal with any member of the Board of Trade, shall be requested to make a statement in regard to their responsibility and standing to the Secretary, who shall file the same and obtain such other information as may be desired, which, on application of any member of the Board of Trade, shall be communicated.

2. Information shall be obtained through correspondents and through the confidential statements of business houses.

3. All information shall be recorded.

4. Such information must in no case be communicated by any member to one outside of this organization.

VII. THE BUREAU OF COLLECTIONS.

1. This Bureau shall offer facilities for the collection of accounts coming due and accounts past due.

2. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trade, as soon as an account past due shall be sent in for collection, to notify all the members of this organization that such an account has been sent in for collection, in order that other firms may send in their accounts as well.

3. Neither the name of the firm to whom the account is due nor the amount shall be disclosed.

4. That in all such collections, all firms sending in their accounts on such notification shall share and share alike in all expenses, and in all that may be recovered from the debtor, *pro rata*, according to the amount of his indebtedness to them.

VIII. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling of the roll.
2. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
3. Reports of Standing Committee.
4. Reports of Special Committee.
5. Elections.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Reading of minutes.

IX. AMENDMENTS.

1. These by-laws may be amended at any

meeting of the Board of Directors, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. Notice of proposed amendments must be given in writing, at the meeting previous to that upon which they are acted upon.

Benj. Lawrence, J. G. Bainbridge, and G. L. Pease were appointed a Finance Committee. Charles T. Bainbridge, Melvin Hard, W. T. Pratt, T. V. Smith, and F. Anderson, Jr., constitute the Arbitration Committee.

LITERARY NOTES.

Henry Bickers & Son have in press an entirely new transcript of the "Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Peeps."

Hachette & Co., Paris and London, have several forthcoming publications, among which are "London," illustrated by Dore, "Le Tour du Monde" for 1875, with 500 illustrations by leading French artists.

A new poem by Robert Browning is announced as forthcoming, by Smith, Elden & Co., London. The same firm has preparing for publication "The Orphan of Pimlico," and other sketches, fragments and dreamings by William Makepeace Thackeray.

A "Dictionary of Typography and its Accessory Arts," by John Southworth (J. M. Powell, London), has just been re-issued, after being carefully revised by a literary man of undoubted ability. The proprietor of the *Printers' Register* has acted wisely in revising this work. The need that is experienced in the printing and kindred trades for standard books of reference on technical subjects is too well known to require any apology for the re-issue of such a valuable addenda to the library of the practical printers.

USEFUL HINTS.

QUICK DRYING PREPARATION FOR PRINTERS' INKS TO BE USED ON BOOKBINDERS' CASES.—One ounce beeswax, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce gum arabic dissolved in sufficient acetic acid to make a thin mullage, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Brown's Japan, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce asphaltum varnish—incorporate with 1 pound of wooden ink.

POCKET MULLAGE.—Boil one pound of the best white glue and strain very clear; boil also four ounces of isinglass and mix the two together; place them in a water bath (glue kettle) with half a pound of white sugar, and evaporate till the liquid is quite thick, when it is to be poured into molds, dried, and cut into pieces of convenient size. This immediately dissolves in water, and fastens paper very firmly.

BLACK STENCIL INK.—Shellac, 2 parts; borax, 1 part; soft water, 10 parts; and gum arabic, 1 part; add lampblack and indigo in sufficient quantities. Boil the shellac and borax in the water until dissolved; add the gum, and withdraw the mixture from the fire. When cold add the lampblack to bring it to a suitable color, and lastly a very small quantity of finely powdered indigo to give it a real jet shade. When made, keep in glass or earthenware vessels.

PARCHMENT WRITING INK.—Half a pound each of pulverized coppers and Honduras logwood, 1 pound of best Aleppo nutgalls, 4 ounces of gum arabic, and 2 gallons of rain water. First boil the galls in the water until the strength is out; then add and boil the other articles. As much additional water may be added as the mixture will bear. Let it settle, and strain before bottling. This makes a deep, beautiful and enduring ink, particularly good for engraving on parchment, and an excellent writing ink for ordinary purposes.

LITHO-TRANSFER INK.—Mastic in tears, 4 ounces; shellac, 6 ounces; Venice turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; melt together, and add wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, tallow, 3 ounces. When dissolved, further add hard tallow soap (in shavings), 3 ounces, and when the whole is combined, add lampblack, 2 ounces. Mix well, cool a little, and then run into molds. This ink is rubbed down with a little water in a cup or saucer, in the same way as water color cakes. In winter the operation should be performed near the fire.

PRINTING FOR THE THOUSAND MILLION.

"Letter-Press Printing in all Languages;" such is the wonderful task which Messrs. Gilbert & Rivington undertake to accomplish, and the more the task is looked into the greater the difficulties appear. Every imaginable shape do the characters or alphabets of the various nations take; some in bold and stately lines, as the Sanskrit, Bengali, and Tibetan; some in graceful curves, as the Singalese, Burmese, Telugu, and Orissa; some a perfect jumble of shapes, as the Guzerathi and Samaritan; the Cree, a mass of angles, turning every way; the Amharic, a number of grotesque figures waving tiny flags, the said flags representing various vowels; the Persian, imitating well the flowing reed-writing of the East; the Chinese—oh! who shall describe the Chinese!—squares and dashes without number—a language without an alphabet, for every word is a distinct sign, and a complete fount would need about 40,000 different characters, of which some 3,000 or 4,000 are in common use. Shade of Father Caxton! could you have dreamt that the movable type you introduced to England would ever grow to this? Then the very lines travel erratically, for while the many agree with the good old English custom of reading from left to right, many go from right to left, as the Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, &c., while the Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, &c., read downwards in columns from top to bottom, starting from the right side of the page. The Universal Syllabic type has been designed by the Rev. R. Hunt, to simplify the education of the "700,000,000 illiterate heathen." We have before us a sheet of the Lexicon of that prince of Arabic scholars, Mr. E. W. Lane (author of "Modern Egyptians," "Arabian Nights," &c.); this is a most voluminous work, which has been in progress for some fifteen years, and it is likely to be some years before the last volume is completed. The English and the fully-accented Arabic being well intermixed, and reading in opposite directions, the compositor has often to begin at both ends of the line and leave off in the middle. We have also before us a series of large illustrated wall-papers, suitable for schools, &c. in the languages of India, China, &c. Many of our most enterprising merchants and manufacturers now issue their circulars and prospectuses in a combination of European and Oriental languages, and as the intercourse between nations increases, this becomes more and more necessary if we wish to circulate our goods in all markets. Another specialty of this firm is the embossing type for the blind, which presents that delicacy of touch necessary for finger-reading. Truly, the printing press is the lever that raises the world.—*Printing Trades' Journal.*

AUSTRALIAN SHELL JEWELRY.—A Sydney paper states that a great demand has arisen for a very pretty bivalve shell, the *Trigonia costata*, dredged up in the harbor. Nearly every jeweler's shop in Sydney contains specimens of these beautiful shells, mounted as brooches or earrings. Placed hinge to hinge with a gold body between, they are made to give a very fair representation of a butterfly with outstretched wings; and the shell being lined with the most lustrous iridescent pearl, the effect is very beautiful. There are several species of mollusca obtained in the colonies, the largest and most beautiful being procured from North Tasmania.

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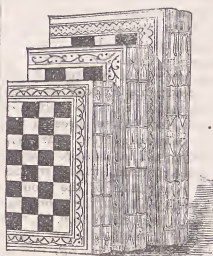
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PRINTING PHOTOGRAPHS BY MACHINERY

The name of M. Despaquis has for several months past been associated with earnest efforts made, not unsuccessfully, to hasten the advent of the time when the production of photographs at the printing press may be effected with a degree of celerity rivaling the production of typographic works at the platen printing machine.

Like, we believe, all typographic machines in which rapidity is a desideratum, the printing surface in this process is curved; but, unlike the typographic processes, the "surface" in this case is that of a flexible endless band, which passes over two rollers.

Before describing the press and its mode of action, we shall explain the construction of the flexible printing band. A web of flax or hemp (not of cotton or wool) is faced with bichromated gelatin, on the surface of which the light has been allowed to act through the negative, and this it is which becomes the printing band. But a certain method of procedure is requisite in the preparation of this gelatinized linen. A single pellicle of gelatin is treated by itself under the negative, and when exposed to light it is sponged on the surface with cold water containing a little glycerin, which retains the surface in a state of moisture, and thus prevents it from becoming insoluble during the operation which follows. This latter consists in laying down the cloth referred to upon the back of the pellicle thus treated and saturating it thoroughly with bichromated albumen, in consequence of which, after it has been exposed to light, no water can penetrate the film, or, at any rate, act upon the linen in such a way as to cause it to swell or become altered. The albumen is applied by means of pouring it over the surface of the linen, by which the albumen, linen, and original pellicle of gelatin, which bears the impression on its opposite side, are incorporated and form a strong flexible web. By exposing the back to the light, the entire body of the band is rendered insoluble, except on the extreme surface already exposed under the negative, and upon which the light has now no more action, owing to its being still moist with the glycerin.

This forms the flexible printing surface, and it is impossible not to admire the ingenuity displayed in its production. We now arrive at the press in which this endless printing band is to be utilized.

It consists of two rollers or drums, to one of which is attached a handle, for the purpose of rotating it. Over these rollers passes a cloth either of ordinary material or of metallic gauze, to which is attached the flexible printing pellicle just described. These rollers serve to moisten the printing surface in the same way as a lithographic printer moistens the surface of his stone by a wet sponge, while a series of other rollers absorb of the ink the surface wherever the moisture absorbed admits of the ink adhering. There is an adjusting screw, by which the large rollers are separated to such an extent as to insure the printing band being retained in a tight state.

A third roller is placed so as to produce the pressure of the paper against the printing cloth. On this roller turns an endless cloth, of flax or zinc, which serves to stretch it more or less. Connected with another roller is the paper, in a band, which unrolls by the action of the two large rollers.

It is, of course, necessary that the ends of

the printing cloth should be united by sewing—not forming a thick seam, but so as to pass smoothly between the two cylinders.—*British Journal of Photography*.

REMEMBRANCES OF DICKENS.

In the *Illustrated Household Magazine* one J. H. Siddons writes of Dickens, whom he knew from boyhood, and whose companion he used to be: John Dickens, father of Charles, was in the admiralty office, and once a quarter came down on duty to Chatham Navy Yard, where Mr. Siddons' uncle held a similar clerkship. Siddons was eighteen, and Dickens nine, but the difference, the former says, was more than made up by Charles's bright intelligence. The scenes of their youthful walks were used by Dickens in his "Pickwick," of which he sent Siddons a presentation copy. John Dickens lost his appointment in the Navy Department through malversation of office—at all events, the administration desired his dismissal for irregularities. At this point Mr. Forster, Dickens' biographer, has been discreetly silent. Being without a pension, John Dickens had to seek his bread as a reporter in a police court, for which he got three guineas a week. His family, at the time, consisted of five or six persons, and, as the lodgings (two small rooms) poorly accommodated them, Charles went out every day with his father to the borough police. In the hall of justice he acquired much of his knowledge of low life. It was in that neighborhood he saw the "Boots" who furnished him with the character of Sam Weller, and in Lurt street he fixed the lodgings of Bob Sawyer and Allen. Subsequently promoted, owing to his dexterity as a stenographer, John Dickens was sent to the higher courts—always accompanied by Charles; and in the Queen's Bench presided Judge Enzelee, who sat for the picture of Justice Stareleigh; and there, too, practised Sergeant Bompas, the original of Buzfuz. All this I had from Dickens' own lips, on my returning home from India on a furlough. I returned to India for a couple of years, and then went back to England for good; and, as I moved much about the country, it happened that I found myself, one night, very late—in fact it was three in the morning—at the railway station, near Norwich, in Cheshire. Here I had to stop. Scarcely had I set foot on the platform, when I was accosted by a tall young man of the yeoman type, who had come to fetch the letter-bag. "Do you wish for a bed, sir?" asked he, "or are you going on?" I told him that I was bound for Norwich, two miles off. "You cannot get there, sir, till later in the morning. I will drive you there, as I go with the mail bag, at 8 o'clock." Accordingly, I concluded to accept a bed, and a supper if possible, at the hostelry close at hand. I entered the kitchen, where a bright fire was burning, and sat myself before it. There was a kettle on the hob, singing a duet with a chirping cricket. A large wiry terrier came and crouched at my feet. There was nothing strange in this. But presently I heard "clock, clock," behind me, and turning round I beheld Tilly Slowboy in a pair of wooden clogs! The idea dawned upon me that I was among some of the *dramatis personae* of the "Cricket on the Hearth." Supposition soon grew into conviction, for in a few minutes a pretty little round woman came in and informed me that my supper was ready in an adjoining parlor. "Dot, by Jove!" I more than muttered. I

ate my supper and went to bed. My host roused me at half-past seven, gave me a cup of coffee, and bore me off in his little chaise to Northwich. On the way we passed a fine old-fashioned house. "Who lives there?" I asked. "That, sir," was John Peeryng's reply, "belongs to Mr. Hogarth, a musical gentleman." "Hogarth! Why, he must be Mr. Dickens' father-in-law." "He is, sir, and Mr. Dickens do often come down here; and he has been and took off me and all my family and put us on a Christmas story, which he do call the 'Cricket on the Hearth,' but it ain't all true, for there's no blind toy-maker in these parts, and Dot and me never had a dispute about her brother."

THE ART OF PRINTING.

China claims precedence over all other nations in the discovery of the art of printing. The period is supposed to be 950 A. D., and Poong-Taou, a Minister of State, the supposed inventor. Laurentius, son of John Koster (or Coster), of Haarlem, commenced printing from solid blocks of wood, on which the characters were cut, about the year 1430. In 1442, metal types instead of wooden ones, were invented; and in 1458 a mode of casting types in matrices was discovered by Faust. In 1459 a printing press was privately set up at Oxford, but the first book known to have been printed there is only dated 1468. A press was afterward established by Caxton at St. Albans, and another adjoining Westminster Abbey, in 1471. A book on the game of chess, printed in 1474, may be regarded as the first production of the English press, though the first book printed in the English tongue was the "Reynell of the History of Troy," printed at Cologne, September 19, 1471. The first press in America was established in Mexico, about 1540. The first press in North America was at Cambridge, Mass., about 1638. The first newspaper in the United States was the Boston *New Letter*, 1704.—*Printers' Circular*.

DEFAECED STAMPS RESTORED.

It is estimated that the Federal Government loses over a million dollars a year by the second use of postage stamps that, after being once used, were defaced by the post-office officials and subsequently restored to their original appearance. So serious is this loss that the Government is very desirous of finding an ink that can be used with a pen or otherwise to deface stamps and that can not be obliterated. Over four thousand specimens of inks have been submitted, and a large number of stamps defaced by these various inks have been sent to Professor Tonry, to determine whether he could erase the marks. Thus whether he could erase the marks of stamps far, not a single one of the defaced stamps has stood the test, as he can wash the ten cent defacing marks from thirty of the ten cent postal stamps in an hour. Most of the inks whose markings have thus far been tested, some have had aniline colors mixed with them. Some have had iron in their base. Those that were most difficult of erasure had carbon for their base. Many of the inks would come off with the mere use of the soap and water. A defacing ink, composed of the same chemical ingredients as the face of the stamp, or a new carbon ink, or some mechanical defacement of the stamp when it is used, would seem to be the only means for securing the Post-Office Department from losses, whose aggregate is large.

AUGUSTUS THE STRONG'S LEGACY.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century there reigned at Dresden a huge profligate called Augustus the Strong. He seemed to think that the people were but common food for kings. His oppression and rapacity knew no bounds. He was called the Splendid as well as the Strong. He would outshine Solomon. It is stated as veritable history that he left behind him 332 children. His magnificence was wanton. A gypsy party at Muhlberg cost \$6,000,000. He built the Japan palace for one of his mistresses, the floors of which were covered with carpets of the rarest feathers. He sold a regiment of a thousand men, with horses and harness and arms, for a few choice vases of curious fashion. His private treasury—the celebrated green vaults of his palace—was crowded with precious stones and gold, wrought into grotesque figures; with ostrich eggs decked out with blazing magnificence into fantastic shape; with musical clocks and hundreds of other toys, collected with untold expense. I never saw diamonds until I saw them in those same green vaults. They seemed as plentiful as the pebbles in the streets. There is a bronze room, and an ivory room, and a mosaic room, and a gold and silver room, and a room of precious stones, and a regalia room, each thronged with various ornaments and objects worth millions, but as useless, most of them, as children's playthings. There are caricatures formed of enormous pearls. There is the throne and court of the Grand Mogul, Aurung Zeb, consisting of the monarch himself on a golden throne, surrounded by his guards and courtiers—although 132 figures—in gold and enamel. There is precious bric-a-brac enough to stock a dozen palaces to repletion. I wearied of it utterly before I had passed a quarter of the distance through the rooms. The larger share of this useless magnificence was gathered through the extortion of this profligate Augustus. But even he managed to do a worthy and useful thing. The formation of the Dresden gallery of pictures is largely owing to him. If you cannot with historical verity say the formation, at least the great extension of it is his work. In this gallery are collected two thousand four hundred pictures, many of them the finest masterpieces.—*Wayland Hoyt in the Boston Journal.*

The manufacture of white wood into what is sold as ebony now occupies a great many people. In the largest trees of the true ebony the wood is of a light color, but after a while it begins to turn black, and takes on the very dark color which is peculiar to it, and to which it has given a name. The genuine article blackens in the center, and from the center outward, becoming finally of a deep jet black. Though characterized by a considerable degree of hardness, it is somewhat brittle, though not sufficiently so as to deprive it of great and varied usefulness. One of the most remarkable productions in which ebony takes a part is, perhaps, the ebony and satin-wood bridge in Ceylon, built at Paradina, about five miles from Kandy, and forming part of the coach road from Kandy to Colombo. It consists of a single arch, resting on stone abutments; the timbers are all light and simple in form, and the structure certainly affords proof of the abundance and cheapness of these two kinds of wood in that region of the world.

The Hope Perforating Company.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

Sole Agents,

No. 121 Duane Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

- No. 1 Fine,**
No. 2 Medium,
No. 3 Coarse,
No. 4 Medium Coarse,
No. 5 Extra Coarse.

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

The Best Selling Novelty in the Market.

MOTTOES ON PERFORATED CARD BOARD.

We have now on hand these popular goods in the following designs:

ON FULL SHEETS, Size, 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lord's Prayer, white.

Lord's Prayer, dark ground.

ON HALF SHEETS, Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Praise the Lord. | 23. Remember Me. | 44. Live and Let Live. |
| 2. Welcome. | 24. Hallowed be Thy Name. | 45. Kindness makes Friends. |
| 3. Pray without Ceasing. | 25. God Bless our Daily Bread. | 46. Obey your Parents. |
| 4. Lead us not into Temptation. | 26. No Piece Like Home. | 47. Onward and Upward. |
| 5. The Lord is my Shepherd. | 27. I Need Thee Every Hour. | 48. Labor has Sure Reward. |
| 6. In God we Trust. | 28. Welcome Home. | 49. Knowledge is Power. |
| 7. God Bless our Home. | 29. With Joy we Greet You. | 50. Well Begun, is Half Done. |
| 8. Faith, Hope, and Charity. | 30. Remember Thy Creator. | 51. Walk in Love. |
| 9. Learn to do Good. | 31. Sweet Rest in Heaven. | 52. Forget Me Not. |
| 10. Nearer my God to Thee. | 32. Christ is Risen. | 53. Grace, Mercy, and Peace. |
| 11. Give us this day our daily bread | 33. Thon Art My Hope. | 54. Peace be Unto this House. |
| 12. Love one Another. | 34. Thon God Seest Me. | 55. God Bless our School. |
| 13. Home, Sweet Home. | 35. Friendship, Love and Truth. | 56. Glaube, Liebe, Hoffnung. |
| 14. He Leadeth Me. | 36. Know that my Redeemer liveth | 57. Zur Erinnerung. |
| 15. No Cross, no Crown. | 37. Thy Will be Done. | 58. Miz-pah. |
| 16. God is Love. | 38. I am the Resurrection and the Life. | 59. Merry Christmas. |
| 17. God is our Refuge & Strength | 39. I am the Light of the World. | 60. Happy New Year. |
| 18. The Lord will Provide. | 40. I am the Bread of Life. | 61. Peace! Be Still. |
| 19. Rock of Ages Cleft for Me. | 41. Watch and Pray. | 62. The Old Oaken Bucket. |
| 20. Shall We Gather at the River. | 42. Eat, Drink, and be Merry. | 63. Heaven is My Home. |
| 21. Jesus Loves Me. | 43. Do Right and Fear not. | 64. Blessed are the Pure in Heart. |
| 22. Simply to Thy Cross I Cling. | | 65. He Giveth his Beloved Sheep. |

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.

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36 Dey St., New York.



TRADE NOVELTIES.

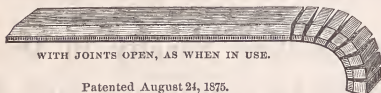
[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

RICHARDSON'S BOOK-KEEPER'S LINE-INDICATOR

Is a new and useful article for the use of book-keepers when "posting," and resembles an ordinary flat ruler, but having at one end several small joints hinged together at their lower surface. When placed upon a book to indicate any given line, the joints open by their own weight, and readily adjust themselves to the curve of the paper near the back of the book, the line-indicator thus guiding the



WITH JOINTS CLOSED.



WITH JOINTS OPEN, AS WHEN IN USE.

Patented August 24, 1875.

eye the whole length of the line without the slightest obstruction to the view.

It can also be used for ruling the same as any ordinary flat ruler.

H. J. Richardson, No. 79 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., is the patentee and manufacturer.

WHAT O'CLOCK; OR, OLD FATHER TIME.

F. W. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, has published the new parlor game of What O'clock; or, Old Father Time. It is composed of 48 neatly printed cards, representing every hour and half hour in the day and night; an illustrated clock dial on each card showing the time, which also indicates the ranking value of the card in playing the game; each card ranking higher as the hour gets later in the day. A number of the cards also have comic illustrations, characteristic of the time represented; some of which are winning, and others losing cards in counting the score for game. The skill in playing consists in capturing the winning cards, and compelling the opponents to take the losing ones, and at the same time to secure the greatest number of cards; thus requiring always to have three objects in view, giving it just enough zest and interest to fascinate both young and old. It is different from any game heretofore published, and its novelty and originality adds very materially to the interest of the players, particularly such as are tired of the game of authors, &c.

LOCOMACHY.

Logomachy; or, War of Words, is the title of a new and amusing card game, published by F. A. Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio, which received the highest premium (silver medal) awarded by the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1874, as the best new parlor game, competing there with some twenty of the most popular games of the times from all parts of the Union. The game is composed of 56 neatly printed cards, each containing a single letter

of the alphabet, and is played by spelling words. The mode of play, however, or manner of spelling, is such as to make it an interesting, exciting, and fascinating game, creating abundance of merriment and laughter, at the same time correcting bad spelling, and introducing and familiarizing many new words and their meaning. It is quickly and easily comprehended, and has the faculty of adapting itself to any capacity, and while delighting children, also affords scope and opportunity for study and fine play.

Tift & Howard are offering to the stationery trade an "Improved Bill and Letter Case" which supplies a convenient receptacle for each month's letters or bills as they accumulate, as well as a permanent package superior to the boxes now in general use. In this case,

of the alphabet, and is played by spelling words. The mode of play, however, or manner of spelling, is such as to make it an interesting, exciting, and fascinating game, creating abundance of merriment and laughter, at the same time correcting bad spelling, and introducing and familiarizing many new words and their meaning. It is quickly and easily comprehended, and has the faculty of adapting itself to any capacity, and while delighting children, also affords scope and opportunity for study and fine play.

ferent vanes interfered with the equilibrium, while the quill turned and twisted in the hand on account of its curvature. This fault of the quill now gives it value, because it alone furnishes the short vane, which the French call the *biot*. The first step in the manufacture is to soak the quills, because they successfully pass through the various processes only in a soft moist condition; the next step is to cut off the tube, by means of a continually operating cutting instrument, under which a female operator rapidly places the quills. The next operation is the separation of the part which the French call the *brillantine*. It is a horny, excessively thin, and transparent film, which covers the back or upper part of the quill between the vanes. Like the *biot*, it is a special product, and requires great dexterity to take it off. For this purpose a small penknife is used, the edge of which is placed at the thin extremity of the quill under the *brillantine*, when the whole is easily removed. This *brillantine*, showing all the colors of the rainbow, is used by French milliners for adorning ladies' bonnets, with several kinds of lustrous curled or floating feathers.

These *brillantines* are sold in bundles, containing each 10 packages of 1,000. The women who take this material from the quills, only earn 80 centimes (that is 16 cents of our money) per thousand, and declare that they make good daily wages at that.

When the *brillantine* is removed, a cut with the penknife also removes the large vane, which is then torn off and put aside.

This ends the manual operation upon the quills; the next series is all performed by machinery, and begins at the top of the quill. A woman operator presents the thin top end to the machine, which is a kind of miniature rolling-mill, and presses the quill against the edge of a kind of plane, which shaves off the upper covering or horny film under the *brillantine*. Another woman then takes the quill, turns it round, and passes it reversed through another similar little rolling-mill, so as to let the chisel-blade take off the horny layer, split up by a groove, and situated on the lower part of the quill. This second operation is much more difficult than the former, because the quill has now nearly all its consistency. The woman who has charge of this machine receives higher wages than the other. One pound of these films contains at least 3,000 pieces, but a good operator can make 6 pounds, or 18,000 pieces, per day, notwithstanding they have to be passed one by one through the rolling-mill.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

LITHO-STONES.—It is stated that an ingenious machine for rubbing and polishing stones has been for some time in use in France, Belgium and Germany. Messrs. Furrion & Dehaitre, of Paris, are the manufacturers. One man is sufficient to work it, and it is said he can do the work of ten. The printing department of the Minister of War at Brussels has one in use.

Modern Uses of the Goose Quill. The French claim that metallic pens were first invented during the last century by a Frenchman named Arroux; but it is certain that they were not generally introduced until 1840, when almost every one abandoned the goose quill and adopted the metallic pen. As soon as so many millions of goose quills were thrown out of use and at once became much cheaper, inventors began to think of some means by which all these quills might be profitably utilized, and credit is especially due to Bardin & Soye, of Paris, France, for creating a new industry. They invented several ingenious machines for utilizing the large wing feathers of various kinds of birds, a great many of which are now wasted.

The number of goose-wings thrown out present in the French market is so large, and their price is so moderate, that it has been necessary to resort to the wings of other birds. Russia, Siberia, and other countries contribute largely in furnishing sufficient material to fill the demand.

The goose quills, which are by far the best for manufacturing purposes, are assorted according to fixed standards, and numbered according to their natural order, every bunch in the trade consists of quills of the same number, because each serves for a special purpose. The quill taken from the end of the wing, and which formerly, when used for writing, had a lesser value, on account of its curved shape is now the most valuable. Such quills, when selected and large, cost at least \$40 per thousand, while the ordinary quills are valued at from \$4 to \$8 per thousand.

The first quill of the wing is the strongest; it has a very rigid tube, is curved, and provided on one side with a very short vane, lying stiff against the central quill; on the other side is a longer vane, and for this reason the quill was not well adapted for writing as the two so dif-

The decrease in the export of paper and stationery from the United Kingdom to the United States during nine months ending September 30, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, is reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Paper, writing and printing, and envelopes, cwt.....	7,438	8,273
Paper, other kinds.....	7,384	8,572
Stationery other than paper, lbs.....	75,347	50,028

COST OF ENGLISH GOVERNMENT STATIONERY.

At the present time the annual cost of printing alone for the public departments reaches the enormous sum of £100,000; and this is quite irrespective of the cost of the paper which is printed upon. That is an item quite by itself. The nation pays annually for its official paper, including that required for correspondence as well as what is used for printing purposes, not less, on an average, than £120,000. It is clear there must be scandalous waste somewhere. One fact at least may be given, which, if it does nothing else, will illustrate the looseness of a system which practically is powerless to prevent a reckless expenditure of public money. In a small department, numbering no more than fifty persons, and controlled by a couple of "inspectors," it happens that these same inspectors have with each other official relations of a most unfriendly nature, and this leads to their having continual "differences." Both inspectors—each being equal in authority to the other—appear to be invested with the power of ordering the annual supplies of stationery for the whole of the department, and their "differences" are manifested by—among other ways—the contrary orders given for printing of forms and stationery. If one ventures to order a supply of a particular kind of form or quality of stationery, the other immediately orders the reverse. Such conduct is not merely childish, it is scandalous. The result is that the expenditure of this small department for stationery is enormous, amounting to many thousands a year. Yet there has hitherto been no check upon this expenditure, which constitutes a very large item indeed in the annual sum total. In mentioning the cost of the printing and stationery used in the public departments, we did not include the sum expended under the same head for the Houses of Parliament and for stationery office publications. The printing, the paper, and the binding required by the two Houses of Parliament cost not very far short of £100,000 a year. Stationery-office publications cost nearly £14,000 annually. Excluded from the items already enumerated, there is a sum of about £15,000 for parchments and vellum, and about £40,000 for binding alone. What are called "small stores," including such articles as writing ink, pens, pencils, india-rubber, &c., cost the country about £40,000 a year on an average. Then, in addition to the actual expenditure for stationery and printing, an establishment is required to make the necessary purchases, control the stationery and printing accounts, and distribute the purchases to the several departments; and this establishment costs about £17,000 a year. There is some slight off-set against the total expenditure in the proceeds of waste paper and of blue-books. But "blue books," as is well known, do not command a large sale, and they are sold considerably under cost. No doubt the waste paper is turned to account, and it may be admitted that there is a good deal of it to turn to account. But the very largeness of the waste is an indication of the extravagance of the system.—*Morning Advertiser (London)*.

The article of chief value in the production of crape is the finest Italian silk, prepared, spun, and woven in a peculiar manner. Some of the processes are held in secrecy.

DOTY & McFARLAN,
30 Reade St., MANUFACTURERS OF New York.
Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.
Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.
SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.
Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

**ANDREW KING & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

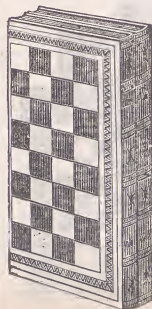
ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.,ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMOND,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York



MINERAL PRODUCTION OF EUROPE.

The exhaustion of old Europe is best illustrated by the following statistics for 1874, in which year, according to the reliable Austrian statistician, Brachelli, the total production of all the countries taken together was as follows:

	POUNDS.	VALUE.
Platinum.....	2,400.....	\$240,000
Gold.....	22,000.....	6,600,000
Silver.....	1,000,000.....	20,000,000
Iron.....	52,000,000,000.....	500,000,000
Copper.....	60,000,000.....	200,000,000
Lead.....	530,000,000.....	3,000,000,000
Zinc.....	300,000,000.....	4,500,000,000
Tin.....	30,500,000.....	500,000,000
Coal.....	438,000,000,000.....	1,000,000,000
Salt.....	10,000,000,000.....	100,000,000
Manganese.....	161,000,000.....	8,000,000
Antimony.....	570,000.....	60,000

Total.....\$9,834,900,000

A total value of nearly \$10,000,000,000, of which the common metals and coals form the greater and the noble metals only a comparatively insignificant amount—scarcely the 400th part of the whole. When we compare this with the production of gold and silver in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, which in 1874 was to the value of nearly \$1,695,000,000, the \$26,000,000 worth produced in Europe sinks into utter insignificance. We, however, exported of this amount \$1,635,000,000 worth to Europe and Asia, and kept only \$40,000,000 for ourselves. This, however, surpasses the total production of noble metals in Europe. As our production increases yearly, the importance of our country in this respect is continually becoming greater.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

PROGRESSIVE JAPAN.

No better evidence could be given of the immense strides in civilization made by Japan during the past few years, than the long list of newspapers which have been called into existence. Time was, and not very long ago either, when a newspaper in Japan was a thing unheard of and not to be tolerated for a moment. Now there are upwards of thirty, and up to a few months ago they were free from the fetters of a government censorship. Recently, however, a Press Bureau, somewhat similar to those in continental countries, has been established, and laws promulgated regulating the expression of public opinion. These laws have given general dissatisfaction, except to a very few. Of these latter the *Japan Mail* seems to be the mouthpiece, while the *Gazette* is the organ of those who hold contrary opinions. "The Press Laws recently promulgated," says the latter journal, "whether they are judicious, as the *Japan Mail* declares them to be, or unnecessary, as we consider them, have had the immediate effect of putting a restraint on the whole tribe of newspaper writers in the capital. The native press had begun to show some spirit, and create in Japan what it has created elsewhere—public opinion; nothing proved this more than the fact of the large increase in the circulation of such of the native newspapers as discussed public affairs freely, and the increased number of letters that were sent to the papers by correspondents. But now all is changed. The papers are without spirit; and, for the time, both writers and readers seem paralyzed. We include readers, for we are informed, on what we consider good authority, that, since the change in the laws, the subscribers of all the best papers have diminished in number."—*Printers' Register.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,

142 & 144 Grand Street, New York,

Desire to call the attention of the Trade to their NEW and ELEGANT Assortment of Holiday Goods in attractive designs. Imported and Domestic Albums, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Elegant

Imported

Gilt

Goods, Foreign

and Domestic Writing

Desks, Verde Antique, Nickel

and Bronze Inkstands, Pen Wipers in Novel

Designs, Whist Markers, Card Cases, Backgammon

Boards, Chessmen, Checkers, Cribbage Boards, &c., &c.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF PAPETERIES.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all kinds. GLOBES A SPECIALTY.

Tellurions, Orreries, Gyroscopes, Object Forms, Geometrical Solids, Numeral Frames, &c., &c.

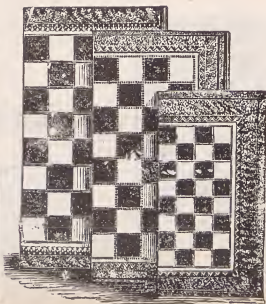
LARGE DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOL FURNISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

All Goods Warranted.

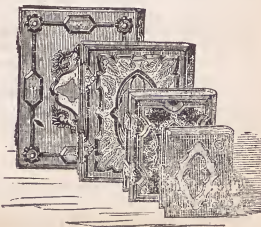
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Goods shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.



KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



**COMPOUND LEVER COPYING PRESS,
HOFFMAN & HOYT'S PATENT.**

Superior to any in the market, paper in motion, and powerful, obtaining more pressure with less exertion. Double arch, steel castings in its working parts, and adjustable for all thicknesses of books. Sold by principal stationers. For particulars address

**HOFFMAN & HOYT,**

"Evening Post" Building, New York City.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.)

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill Files, Dampening Boxes, Bowls, Paper Weights.

COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Writing Desks.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

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Russia Leather Novelties

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LATE IMPORTATIONS

OF

European Novelties

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

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GUARANTEE**All their Prices.**

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ARNO LEONHARDT.

**THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S
Commercial Lithography.**

324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable price.

We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO.,**Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,****AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF ALL GOODS NEEDED BY THE TRADE,**

381 Washington and 10 Bromfield Streets, Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WRITING INKS & MUCILAGE.

"Congress" and "Government" Mucilage,

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

IRVING WRITING AND COPYING FLUID INK,

SUPERIOR TO ALL FOREIGN ARTICLES.

We make a full line of Inks, including CARMINE, VIOLET, BLUE, SCHOOL and other varieties. For complete Price Lists, Discounts and Samples (if desired the Trade will please address

LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.

TRADE GOSSIP.

W. H. Pimer & Co., stationers, at Windham, Conn., have sold out to H. E. Pimer.

Ives & Alfred, stationers, New York, have discontinued. The business is now conducted by Shaw & Alfred.

Laserowitch & Phelps, stationers, New York, have discontinued, and limited partnership has been renewed.

E. W. Benedix has sold his book, news, and stationery business at Enterprise, Kansas, to Prof. A. Schindlmeisser.

Albert Cogswell having retired from the firm of A. J. Bicknell & Co., architectural book publishers, New York, has associated himself with Henry T. Williams.

C. E. Baldwin, bookseller, stationer, and newsdealer, at Ionia, Mich., is succeeded by H. & C. S. Low. The senior member of the new firm was formerly of the firm of Smith & Low.

R. S. Menamin, Philadelphia, has produced some very neat two-color calendars for 1876, which he offers to the trade at from \$3 to \$7. He is offering the same patterns in one color at \$1.85 to \$5.

William R. Jenkins, lately dramatic critic of the New York *Evening Telegram*, has undertaken the book and stationery business, in the store formerly occupied by Alexander Fleming, 830 Sixth avenue, New York.

The Massachusetts Paper Company has applied for space at the Centennial. The time of entries was to end with the close of October, but there is yet a chance for any big industry that will hurry up and get its name in.

A meeting of the creditors of Edmund S. Hunt, bankrupt, fan and fireworks manufacturer, Weymouth, Mass., has been held. Fifty-four claims, amounting to \$12,000, were proved, and Edmund A. Hyde, Boston, was appointed assignee.

The death of Louis Snider has not changed the firm name of Snider & Hoole, Cincinnati, O., whose bookbinding and paper-box makers' furnishing business will be continued under the same firm name and management as heretofore.

Louis Dreka, Philadelphia, has published a manual of "Card Etiquette" which, aside from its value as authority upon the subject of which it treats, is finely gotten up, and does not derogate from his reputation for taste and elegance.

The J. C. Arms Manufacturing Company, Northampton, Mass., is now running its full force on a "Centennial Diary" containing illustrations of some of the principal events pertaining to the Revolution and facts of general interest about the last 100 years.

G. H. Hees has purchased the book and stationery business of E. J. Gibson, at Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Hees is well known to the trade, having sold the business to Mr. Gibson two years ago. He has now bought back the old store, and starts anew with a very complete stock.

The assignment of Wm. N. Toy and Jas. F. Morrison, surviving partners of Lee & Walker, music publishers, Philadelphia, to John C. Sinclair, was made on October 25. The liabilities are placed below \$170,000, and the stock is

valued at over \$185,000. Mr. Lee had at the time of his death \$150,000 paper out, of which two-thirds was for borrowed money, at rates reaching 12 per cent.

E. W. Benedix has removed from Enterprise, Kansas, to Abilene, in the same State, where he has opened a new book, news, and variety store.

A. J. Fisher, 98 Nassau street, has put forth a new style "Reporters' Note Book," which he sells at \$1.50 per dozen. It is one of the cheapest things of the kind in the market, and is equally useful for travelers or store order or tally books.

The liabilities of F. P. Coggeshall, bookseller, Lowell, Mass., whose failure has been announced, are reported as \$10,000. Several of his creditors are Boston parties, Lee & Shepard, Estes & Lauriat, and Andrew F. Graves being among them, each of these houses, however, being creditors in small amounts. Nothing has yet been done towards a settlement.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In England the duty on playing-cards, for the past year, at 3d. per pack, was £13,180 19s.

Motteroz, of Paris, after much study, has succeeded in inventing a system of bank note printing in non-indelible ink, which protects against manipulation with a view to photo-chemical engraving.

The Victory Printing and Folding Machine Company has just completed for the *Morning Post* a machine which prints, not from stereotype plates, but from the type itself. The speed is over 6,000 per hour, both sides of the sheet being printed simultaneously. The type is fixed on two large cylinders, between which the paper is drawn. After printing, the paper is cut into sheets, and may be delivered in dozens of quires, but the folding apparatus has not been adopted.

As a body, the London printers are allowing most of the artistic printing of the day to slip through their fingers. No doubt, for celerity they may claim the van, but for taste there are houses in Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and three or four towns in Germany, whose color printing and *chiaroscuro* in black and white leave the Londoner too often in the shade. Some of our Christmas books are, truly, good specimens of typography in black and white, and so are some of the chromolithographs recently issued, but these are the exceptions, and chromo-typographs have a rawness which is anything but artistic; consequently the "stone" is employed for this class of work. Yet this more expensive process needs not often be resorted to now that we have so many auto-typographic processes in working, most of which are admirably suited for color printing, being cheap, and, reproducing in perfection the very touch of the artist with little mechanical stiffness. — *Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*.

Messrs. Malloch & Co., of Edinburgh, have introduced an improved etching wax, which presents considerable advantages to the etcher. The wax, when applied to a piece of glass, has the appearance of a coat of yellowish pain, but is possessed of considerable transparency. It is removed by the needle in perfectly clean cut lines, and the artist has the advantage that by placing the glass against a black background he can judge of the effect of his work

as it proceeds. When the plate has been etched, instead of being eaten into by acid, it is photographed, and the picture transferred to stone by photo-lithographic process.

A correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography* says: "I prepare a number of sheets of cheap blotting paper by immersing them in a solution of carbonate of soda and letting them dry. These may be used over and over again. I then sensitise as much paper as I am likely to want during the next three or four weeks, interleave it with the blotting paper, and place the whole under a weight. I have used this 'dodge' for more than a year, and never had a print spoilt from the paper having become discolored. Many amateurs would prefer this method to one involving the mess of a double bath. I may add that with this paper I use the ordinary acetate toning bath."

The *Arte della Stampa*—which is ever and always a thing of beauty for its printing—contains in its last number one or two statements which rather surprised us. Quoting the Spanish correspondent of the *Louisville Courier*, *l'Arte* tells us that "most of the printers in Spain are tinkers and smiths, who, when the paper on which they are employed is suspended, go back to their old business." This may be true. Spain is a queer country, and the *Louisville Courier's* correspondent himself may be something of a tinker; but to go on to say that "by a strange coincidence a large number of printers in England, particularly the Germans, are tinkers (*nauno negozio di calderai*) and oscillate, between their kettles and saucapans (*painoli e cazzernole*) and their case or machine," is for *l'Arte* to tell us what we are not only surprised to hear, but unwilling to believe. In London offices at least, Germans are not numerous, even if they were all tinkers; if noticeable at all, it is for their diligent attention to the main chance, and not for their versatility in arts blacker than printing; while the native printer, even if not one of the contingent of the highly divided labor of some colossal office, would probably get his first sensations of tinkerdom from a visit to an Italian interior. We are only moderately amused to hear further that "women compositors are much sought after in the county of Bury," and that a recent edition of Poe's poems was set up at Edinburgh entirely by two young ladies. — *Printers' Register*.

Last year the receipts from the sale of waste, percentages, &c., of the British Stationery Office produced £229,023 13s.

An Italian translation of the entire works of Shakespeare is now in course of publication at Milan. The translator, Giulio Carcano, has long been known as a student of the English dramatist. The earlier version of Leoni is said to have owed more to the translator than our present canons of criticism will allow. Carcano's version will be completed in from seven to ten volumes, issued periodically, and completed next year.

The students at Hanover College, N. H., attended an auction sale at the book and stationery store of J. B. Parker on Friday last, and raised things generally. Ten of the students were arrested and taken to Plymouth. Mr. Parker was prevented from appearing against them by the remainder of the students, who locked him into a room at the depot and prevented him from taking a train.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING OCT. 22, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	618	\$85,888
Newspapers.....	139	9,168
Engravings.....	45	12,631
Ink.....	213	6,170
Lead Pencils.....	21	2,128
Paper.....	351	36,219
Steel Pens.....	4	4,898
Stationery.....	120	2,608
Total.....		\$159,300

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING OCT. 26, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	32,959	\$7,514
Paper, pkgs.....	334	1,497
Paper, cases.....	39	1,592
Books, cases.....	33	6,570
Stationery, cases.....	44	2,772
Total.....		\$19,775

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

OCT. 22 TO NOV. 5, 1875.

H Bainbridge & Co, Victoria, Glasgow, 3 cs.
R Gledhill, Italy, Liverpool, 1 cs hangings.
H McCrecheon, Celtic, Liverpool, 5 cs.
W W Swayne & Co, by same, 1 cs.
G J Kraft, Rrom, Bremen, 2 cs.
E H T Antoni, by same, 2 cs.
G J Kraft, Dakota, Liverpool, 2 cs.
Gutzmann, by same, 2 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 3 cs.
B P Lawrence, Germania, Liverpool, 8 cs.
Jos Wild & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, Henrietta, Bremen, 13 cs.
W Wailach, P Oland, Rotterdam, 17 cs.
E Kilmont, Bolivia, Glasgow, 8 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 3 cs.
A Merian & Co, Ville de Paris, Havre, 1 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Algeria, Liverpool, 1 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Canada, Liverpool, 2 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, by same, 2 cs.
H Griffin & Son, Oler, Bremen, 3 cs.
A Rolker & Son, by same, 1 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 2 cs.
J Campbell & Co, by same, 3 cs.
E Hermann, by same, 2 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 4 cs.
R Illfelder & Co, by same, 14 cs.
Wm Lucy, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, 7 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co, by same, 3 cs.
Kaufmann & Co, Frisia, Hamburg, 1 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Holland, London, 2 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Canada, Liverpool, 6 cs.
W C Carson & Co, Algeria, Liverpool, 1 cs.
W W Swayne, Adriatic, Liverpool, 4 cs.
R Gledhill, Greece, London, 1 cs hangings.
H S Samuels, Erin, London, 4 cs hangings.
Fischer & Keller, Amerique, Havre, 2 cs.
Smith & Lupton, Seythia, Liverpool, 15 bs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM OCTOBER 26 TO NOVEMBER 2, 1875.

Hamburg, 4 cs books, 18 cs ink.
London, 15 cs paper.
Liverpool, 13 cs books, 13 cs paper, 7 pgs perf, 13 pgs paper.
Gibraltar, 306 pgs perf.
British West Indies, 150 pgs perf, 1 cs books, 1,974 rms paper.
Cuba, 1 cs books, 47 pgs perf, 14 cs st'y, 9,400 rms paper, 129 pgs paper, 24 cs ink.
Porto Rico, 100 pgs paper, 2,000 rms paper.
Hayti, 500 rms paper, 210 pgs perf, 1 case st'y.
Central America, 2 cs st'y.
Argentine Republic, 12 cs st'y.
Bremen, 16 cs paper, 3 cs books.
Havre, 3 cs books.
Mexico, 4 cs books, 11 cs st'y, 15 pgs perf.
New Granada, 18 cs books, 94 pgs perf, 45 pgs paper.
Brazil, 245 pgs paper, 1,000 rms paper.
Venezuela, 10 cs st'y, 4 cs paper, 2 cs books.
Chili, 346 pgs perf, 10 pgs paper.
China, 8 cs books.

THE Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

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THE JOURNAL is the organ of the American Paper Trade, and contains the latest information about this industry, including full descriptions of all inventions and processes for manufacturing paper, accounts of new fibres and other materials, a record of the operations of paper mills in all parts of the United States and Canada, besides communications, both of a practical and scientific character, by able and experienced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quotations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to make them. To manufacturers and dealers who wish to be informed about the progress of the paper business in this and other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indispensable, and every reader will be able to gain great benefit from its contents.

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This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

CONSERVATISM IN TRADE.

There is no reason to decry enterprise, or to preach against that disposition in trade which tends towards keeping up with, or in a measure anticipating, the demands of an age which is continually looking for something new. The time has come, however, when we must adopt a greater conservatism in business transactions, to the extent, may be, of imparting a tinge of "old fogysim" to trade, and in carrying on business by more plodding methods. The tendencies of the past two years have all been in this direction, but we don't see this necessity perfectly realized among business men. The young generation which has grown up amid the successes of an abnormal and exciting condition of trade finds it hard to change its habit of quick and chancing enterprise, and we still have too many examples of men who cannot forget, even in their new experiences, the lessons learnt under different conditions. There is, nevertheless, constant improvement going on in this particular, and when the old maxim, sell safely or not at all, becomes generally impressed upon, and is practised by, the mercantile community, we will find trade reestablished upon a sound and profitable basis. We have before spoken of the necessity which exists for closer Alliance

between members of the stationery trade. The first, and we think likely to be successful, movement in this direction has been made by the creation of a Board of Trade, whose objects are not only commendable in themselves, but are fraught with importance to every stationer in New York. If the trade will carefully read the constitution and rules for the government of this organization, and which appeared in our last and present issues, they will more fully understand how interesting and profitable such an union can be made. Of course, it is not to be expected that men, whose interests in the trade are only of a buccannering character should join in the association. Those who are ready to incur any risks, reserving their own plan for evading their creditors, are unwilling to adopt anything that will put an end to uncertain trading, and for their cooperation there is neither hope nor desire. If the sound men in the trade combine they will soon weed out such discreditable people, or relegate them to a class of business that presents no attractions to prudent management. We hope that the trade will generally realize the importance of conservatism in business, and as a step towards it aid the new Board of Trade with every encouragement in their power.

THE STATIONERS' FAIR.

As a first effort upon an independent basis, the Stationers' Fair was reasonably successful, and when the trade at home and beyond have fully realized its intent and character we believe that future undertakings of this kind will meet with a greater measure of success. The late exhibition was certainly an improvement, as far as trade was concerned, upon that at Clinton Hall last summer, and had many more general as well as special features to commend it to the trade. The plan of a series of sample rooms, filled with various lines of standard goods and specialties, has been much praised, and the accommodations for visiting members of the trade, with the facilities for transacting and expediting business, could hardly have been excelled. Although the Fair, so called, has been closed, buyers are still at liberty to avail themselves of most of the advantages offered, inasmuch as the greater number of exhibitors will keep a full line of samples constantly on view, and orders can be given without entailing the necessity of chasing around in different parts of the city to find out the goods that are offering and their prices. We think that greater benefits will be derived from this system than the trade have yet conceived of, and in connection with the Stationers' Exchange, and under the auspices of the Board of Trade we confidently look for results that will satisfy the trade.

THE BOOK FAIR.

Seemingly little has been gained in the way of business at the supplemental Fair of the book trade, but we hope that the experience has been sufficient to justify another experiment under different circumstances and other surroundings. The trade was not fully united in favor of it, and there were charges and re-

strictions connected with it which did not satisfy buyers. There was general complaint made upon the first occasion of the commissions exacted by the managers, and of the indorsements demanded of people whose notes had, therefore, in the usual course of business been accepted without demur. Of these grounds of complaint we have sufficient knowledge from information derived through many sources, and, although some argument with reasonable basis has been made on the other side, it is difficult to conceive how the plan adopted could have been made generally acceptable to the trade. There should be a place provided where a fair could be held and its business transacted with greater convenience than has yet obtained. Out-of-town publishers would find it advantageous to secure offices where they might meet the trade, which so largely concentrates in this city, without incurring great expense in establishing a branch house or incurring risks of a doubtful character. It seems to be plain that the book trade must be brought together occasionally, at least, and no system has yet been devised which affords a settled or satisfactory mode of doing it.

THE STATIONERS' EXCHANGE.

The encouragement given thus far to the new Exchange induces the belief that it will become permanent, and will fulfil a valuable function in supplying the trade who have any dealings in this city with all the conveniences for the comfortable and ready transaction of business. Its scope is such as to enable out-of-town houses which have facilities and goods to commend them to the trade, to secure office room and exhibit samples, and thus bring themselves into readier communication with buyers from every part of the country. For the visiting trade its benefits are very great. A kind of home resort is provided where they can be found, and where, with ordinary prudence, they will always be able to find themselves. The accommodations are superior, and we are assured by many who have realized their advantages that they offer inducements to come to New York. The managers hope to see every one of the trade who comes this way, promising them such welcome and comforts as will satisfy them that New York is the best place for rapid, convenient, and economical transaction of business.

SOME of the daily newspapers inform us that paper collars are instruments of evil, dealing pimples and immortality to the slaves whom they encircle. If disease is likely to be communicated by these cheap opponents of the laundry-maid, it is surely true that people were informed of the fact, and that nothing should be said or done to discourage their general renunciation. But the daily papers, so wont to rally to the aid and encouragement of monopolies, and utterly indifferent to the rights of laundry-women, for whom they have neither occupation nor respect, have taken up the subject in a mood of doubtful sincerity. In every case where they have mentioned the subject they have attempted to poke fun in a

way that illy disguises their secret sympathy and respect. If the denizens of Park row and thereabouts used fewer paper collars and more water, we might believe them and expect the millennium, but jubilation over the possible resumption of linen don't lead us to that happy anticipation. Such sophistry is "too thin."

WE beg pardon of the London *Printing and Paper Trades' Journal* for taking an article, "Illuminating from Dies," from its columns without credit. It was a piece of carelessness for which we want to make due amends. We hope our friend's temper is not ruffled about it. Come and talk it over. Delmonico's is near by, where we can get something that will incite good nature under the most provoking circumstances.

IN another place will be found quite a lengthy review of the British stationery and fancy goods trade, from which it will be seen that while business has not been of the liveliest character, some activity has been developing, and the tone of the trade abroad is far from lugubrious. We shall be disappointed if these reports do not improve from month to month.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 6, 1893.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Railroad bonds have generally been firm, but the bulk of transactions have been in the "fancy" securities. There seems to be a strong effort on the part of some of the operators to push prices upward, but the advance is neither natural nor healthy, as there is no material change in the commercial situation. First reports of the fire in Virginia City tended to unsettle mining stocks and make the market uneasy, but late advices from San Francisco are reassuring, and put the losses at \$1,000,000, mainly falling there. The supply of money continues, and loans are made ranging from 3 to 5 per cent. on call. Commercial paper is comparatively unchanged, and the demand continues good. 60 to 90 day endorsed paper is quoted at $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ 4 month acceptances, 6 to 8 per cent.; good single name paper, $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{9}{8}$ per cent. Government bonds have been firm and sales aggregating well.

The gold market has been irregular, but has been marked by no special features. The price has declined some from figures quoted in our last, and has ranged from 116½ to 115.

The demand for foreign exchange has been somewhat stronger, and prices have been well maintained. Rates quoted for actual business are: \$179½ to \$179¾ for 60-day and \$185 to \$185¾ for sight. Commercial sterling \$4.75 to \$4.77 for long. Paris bankers, 5.23½ for 60-day and 5.19½ for sight.

THE PAPER TRADE.—There are no essential changes to note. Trade is quiet, and some dealers think that sales during the month just closed will aggregate less than for September. The demand for Book Papers is light, and the cheaper grades are mostly looked after. The publishing trade is dull, and even the largest houses are issuing a smaller number of books than usual. This is of course, shortens the demand for book papers, and mills are complaining of lack of orders. In Writing papers the demand is small, and the cheaper grades are taken. The production in this class of paper has been well up, and as a consequence many manufacturers and dealers find themselves pretty heavily stocked with goods. Manillas and Wrappings are in moderate demand, but as the dry goods and other trades using this class of papers is slackening off, it is fair to suppose that there will be a falling off in them at an early day. There is a better trade in Straw Wrapping, and sales have been

quite brisk. The stock on hand is, however, large, and production is steadily kept up; prices have not changed but are firm at quoted figures.

GENERAL TRADE.—The stationery and fancy goods trades, which ought to be at this time doing the cream business of the year, are but fairly busy, and the representatives of these trades are complaining of dull times; yet when any of them are cornered as to sales or profits as compared to those of last year, all admit that both are better. We are at a loss to see why people whose business is showing an average growth each quarter should complain and find fault because they are not selling such large individual bills as heretofore. It surely is a sign of a healthy state of trade when buyers are ordering in small lots and ordering often. This seeming dullness has kept domestic manufacturers from placing many new goods upon the market, and yet new goods of moderate price have met with a ready sale. Among the new goods are the Paragon Paper Weights, in nickel and gilt, and listed at \$10 and \$9.75. These are placed upon the market by Baker, Pratt & Co., who have also a very handsome paper weight in the shape of an old-fashioned hanging weight, which is called the Pound Weight, and is made with four rings of nickel running around it, with alternate strips of Russia leather, making a very pleasing appearance to the eye. These are priced at \$15 per dozen, usual discount. The same firm has also a new base for banker's inks, made of nickel, and for either one or two stands.

Porter & Bainbridge have a new design in cards, which are christened Autumn Leaves. Three styles are now ready, representing oak, maple, and chestnut leaves. They may be ordered in any quantity of cards manufactured by this house.

Robert Snider has his full line of New Year's Cards now ready, but, having mislaid our samples, we shall have to postpone description of them.

Andrew King & Co. have a few more desks of their own manufacture on hand, and purchasers depending on this house for supplies should order at once.

There is no Arnold's Fluids in casks in the city, although a plentiful supply is expected by every steamer.

A. & E. Wallace are the only parties in town who have a line of fancy goods in Scotch and rolie wool in stock, and they have a fine assortment. These goods are in the hands of Mr. Pratt, who has also a line of fancy goods, improved, if possible, over his usual stock.

Henry Levy & Son are busy opening up new importations of new Russia leather goods, embracing new and handsome styles of Ash Receivers, Inkstands and Cigar-Holders. Among the articles are a small lot of Jewel-Cases, Dressing-Cases, Odor-Cases and Calendars in Turkish wood. Also, an assortment of ladies' necessities, ranging from \$3.50 to \$15 per dozen. This house has also a line of Boynton & Alpine Baskets, made of silk and leather, being the most unique design ever imported into the market. Among the lot are to be seen a small assortment of furnished Wire Baskets, made of Russian reeds, a very odd but pleasing material, and which will be a favorite choice with the ladies. We understand that the Bouquet Presentation Album, imported by this house, has met with great success.

Prices of staple goods have not changed to note, although we believe prices are stiffening up a little.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	\$16 60.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	\$22 00
Square French Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.....	3 00

No. 6 size, 10 k.....	\$2 70
No. 8 size, 10 k.....	2 08
Envelopes.....	4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	\$1 10.
Second Class.....	20c @ 30c
Third Class.....	17c @ 20c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain..... \$5 75
Commercial Note.....	2 75
Octavo Note.....	2 15
Billet.....	2 30
Medium, 3 sheets.....	2 00
Medium, 4 sheets.....	1 75
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2 75

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2 35
Gold and Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8 50

TREASURY BLOTTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs., to the ream, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	23c.
Red Blotting, 17-22, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	18c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 14.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ream..... \$9 50
Plain, 16 x 20.....	40 00
Figured, 16 x 19.....	18 00
Burnished, 17-22, $\frac{1}{2}$ qnro.....	2 00
24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.	

Quarto Letter.....	Plain..... \$6 75
Commercial Note.....	3 75
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 35
Billet.....	2 30
28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.	

Quarto Letter.....	Plain..... \$8 15
Commercial Note.....	3 35
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 35
Billet.....	2 75
32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.60.	

Quarto Letter.....	Plain..... \$9 35
Commercial Note.....	4 55
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	4 80
Billet.....	3 00
WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE	

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	
Square Flap.....	\$5.00 \$4.50 \$4.00 \$3.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00 8.00 7.00 6.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

Name.....	Size.....	Weight.....	Price @ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....
Flat Cap.....	14 x 17	30c.	25c.
Folio.....	17 x 22	30c.	25c.
Demy.....	16 x 21	28	\$9.50 \$8.50
Medium.....	18 x 23	36	13.00 12.00
Medium.....	18 x 23	40	14.00 13.00
Royal.....	19 x 24	42	17.00 16.00
Super Royal.....	20 x 26	52	22.00 20.00
Elephant.....	22 x 28	68	30.00 28.00
Imperial.....	23 x 31	66	40.00 38.00
Columbian.....	23 x 34	80	40.00 35.00
Double Elephant.....	27 x 40	120	60.00 55.00
Any other size or weight at proportionate price.			

ROYAL FOLIO, IN REPP AND DOUBLE REPP, REPP

quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 30 x 24	
500 sheets.....	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	3 00
Royal Note.....	3 50
Commercial Note.....	5 00
Octavo.....	5 50
Envelopes to match 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.	

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.	
Cap, 14 x 17.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Quiro..... \$30c.
Demy, 15 x 20.....	30c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	30c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	30c.
Imperial, in rolls, 22 x 28.....	30c.

WHATMAN'S.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Quiro..... \$9.05
Demy, 15 x 20.....	10 75
Medium, 17 x 22.....	11 00
Royal, 19 x 24.....	14 00
Super-royal, 20 x 26.....	17 50
Imperial, 22 x 28.....	23 25
D. Elephant, 27 x 40.....	45 00
Elephant, in rolls, 22 x 28.....	23 25
Manilla, in rolls, 22 x 28.....	11

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	\$1 25
Demy, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	75

SAGER'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7 40
30 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.	
30 inch wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7 40
30 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

WHITE.	
Cap, 2 sheets.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz..... \$0 50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1 00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1 25
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1 65
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1 15

DAVID'S MUCILAGE.

Mucilage, Pins.....	\$ 6.00
Mucilage, Quarts.....	11.00
Mucilage, Gallon Jugs.....	42.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., m. cup and brush.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. do., do.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 2, 3 oz. do., do.....	3.00
Mucilage, No. 3, 5 oz. do., do.....	1.00
Mucilage, 8 oz. do., do.....	0.40
Mucilage, Hill Sickers, 3 oz. do., do.....	1.50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.....	

DOVELL'S MUCILAGE.

4-oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20.00
4-oz. flint glass, per gross.....	32.00
Pins, per doz.....	8.00
Quarts, per doz.....	14.00
For special discounts see our price list.	

LOMBARD'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	8.00
Gallon Jugs, assorted, etc., etc.....	30.00
On draught, 7 gal. doz.....	2.00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1 (51 Cards in Pack) 4 doz. packs.....	\$1.50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1.80
XX Bristol, 3.....	1.80
XX Bristol, 4.....	2.00
XX Bristol, 5.....	2.12
XX Bristol, 6.....	2.25
XX Bristol, 7.....	2.37
XX Bristol, 8.....	2.50
XX Bristol, 9.....	2.62
XX Bristol, 10.....	2.75
XX Bristol, 11.....	2.87
XX Bristol, 12.....	3.00
XX Bristol, 13.....	3.12
XX Bristol, 14.....	3.25
XX Bristol, 15.....	3.37
XX Bristol, 16.....	3.50
XX Bristol, 17.....	3.62
XX Bristol, 18.....	3.75
XX Bristol, 19.....	3.87
XX Bristol, 20.....	4.00
XX Bristol, 21.....	4.12
XX Bristol, 22.....	4.25
XX Bristol, 23.....	4.37
XX Bristol, 24.....	4.50
XX Bristol, 25.....	4.62
XX Bristol, 26.....	4.75
XX Bristol, 27.....	4.87
XX Bristol, 28.....	5.00
XX Bristol, 29.....	5.12
XX Bristol, 30.....	5.25
XX Bristol, 31.....	5.37
XX Bristol, 32.....	5.50
XX Bristol, 33.....	5.62
XX Bristol, 34.....	5.75
XX Bristol, 35.....	5.87
XX Bristol, 36.....	6.00
XX Bristol, 37.....	6.12
XX Bristol, 38.....	6.25
XX Bristol, 39.....	6.37
XX Bristol, 40.....	6.50
XX Bristol, 41.....	6.62
XX Bristol, 42.....	6.75
XX Bristol, 43.....	6.87
XX Bristol, 44.....	7.00
XX Bristol, 45.....	7.12
XX Bristol, 46.....	7.25
XX Bristol, 47.....	7.37
XX Bristol, 48.....	7.50
XX Bristol, 49.....	7.62
XX Bristol, 50.....	7.75
XX Bristol, 51.....	7.87
XX Bristol, 52.....	8.00
XX Bristol, 53.....	8.12
XX Bristol, 54.....	8.25
XX Bristol, 55.....	8.37
XX Bristol, 56.....	8.50
XX Bristol, 57.....	8.62
XX Bristol, 58.....	8.75
XX Bristol, 59.....	8.87
XX Bristol, 60.....	9.00
XX Bristol, 61.....	9.12
XX Bristol, 62.....	9.25
XX Bristol, 63.....	9.37
XX Bristol, 64.....	9.50
XX Bristol, 65.....	9.62
XX Bristol, 66.....	9.75
XX Bristol, 67.....	9.87
XX Bristol, 68.....	10.00
XX Bristol, 69.....	10.12
XX Bristol, 70.....	10.25
XX Bristol, 71.....	10.37
XX Bristol, 72.....	10.50
XX Bristol, 73.....	10.62
XX Bristol, 74.....	10.75
XX Bristol, 75.....	10.87
XX Bristol, 76.....	11.00
XX Bristol, 77.....	11.12
XX Bristol, 78.....	11.25
XX Bristol, 79.....	11.37
XX Bristol, 80.....	11.50
XX Bristol, 81.....	11.62
XX Bristol, 82.....	11.75
XX Bristol, 83.....	11.87
XX Bristol, 84.....	12.00
XX Bristol, 85.....	12.12
XX Bristol, 86.....	12.25
XX Bristol, 87.....	12.37
XX Bristol, 88.....	12.50
XX Bristol, 89.....	12.62
XX Bristol, 90.....	12.75
XX Bristol, 91.....	12.87
XX Bristol, 92.....	13.00
XX Bristol, 93.....	13.12
XX Bristol, 94.....	13.25
XX Bristol, 95.....	13.37
XX Bristol, 96.....	13.50
XX Bristol, 97.....	13.62
XX Bristol, 98.....	13.75
XX Bristol, 99.....	13.87
XX Bristol, 100.....	14.00
XX Bristol, 101.....	14.12
XX Bristol, 102.....	14.25
XX Bristol, 103.....	14.37
XX Bristol, 104.....	14.50
XX Bristol, 105.....	14.62
XX Bristol, 106.....	14.75
XX Bristol, 107.....	14.87
XX Bristol, 108.....	15.00
XX Bristol, 109.....	15.12
XX Bristol, 110.....	15.25
XX Bristol, 111.....	15.37
XX Bristol, 112.....	15.50
XX Bristol, 113.....	15.62
XX Bristol, 114.....	15.75
XX Bristol, 115.....	15.87
XX Bristol, 116.....	16.00
XX Bristol, 117.....	16.12
XX Bristol, 118.....	16.25
XX Bristol, 119.....	16.37
XX Bristol, 120.....	16.50
XX Bristol, 121.....	16.62
XX Bristol, 122.....	16.75
XX Bristol, 123.....	16.87
XX Bristol, 124.....	17.00
XX Bristol, 125.....	17.12
XX Bristol, 126.....	17.25
XX Bristol, 127.....	17.37
XX Bristol, 128.....	17.50
XX Bristol, 129.....	17.62
XX Bristol, 130.....	17.75
XX Bristol, 131.....	17.87
XX Bristol, 132.....	18.00
XX Bristol, 133.....	18.12
XX Bristol, 134.....	18.25
XX Bristol, 135.....	18.37
XX Bristol, 136.....	18.50
XX Bristol, 137.....	18.62
XX Bristol, 138.....	18.75
XX Bristol, 139.....	18.87
XX Bristol, 140.....	19.00
XX Bristol, 141.....	19.12
XX Bristol, 142.....	19.25
XX Bristol, 143.....	19.37
XX Bristol, 144.....	19.50
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XX Bristol, 146.....	19.75
XX Bristol, 147.....	19.87
XX Bristol, 148.....	20.00
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XX Bristol, 156.....	21.00
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XX Bristol, 300.....	39.00
XX Bristol, 301.....	39.12
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XX Bristol, 304.....	39.50
XX Bristol, 305.....	39.62
XX Bristol, 306.....	39.75
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XX Bristol, 308.....	40.00
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XX Bristol, 320.....	41.50
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XX Bristol, 322.....	41.75
XX Bristol, 323.....	41.87
XX Bristol, 324.....	42.00
XX Bristol, 325.....	42.12
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XX Bristol, 327.....	42.37
XX Bristol, 328.....	42.50
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XX Bristol, 332.....	43.00
XX Bristol, 333.....	43.12
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XX Bristol, 339.....	43.87
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XX Bristol, 362.....	46.75
XX Bristol, 363.....	46.87
XX Bristol, 364.....	47.00
XX Bristol, 365.....	47.12
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XX Bristol, 373.....	48.12
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XX Bristol, 385.....	49.62
XX Bristol, 386.....	49.75
XX Bristol, 387.....	49.87
XX Bristol, 388.....	50.00
XX Bristol, 389.....	50.12
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XX Bristol, 391.....	50.37
XX Bristol, 392.....	50.50
XX Bristol, 393.....	50.62
XX Bristol, 394.....	50.75
XX Bristol, 395.....	50.87
XX Bristol, 396.....	51.00
XX Bristol, 397.....	51.12
XX Bristol, 398.....	51.25
XX Bristol, 399.....	51.37
XX Bristol, 400.....	51.50
XX Bristol, 401.....	51.62
XX Bristol, 402.....	51.75
XX Bristol, 403.....	51.87
XX Bristol, 404.....	52.00
XX Bristol, 405.....	52.12
XX Bristol, 406.....	52.25
XX Bristol, 407.....	52.37
XX Bristol, 408.....	52.50
XX Bristol, 409.....	52.62

No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 675
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 950

Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. from 22.50 to 45.50

BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed \$3.00
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Bronzed 3.25
4 Inch Bronzed 3.50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Bronzed 3.75
Single Rack 2.75
Double Rack 3.75
Single Stand 3.50
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks 5.25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks 5.75
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks 4.00
No. 23 Double new 3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File 1.75
No. 9 Bill Files, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2.50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide 3.50
Chest Cancellers 4.50

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER. $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz.
Bill Holder, 7 x 9 \$27.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11 30.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 12 30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 14 33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 x 9, per doz. \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz. \$3.00. Ex. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz. \$4.50. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz. \$6.00.

EXTRA-A is made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.
Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BIONIZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights 4.00
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights 3.50
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters 3.25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters 3.50
Tin Paper Cutters 1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round	\$1.50	125
No. 2 Round	1.75	150
No. 3 Round	2.00	175
No. 4 Oval	2.00	175
No. 5 Oval	2.50	225
No. 6 Oval	3.00	300
No. 7 Oval	2.40	240
No. 8 Oval	2.50	250
No. 9 Oval	4.50	450
Dampening Boxes	5.50	
Dampening Bowls	5.00	
Dampening Towels	4.00	
Enamelled Tubes	6.75	
Dampening Tubes	4.00	
Chest Cancellers	4.50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 5, 4 and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Flat Inks 1.50
For 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Flat Inks 3.00
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand 1.50
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand 1.50
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand 1.50
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand 1.50
No. 3 Circular 2.25
No. 14 New French Pattern 2.75
No. 15 New French Pattern 2.75
No. 16 New French Pattern 2.75
No. 18 New French Pattern 2.75
No. 19 New French Pattern 4.50
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks 1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes 1.00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes 1.25
No. 3 Extra, paper boxes 1.25
No. 4 Slide with Brass Tube 1.68
No. 4 Hard 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 10 Circular 3.00
No. 10 Inkstands, new 1.50
No. 50 Wrought 1.00
Ink Wells 1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes 1.30
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes 1.85
Japanned steel, assorted sizes 4.00
Nickle, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.00
B Check Cutter 10.00
Iron Japanned 5.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side	Gilt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
Cap	\$7.00	\$7.50
Letter	6.00	6.50
Note	5.00	5.50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.		

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each \$3.00
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each 4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned \$3.00
10 x 12 Black Japanned 3.00
10 x 14 Black Japanned 10.00
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned 10.00
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned 11.00
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned 12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen \$1.50
Dile, double, with stand 6.00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.

POIRCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.
Small Plain or Fluted 6.00
Large Plain or Fluted 7.50
Water Wells 6.00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves \$5.00
9 x 11, 400 leaves 5.50
9 x 11, 700 leaves 17.00
9 x 11, 900 leaves 21.00
10 x 12, 300 leaves 15.00
10 x 12, 500 leaves 19.00
10 x 12, 700 leaves 23.75
10 x 12, 900 leaves 23.75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each \$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves 2.35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves 3.05
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves 1.90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves 2.60
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves 3.30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves 4.00
Trade discount.

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

Half bound, cloth sides.
Letter, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 300 pages \$1.40
Letter, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 500 pages 2.10
Letter, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 750 pages 3.20
Packet Post, 9 x 11, 500 pages 1.65
Commercial Post, 9 x 11, 500 pages 3.25
Commercial Post, 9 x 11, 750 pages 3.75
Commercial Post, 9 x 11, 1,000 pages 4.00
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages 1.40
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages 1.90
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages 3.30
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages 4.00
Cap. 10 x 14, 300 pages 2.15
Cap. 10 x 14, 500 pages 2.10
Cap. 10 x 14, 750 pages 4.00
Cap. 10 x 14, 1,000 pages 4.95

COPY BRUSHES.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. \$5.00
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 6.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 8.00
Trade discount.

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel \$5.00 to \$10.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel 7.00 to 9.00
To take 10 x 12 book wheel 9.00 to \$15.00

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Medium \$1.42
Large 2.00
Trade discount.

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11	250	For Letters	\$12.00
9 x 11	500	Letters	12.00
9 x 11	750	Letters	12.00
10 x 12	500	Letters	19.50
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9	250	Bath	10.44
9 x 13	250	Invoices	19.50
9 x 13	500	Invoices	19.50
9 x 15	250	Invoices	22.50
9 x 15	500	Bills Oblong	8.40
7 x 11	250	Bills Oblong	15.00
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	Manifests, &c.	32.00
11 x 15	250	Prices Current	15.00
11 x 15	250	Prices Current	15.00
6 x 9	250	Note Letters	10.20
9 x 11	250	For Letters	\$1.50
9 x 11	500	Letters	11.50
10 x 12	500	Letters	19.00
9 x 13	250	Invoices	19.00
9 x 13	500	Invoices	19.00

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000 \$1.00 to \$3.75
With strings, 1,000 30 to 50

GUM LABELS.

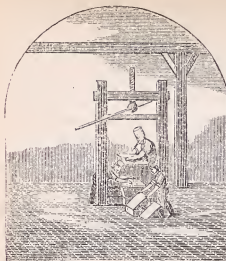
Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes . . . \$1.00

WEDDING STATIONERY.

WEDDING CARDS.
Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. per box . . . \$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross . . . 1.00
Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream 3.00
Yielding Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 3.00

ENGRAVING.

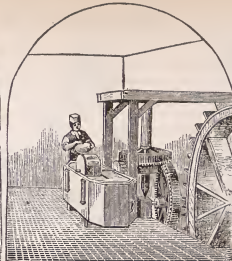
Monogram \$3.00 to \$10.00
Visiting Card Plate, 1 line 1.50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each . . . 1.00
Reception Plate, 1 line 1.00 to 15.00
Church Plate 2.50 to 12.00
Printing Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 3.00
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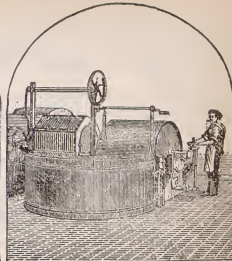
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BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

ANDREW'S MARQUETERIE BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS. WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$8 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

*An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any
in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and
richest designs.*

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

SISSON'S IMPROVED PATENT

File and Binder.

EVERY BINDER WARRANTED.

The only Perfect Insurance
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Used by more than half of the Agency Companies
in the Country, and with perfect satisfaction.

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BUGBEE & HALL,

Manufacturers,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office: No. 74 Duane Street,
GEO. A. OLNEY, Agent.

TRADE ENTERPRISE.

The Philadelphia correspondent of THE STATIONER has a valuable work in preparation, concerning which a leading Philadelphia paper says:

"We learn that Mr. Howard Challen has in preparation the 'Philadelphia Trade Directory,' for the Centennial year, designed to place every branch of business in this city engaged in manufacturing books, stationery and fancy goods before the book and stationery trade of the United States. In the preliminary chapter he will present historical and biographical sketches, together with statistics and general information of interest to the trade generally. In the classified department every firm engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture of books, stationery, or other articles sold by booksellers, stationers, and fancy goods dealers will be alphabetically arranged and classified; and in the advertising department the respective firms can fully designate their facilities to supply the trade.

"Mr. Challen originated the uniformity of trade lists of publishers now universally used in this country and in England, and was among the first to advocate the reform in prices and discounts adopted at the Put-in-Bay and Niagara Falls conventions, the good effects of which are now operating favorably on the book trade heretofore demoralized by the 'cut-throat' business.

"Mr. Challen's present enterprise deserves, and will no doubt receive, the cordial support of the trade of this city, as they will reap the advantage in proportion to their liberal patronage."

Mr. Challen intends at an early day to prepare a New York trade directory on a similar plan. His personal acquaintance with the trade and well-known push peculiarly adapt him to the work.

GENERAL NOTES.

Andrew Geyer has removed his office to 694 Broadway, Stationers' Exchange. All packages to his care must be delivered at that office.

Basil Kouroussine, a Russian writer of some celebrity, and who established the *Spark*, a satirical journal very similar to *Punch*, died recently.

The first volume has lately appeared, at St. Petersburg, of an illustrated periodical, published monthly, called *Drevnyaya i Novaya Rossiya*—"Old and New Russia."

It is rumored that J. G. Shaw & Co. have settled with their creditors. Their successors will be the J. G. Shaw Company, which will continue the business at the old stand, No. 536 Pearl street.

G. W. Carleton & Co. have a forthcoming sensation called "A Woman in the Case." The reputed writer is Bessie Turner, well known in connection with another sensation. For the title of a companion story let's suggest, *There's the Devil in it*.

The printers of Florence gave a banquet on the occasion of the Michael Angelo celebration. Several leading men of Florence attended, and it is interesting to note that the last descendant of Michael Angelo—Hector Buonarroti—was also present.

The American News Company is talking of

buying the old building on Chambers street formerly known as Burton's Theatre, and lately occupied by the United States courts and Government officers, with a view of erecting a large building adapted to the multifarious requirements of its large and growing business.

IN TOWN.

Mr. Waterman, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. Achley, Little Falls, N. Y.; C. W. Sears, Binghamton, N. Y.; Scott Glone, Louisville, Ky.; Geo. H. Hees, Oswego, N. Y.; S. W. Barrows, Hartford, Conn.; G. C. Waller, J. C. Waller & Co., Potsdam Junction, N. Y.; Mr. Spring, Spring & Knowles, Medina, N. Y.; J. D. Durgy, Canandaigua, N. Y.; William Grass, Hartford, Conn.

PERSONAL.

—L. L. Higgins, representing Baker, Pratt & Co., is about to get away on a trip—somewhere.

—William Graham, of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Co., was last heard of at Chicago.

—Charles Liebenroth has just returned from a ten weeks' trip through the West.

HASTENING AND RETARDING GERMINATION.—

It has been proved by practical experiments performed by Heckel, that the germination of seeds is hastened by iodine, more by bromine, more again by chlorin, and most of all by bromid of camphor. On the other hand, the alkaline borates and silicates retard germination, even when much diluted; strong solutions check germination, entirely, while arsenic and the soluble arseniates destroy the embryo in the seed.

BINDERS' RED RULING INK.—Take 1 ounce of Carmine and dissolve in one gallon of water, then add sal ammoniac to prevent precipitation.

BRISTOL BOARD.

White and Tinted.

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.

Having made tub-sized Bristol, my specialty for some time, I now offer it as possessing all the requisites for a first-class article. It is made from PURE STOCK only, and is especially commended for its firmness, purity and finish. Samples and prices sent to any address.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Factory of the Late Cornwell Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J.

Having made arrangements to continue the business lately carried on by the Cornwell Manufacturing Company, I desire to inform the trade that I am now prepared to furnish the Goods manufactured by it, in variety, and at LOWER Prices than any other "SUCCESSOR."

All orders should henceforward be addressed to

CHAS. S. PLUMMER,

55 Pennsylvania Ave., Newark, N. J.

N.B.—Jobbers will find it to their advantage to write and obtain my lowest Cash Prices before ordering elsewhere.

PARIOR GAMES.

The Great Spelling Game, LOGOMACHY; or, WAR OF WORDS; the most popular and best selling game in the market. Also, the jolly game WHAT O'CLOCK; or, OLD FATHER TIME. Retail price 50 cents. Send for price list and circulars. Copies by mail on receipt of price. Published by

F. A. WRIGHT, Cincinnati.

GEORGE H. REAY,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

STATIONERY

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

No. 77 JOHN STREET,

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JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

Manufacturing Opticians,

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NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Continuous Profile Paper,

Cross Section Paper.

DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS IN CASES AND SEPARATE.
ALSO, ALL OPTICAL GOODS.

Send 17 cents for Catalogue of Mathematical Instrument.

LORD HOUGHTON.

At the breakfast given to Lord Houghton by the Century Club, William Cullen Bryant, president of the club, proposed the health of the guest, who, in response, among other things, said:

"And this brings me to say to you one professional word respecting that art and nature of poetry that you have been kind enough to connect with my name. The greater portion of the verses I have written were that product of the lyrical period of youth which is by no means common among modern civilization. It exhibits itself sometimes in the strangest manner, without connection with other culture, or even the most common intellectual opportunities. Of this I happen to have given to the world a single instance in the volume I published of the poems of 'David Gray, a Scotch weaver-boy, who, without one advantage beyond the common education of his class, described all the nature within his ken in the highest poetic perfection, and passed away leaving a most pathetic record of a short life of imaginative sensibility. You can contrast this simple and wayside flower of a faculty with such rich and complete cultivation as it can assume in the efflorescence of Tennyson or Swinburne; but, in whatever form you find it, do not the less value the faculty itself. Permit me to say that in no condition of society can it be encouraged and fertilized more usefully than among ourselves. For not only will it bring with it calm and comfort amid all the super-abundant activities, ambitions, and confusions of daily life, but it has also the regulative power, teaching men to divide the sphere of the imagination from that of practical life, and thus obviating the dangers that so often arise from the want of this distinction. There is no better preservative than the exercise of the poetic faculty from religious hallucinations, from political delusions, and I would say even from financial extravagances. Therefore, through the whole vast range of this new world, be on the watch to look out for and to encourage this great gift to man. Do not be too hard with any imperfections or absence of refinement which may accompany its exhibition. Do not treat it too critically or with too much scholastic censure. Recognize also its value on another ground—the extension and perpetuation of our great common language—an interest not less dear to every one of us here present than to the future welfare of mankind:

"Beyond the vague Atlantic deep,
Far as the furthest prairies sweep,
Where mountain wastes the sense appal,
Where burns the radiant Western fall,
One duty lies on old and young—
With filial piety to guard,
As on its greenest native award.
The glory of the English tongue!

"That ample speech, that subtle speech,
Apt for the needs of all and each,
Strong to endure, yet prompt to bend,
Wherever human feelings tend—
Preserve its force, expand its powers,
And through the maze of civil life,
In letters, commerce—'e'en in strife,
Remember, it is yours and ours!"

The work on the East River Bridge thus far has cost \$5,800,000; it is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 more will have to be raised. This done, the bridge will probably be completed by July, 1879. The expenditure for labor and material averages about \$78,000 per month.

TAGS

DENNISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shipping and Merchandise Tags

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Gum Labels,
NOTARIAL AND LAWYERS' SEALS.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Phillips' Hook Tags,
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REDUCED PRICES. SEND FOR LISTS.

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202 BROADWAY, N. Y. 150 S. Clark St., Chicago.
19 Milk St., Boston. 169 Vine St., Cincinnati.
632 Chestnut St., Phila. 110 Pine St., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY
LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

BURNET'S SAMPLE BOOK.

The Best Scrap Book in the World.

Particularly Adapted for Exhibiting Fine Note Papers
and Envelopes.

SPECIALTIES OF THIS BOOK:

1. No guards used.
2. Opens perfectly flat.
3. Sections can be removed and replaced.

I am permitted to refer to

A. GEYER, Editor "Stationer."
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GEO. A. OLNEY, New York.
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GEO. H. REAY, New York.
B. & P. LAWRENCE, N. Y.

Robert Burnet,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

45 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.



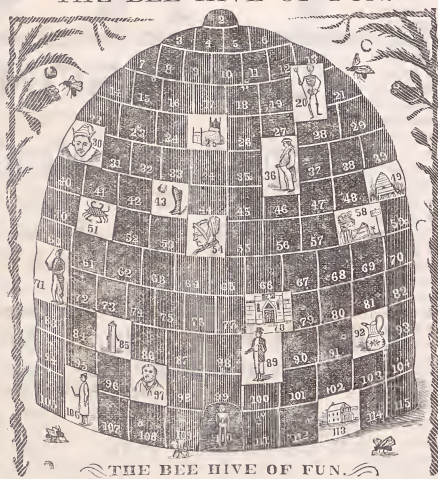
FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

New and Attractive Games for Two, Four, Six or Eight Persons.
THE BEE HIVE OF FUN:

Tilt & Tournament.
Stella.

Either of these popular home games on a handsome folding-board, with box of properties, directions, &c., complete. Price, \$2.

New Game of Authors 50 Cts.
Game of Courtship and Marriage..... 50 "
Game of Familiar Quotations..... 50 "
Great Truths by Great Authors..... 50 "
Game of Great Events 50 "
Shakespearean Game... 50 "
Stratford Game of Characters & Quotations, and the Stratford Solitaire—Two games in one box..... 50 "
Game of Natural History—By Mrs. Abbey A. Tenney, consisting of Fifty Illustrated cards..... 50 "
Protean Cards; or, Box of one hundred games—With a new and enlarged Book of Directions, containing many improvements and Novelties... \$1.00
These are all issued on a superior quality of cardboard, with tinted backs, which are not surpassed by any on the market. Send for complete circulars.



THE BEE HIVE OF FUN.

Crispino.
Chancery.

Either of these popular home games on a handsome folding-board, with box of properties, directions, &c., complete. Price, \$2.

New Game of Authors 50 Cts.
Game of Courtship and Marriage..... 50 "
Game of Familiar Quotations..... 50 "
Great Truths by Great Authors..... 50 "
Game of Great Events 50 "
Shakespearean Game... 50 "
Stratford Game of Characters & Quotations, and the Stratford Solitaire—Two games in one box..... 50 "
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624, 626 and 628 Market St., Philadelphia.



G. K. COOKE & CO., 92 Chamber Street.

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INDIA RUBBER STAMPS

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BETWEEN JOHN AND FULTON STREETS,

OLD TIME TYPE SPECIMEN BOOKS.

Wealthy British book collectors have, of late given attention to type specimen books bearing on the history of English printing. Strange to tell, not a few of the earlier specimen type sheets omit the name of the founder who issued them, and that of the printer for whom they may have been specially prepared. The most ancient specimen book, with a name, was issued at Nuremberg in 1616, by George Leopold Fuhrmann, and bears the formidable title of "Typorum et Characterum officinae Chalcographice;" in English, "a representation of the types and characters in the printing-office of Fuhrmann." The founts represented embrace six sizes of black letters, ten of roman and italic, two Greek, four music, and initials and ornaments. In 1688, the printing-office in the Vatican, at Rome, issued a specimen volume, edited by Cardinal Barberino. It is printed on very coarse paper, and contains specimens of the Samaritan and Rabbinical alphabets. "Proofs of Types, cast by the widow of John Adam's Son and Abraham Ette," in Amsterdam, was issued in 1700. It contains samples of eighteen founts, of roman and italic, from double pica to nonpareil. A specimen book of one of the famous Elzevirs was published at Leyden in 1713. It is a sale catalogue of his celebrated printing-office, the impress of the types of which are still so dear to the hearts and purses of all lovers of choicely printed books. The famous printing-office was disposed of on account of the death of Abraham Elzevir, who was the last of the family of great printers. After them the art improved more rapidly, books of all kinds became more numerous, and their reader sale cheapened them considerably. Type specimen volumes became numerous, and some of the modern volumes of this class, though prepared and circulated for purely business purposes, contain so many beautiful specimens of typography as to make them well worthy of careful preservation. A century hence, the type specimen books of our day, now so carelessly tumbled about in the bustle and hurry of business, will be treasured as typographical pearls of great price by book collectors; and those that are scarcest will be dearest.

BRONZING CAST IRON.—A new method of bronzing cast iron, recently introduced in Paris, consists in simply having the articles first scoured, and then coppered by dipping them into a bath of melted chlorid and fluclid or copper and cryolite, to which chlorid of barium is added. This renders the copper so thoroughly adherent to the iron that if an accident happens the cast iron will sometimes scale off with the copper. It is said, moreover, that the deposit of copper is perfectly even, not thicker on salient parts than in hollows or under cuttings. Mention is made of a number of huge statues having been covered with copper by this method, and among other works, two bulls, larger than nature, presenting each a surface of at least 132 square feet, and on vases, candelabra, and decorative castings of every kind—all with invariable success—and the copper deposited on the iron is never less than one-tenth of an inch in thickness. It is stated that the cost of these works is not more than doubled by this valuable application, and the copper, when carefully treated by an expert bronzer, presents an appearance very little inferior to genuine bronze. This process is also claimed to be peculiarly adapted to the tinning of copper or cast iron vessels, while the coating of tin may be of any desirable thickness.

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PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 168,570. Game Boards.—Watson F. Lamb, Wilbraham, Mass., assignor to himself and James B. Atwood.

The game board, having the cash and merchandise tables upon which the throws are made, and the duplicate sets of subdivisions headed, respectively, with different titles of accounts.

No. 168,591. Type-Setting Machines.—David B. Thompson, Hartford, Conn., assignor to the Farnham Type-Setter Manufacturing Company, same place.

The type-carriers receive their letters from inclined ways, and, when swung sidewise by touching the keys, carry one letter at a time into the tubes, which conduct them to the galley.

No. 168,626. Playing Cards.—A. Dougherty, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1. A playing card, the face of which consists of the usual figure or spots, together with a miniature representation of the card itself, arranged at the upper left hand corner.

2. A triplicate playing card, the face of which consists of the usual figure or spots, and two miniature representations of the said figure or spots, arranged at diagonally opposite corners.

No. 168,632. Stereoscopes.—Wm. H. Lewis, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

No. 168,673. Inkstand Basca.—L. Rosenfeld, New York, N. Y.

A base or tablet to which is attached adjustable clamps, secured to the base by a screw from beneath, and which hold the inkstand tightly in place.

No. 168,715. Ledger Rests.—Fredk. O'Le Buck, Clearfield, Pa.

A ledger or book rest consisting of a block provided with steps or shoulders.

No. 168,736. Book-Stitching Machines.—L. Goddu, Winchester, Mass., assignor, by testate assignment, to H. Barnard, New York city.

While the book is clamped it is punctured by the awls, and the wire being fed over the mandrel is formed into a staple, driven into the book, and clutched.

No. 168,796. Pocket Blank Books.—Andrew V. S. Smith, Washington, D. C.

A check book in the cover of a blank book, and separated from the latter by a flap.

No. 168,850. Erasable Tablet Holders.—Danl. M. Somers, New York, N. Y., assignor to Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J.

The tablets or blocks of erasable material may be projected from or withdrawn into the tube or case by means of a reciprocating block, or combined block and tube, to which they are attached. An actuating thumb-piece passes down through a longitudinal slot in the outer tube, to connect with the reciprocating block, or with the erasable material directly.

No. 168,898. Type-Writing Machines.—R. M. J. Hansen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The key-board is pivoted, the free end resting on the pivoted frame supporting the paper-carrying device, said frame being supported by a spring. Depressing a key makes the impression on the paper over the anvil, and also depresses the paper-carrying frame, while the pawl or the base of the machine operates the ratchet, which drives a spur-wheel gearing with the sector, and moves the paper the space of one letter. An indicator is provided, and when the line is full the pawls are released. The paper-carrying sector falls by its own weight, and in so doing one of the spokes on the feed-wheel strikes a projecting arm, and feeds the paper the space of one line.

No. 168,916. Calendars.—Charles Z. O'Neill, Boston, Mass.

The tongues of the calendar sheets are inserted through suitable slots in the stiff frame or metal clip.

No. 168,963. Paper-Trimming Machine.—D. T. Broughton, Parkersburg, W. Va.

No. 169,012. Pen and Pencil Cases.—William A. Ludden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A tube within the case, enclosing the screw tube, and extending to the top of the case, terminating as a collar, by which the inclosing tube and screw-tube are revolved to project or retract the pencil, regardless of the extension tube.

RE-ISSUES.

No. 6,704. Plating Devices.—Wm. Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to George H. Wooster. Patent No. 168,355, dated November 1, 1870.

Ree-plating is procured by two independent plating knives, arranged to work one against the other, combined with operating mechanism. The knives, placed one over the other, are attached to arms which are at right angles to the direction of the feed.

No. 6,706. Copy Slips for Teaching Penmanship.—Campbell Allen, Albany, N. Y. Patent No. 164,192, dated March 23, 1875.

The copy is painted or depicted upon a transparent material, and framed to raise it slightly. It is used to place over the imitation copy of the pupil, for comparison with the original copy slip.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,740. Calendar.—James L. Blythe, St. Louis,



Mo.—Application filed May 26, 1875. Term of patent 7 years.

No. 8,746. Toy Money Box.—John Murray and John A. C. J. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.—Application filed September 30, 1875. Term of patent 3½ years.

No. 8,716. Inkstands.—Charles M. Jenekes, New York, N. Y., assignor to Bloomfield Brown.—Application filed September 27, 1875. Term of patent 3½ years.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 3,050. Writing Paper.—Massachusetts Paper Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass. Application filed September 1, 1875.

Words "Century Mills, with a female figure in a sitting posture, representing the Goddess of Liberty, and the figures representing the years '1776' and '1876'."

CARDINAL GRIMANI'S BREVIARY,

In St. Mark's library at Venice, is thus described by Anne Brewster: Those delicious decorations and miniatures are worth many days' study. You see in them the charming types of those slender, graceful women that the painters preceding Titian loved to paint. Not so robust as the Assumption Virgin nor so voluptuous and superb as the Veronese St. Catharine and Venizias, but chaste, pure young forms, as delicate as flowers, fit to be holy mothers and heavenly brides. I have held the breviary in my hand and admired the exquisite beauty and workmanship of the binding. The foundation is crimson velvet, with ornaments of chiseled silver gilt. There is a broad, rich silver border running around each cover. In the center cover is a highly ornamented medallion, with a silver bas-relief portrait of the cardinal, and on the other is a portrait of his father, the Doge, each with an inscription. In each corner is a finely worked silver boss; between these bosses, at the top, is an inscription on a silver plate; below the medallions, at the bottom, are the arms of the cardinal and the Doge; one is surrounded with a ducal cap, the other with the cardinal's hat, all in silver. It is a superb and beautiful work. The book has 830 leaves. The parchment is extremely fine, and polished on each side. As it has no frontispiece, it is supposed by some that it has lost some leaves. It begins with a calendario or almanac, which has twenty-four exquisitely painted miniatures. Then follow the lessons, the psalms and the rubric proper to Advent. It has some notable variations from the common breviary. Then come sixty-eight miniatures that represent subjects from the Bible and the lives of the saints. After these are eighteen miniatures, devoted to the lives of minor saints. Altogether there are 110 of these exquisite miniatures. Each page of the breviary is ornamented with a rich frieze, which is illuminated with perfect harmony of colors and the most marvelous variety. There are arabesques, gilt, silver and rainbow colored. There are flowers and fruits, birds and beasts, fish, snails and insects, beautiful little angels and lovely children, with butterflies and grotesque monsters; also landscapes, gardens, architecture, sculpture, vases, medallions, jewels, gems, everything represented. Not two pages are alike. The work is remarkable, not only for rich coloring, but for the delicacy of finish, exquisite execution, freshness of the designs, natural expressions, costumes and an inexhaustible variety of figures.

Richard Worthington & Co., booksellers and publishers, 750 Broadway, have stopped payment. The liabilities of the house are said to be large, and are principally due to Montreal parties.

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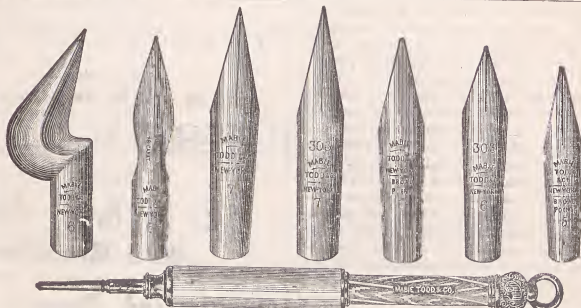
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ENGLISH TRADE.

The London *Stationer and Fancy Trades' Register* of October 6, in reviewing the condition of the English trade, says:

The great business of the past month has been pleasure in the welcome shape of holiday making, and we are glad to chronicle the very praiseworthy and noteworthy fact that many old-established houses in the trades we represent still adhere to the good custom of giving to each and every hand engaged on their staff a fortnight's vacation with the usual pay in advance. Stationers, fancy traders, printers, and the rest of us, as a body, are hardly worked, and, though the following result is not the motive for the considerate kindness displayed by the heads of the firms to which we allude, the recruited strength and consequent increased energy of those employed by them will thoroughly repay the very timely and acceptable generosity displayed.

For even a dull time the few weeks just passed have been unusually quiet; but, lament it as we may, this state of things is by no means hard to reconcile. The whole of the late autumn, winter, and spring witnessed a most favorable run of business, and, extremes being "ever neighbors," a temporary lull must at times be expected after a certainly somewhat long course of prosperity. This applies more particularly to the printing and its attendant trades, a few large firms having had to limit their hands.

Of things absolutely novel there is nothing generally to speak of, a few ivory tablets, necklets, and other "small gear," all old friends with fresh faces, new fashions in the sense of their being old ones revived, alone making up September's category.

The fancy jewelry trade has been, unfortunately, most seriously affected by the recent failures, but as a set off against this grievous obstacle to commercial health, the gilt and plated lines have been active both at home and abroad. And, speaking of the export business, we may safely congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the fancy trades have, as a whole, been thoroughly prosperous with regard to the Canadian and various colonial markets.

The Berlin wool trade has been steady if somewhat unduly quiet; but as with the other branches of industry with which we are connected, the future is full of hope.

The condition of the paper trade has been, as an exception to the rule, really encouraging for the season of the year, notwithstanding the fact that there is plenty of room for an advance in prices. Orders for nearly all kinds have been plentiful, and the steady demand of August has been so augmented as to make the mills full of work. The prices of materials have not increased, and there are symptoms of a tendency downwards. Where dispositions have been to undersell, failure and suspension of business have been the result, prices not ruling high enough to justify reduction. Paucity of business of all descriptions will in all probability be brisk for some time to come.

Abroad and in the colonies trade, as with us, has been slow, though the importers have been accumulating stock in anticipation of an extensive trade very shortly to come. As at home, should no untoward event occur to mar the present confident rosy look out, all our trades tend surely towards good prices and quick sales. In the absence, like ourselves, of novelties, sanguine anticipations are entertained respecting the quick and large sale of goods of all sorts of a standard character. Credit is better than it has been for years, and, if short payments rule the roast, the commercial banquet is pretty well certain to be alike generally acceptable and successful.

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PERFORATED SLATE FRAMES.



The *only* way to make a slate *noiseless* is to cover the *entire frame* with cloth or listing, so that it will deaden the sound when the slate comes in contact with the desk. The fastening of a piece of rubber to the corners of the frame protects that *particular part*, but it does not prevent the *sides and edges* of the frame from making a noise or scratching the desk.

The PERFORATED SLATE FRAME is so arranged—by having a groove that encircles the entire frame, and holes bored at convenient distances apart—that a cheap covering of any refuse cloth can be used and put on the frame by the child in a few moments. The slate can be *retailed at the same price* as the ordinary D slate, the List Price being the same, and the discount not much less. It is *cheaper* than any rubber corner slate in the market by *fully sixty per cent.*, and accomplishes what it is intended for.

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CIRCULAR.—To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labor is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use. Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer of Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our city in their manufacture. We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S PENS from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect Gold Pen ever made.

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J. E. Williams, Pres. Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
G. S. Coe, Pres. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardsley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of N. America.
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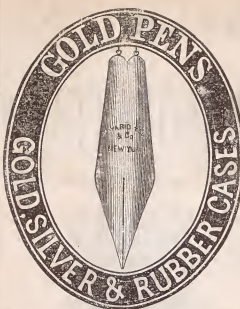
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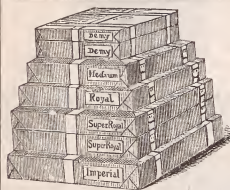
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: NOVEMBER 23, 1875.

NO. 59.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, November 2, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The early cuckoos of the Christmas annual tribe are now beginning to put in an appearance. From what I can gather, nothing very striking is likely to catch attention on account of its peculiar novelty or enthralling interest, unless, indeed, it be the annual that will be published by Weldon & Co. for the authors of "Jon Duan," "The Coming K—," &c. Messrs. Weldon's circular notifying the fact gives, instead of a title, a number of cabalistic signs, which will doubtless have the desired effect and stimulate the public appetite for that kind of genteel sedition which has proved so attractive of late years. "Faust & Pisto" is the title of Beeton's Christmas Annual. Unless it is very different from last year's, it is not likely to prove a very serious rival to Messrs. Weldon's protégé. Last year's Beeton's Annual was both dull and decent, which cannot conscientiously be said of the rival publication. The annual of *Once a Week* will be written, as in former years, by Mr. G. Manville Fenn. *Bow Bells* ought to be very readable, as it has secured the services of some of the best writers of light literature. It will be entitled "Seven Frozen Sailors." Mr. B. L. Farjeon, a clever writer, has been retained for *Timely's* Christmas story, "An Island Pearl." "From the Far North" is the title of *St. James'* Christmas Annual, and among others H. Kingsley, Mortimer Collins, and Walter Thornbury will contribute stories. "Streaked with Gold" is the fascinating title of the annual of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. "Tom Hood's Comic Annual" is a good shilling's worth of nonsense. These are some of the most noteworthy. Some writers have given expression to feelings of delight that the goody Christmas tales, à la Dickens, so redolent of roast beef and sentiment, will in all probability this year be conspicuous by their absence. There might be some reason for this congratulation did we find that the substituted literature was an improvement upon the former, but this, indeed, is very questionable. In fact, any one, although but slightly acquainted with the literature of to-day, cannot but feel that some influence other than that of pure, unadulterated selfishness would be vastly

beneficial. There was a time when we in England fondly imagined that the English press was comparatively free from personalities, and that they were to be looked for among the extravagancies of "primeval forest" editors the other side of the water. But it is questionable whether America can compete with the mother country in such a rising school of vituperators as are now the ornaments of the English press. Liar, cad, bankrupt, snob, and swindler are common forms of address between rival literary gentlemen, and those not merely the conductors of low class journals, but of high-priced, well-printed newspapers.

Great good may often be done at the expense of a little well-applied thought. The proprietors of *Little Folks*, a children's paper circulating largely here, have offered prizes among their subscribers for the best dressed dolls, with the understanding that all dolls sent to them are, after exhibition, to be given to the sick children in our London hospitals.

Apocryphos of toys, Dean & Son have just brought out a little model crane, which they sell for 3s. 6d. It is just one of those toys that boys delight in; is strongly made and well finished, and will lift a weight of six pounds. The same firm has taken advantage of Captain Boyton's channel trip to manufacture a miniature effigy of the renowned swimmer. This toy cannot fail to please the youngsters, as it can be made to do almost anything in the water that its young proprietor may desire. It is sold at 1s.

The well-known firm of Charles Goodall & Son has issued its prospectus of Christmas games, all of them more or less amusing, but too numerous to catalogue. They are published at the uniform price of 1s. One, entitled the Game of Nursery Nonsense, is well adapted for Christmas parties. Without being a great strain on the mental faculties of the players, it is sufficiently susceptible of skillful playing to make the game very amusing. A little specimen of color-printing issued by the same firm is worthy of a word of praise. It is a miniature calendar containing the usual information; the cover is a gem in its way, representing four characteristic figures of the season. It bears the appropriate title of "Time's Footsteps."

A new game of skill has just been patented, called the "Targetier." A target is pierced with a series of holes radiating from one in the center. These holes are fitted with mouthpieces of different colors, and with nets at the back to catch the balls aimed by the players. The scores are made according to the position of the holes, the highest being the center one.

An improved chess and draught board has just been introduced. It has a recess in each

square to receive the men, so as to prevent their position being accidentally shifted. Sliding covers or tapes may be drawn across the men to fix them in position when a game is left unfinished.

An improvement in kaleidoscopes has been patented. It has a polarizing or analyzing eye-piece that can be rotated, and objects of silente, &c., are placed in the cell at the opposite end, through which light reflected at a suitable angle is admitted.

W. H. Willis & Sons have projected an improved safety envelope. Its novelty consists in the addition of a projecting gummed piece of the inner side which will overlap so that when the envelope is opened the enclosure cannot be obtained until the inner adhering flap is torn away.

The European Rubber Company, Limited, has patented certain improvements in the treatment of vulcanite by which various colored effects can be obtained, resembling marble, granite, and other stone in appearance.

Mr. Loder, of Southampton Row, has just brought before the public a simple but at the same time most useful discovery. He has introduced sheets of carefully prepared perforated brown paper as a substitute for blankets. These are sold at very moderate prices, and are said to be a complete success by those who have tried them. The idea is well worthy the attention of your readers, as doubtless a good sale might be effected, especially in poor neighborhoods. The invention is protected in England.

Among some elegant trifles which recently came under my notice were samples of parasols. By an ingenious arrangement the handles are made to contain a powder puff and a small mirror, a combination of attractions, which, however, were equalled by some walking-canes in which the handles are made to contain a pair of opera-glasses.

"La Duchesse" is the name given to a double stud, attached together by a strip of metal about an inch long, slightly curved. These are used for fastening the large, sailor-like collars so much affected by the ladies. An improvement has just been patented in the manufacture of shirt and collar studs. The stud is formed in two parts, and is connected by means of a fastening somewhat similar to a necklace snap.

A company has been formed to take over the business of Virtue & Co., the world-renowned publishers. A capital of £300,000, in £100 shares, was eagerly subscribed to by employees and others connected with the firm, so that the outside public had no chance of investing. Messrs. Virtue have long been famous for the excellency of their publications and the spirit and vigor with which they have con-

ducted a very extensive business. As publishers of the *Art Journal*, they have made their name a household word, and very many publications of superior artistic skill owe their existence to Virtue & Co.'s liberality and enterprise. A second edition of Shakespeare which they are now publishing is estimated to cost nearly £30,000.

Coddington & Kingsley, the English patentees of the "Universal" platen machine, have dissolved partnership. Henceforward the agency will be continued by Robert Coddington.

Literary men are sometimes recognized even in England. J. Mure, ex-editor of the *Edinburgh Courier*, has just received a government appointment in the Inland Revenue Office.

After a connection extending over fifty years, M. H. Gill has retired from the superintendence of the Dublin University Press.

I hear that Dr. Appleton, of the *Academy*, is now in America beating up customers for that excellent review.

Alderman and author sounds paradoxical, does it not? yet, from what I hear, our Lord Mayor-elect, Mr. Alderman Cotton, is an occasional contributor to the papers. He is a man of education, which, according to the *World*, the present occupier of the civic chair is not. In referring to him recently, an elegant writer in that journal describes him as an *h—less* being.

Speaking of Aldermen reminds me that G. S. Nottage, the publisher, has just been elected an Alderman of the city of London.

The Government Stationery Office has accepted McCorquodale & Co.'s tender for the official forms, &c., required by the Inland Revenue Office. This will necessitate a very large addition to McCorquodale's already numerous staff. It may be fresh in the recollection of your readers that it is only recently that this firm lost the gigantic contract of the Great Western Railway through a fraud.

W. H. Bonnewell, late proprietor of the Marr Type Foundry, has just purchased another house in Fleet street. This may seem like chronicling very small beer to you, but I understand that this makes the ninth house purchased by Mr. Bonnewell in that "Tom Tiddler's ground." Folks do say that he intends purchasing all that side of the way—i. e., the northern.

There is little alteration in the business outlook since I wrote you last. Trade continues quiet, but hopes are entertained that as the season advances things will improve. This is more especially the case in the stationery trade. An advice from Liverpool just to hand says that the printing trade there is improving, although but slowly, and many of the masters have conceded the advance asked for by the trade society. ***

PHILADELPHIA JOURNALISM.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the *Stationer*:

A summary of the journals published in the City of Brotherly Love may be interesting to your readers, especially as indicating their general or special character. Of the one hundred and forty periodicals published here, twenty are issued daily. The *Public Ledger* has the largest circulation, and while like its competitor, the *Public Record*, it is mainly local, its money articles and editorials are deemed among the most reliable and interest-

ing published in this country. The *Times* has made its mark by its unsparing attack on the rings and corruptions, which exist in our municipality, and the spiciness of its editorials, while free from malice, make it the most readable paper published in this city. It has a large circulation in New York and in all adjoining States. The *Press* has always maintained a high reputation for its literary criticisms. The *North American and United States Gazette*, of which I spoke in a previous number, represents our mercantile and commercial class with ability. The *Inquirer* is a general newspaper, lacking somewhat in force and character, but giving a larger amount of reading for two cents than any other paper here, and having in consequence a very extensive circulation. The *City Item* is full of news and gossip, and its editor, Colonel Fitzgerald, and his five sons (all boys) are unwearied in their efforts to make it a readable paper. The *Sunday Item* claims the largest circulation of any paper of its kind published here. These comprise the leading morning papers published in English, and the *Democrat*, *Freie Presse*, *Volksblatt*, and *Abend-Post* in German.

Among the evening papers may be mentioned the *Bulletin* and *Telegraph* of about equal circulation and influence, and the *Day*, *Chronicle*, *Express*, *Herald*, *Star*, and *Programme*, each having their respective merits and corresponding sale.

The sixty weekly papers represent varied interests. The *Commercial List* is the leading mercantile, the *Saturday Night* and *Saturday Evening Post* literary, and the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, German Reformed and Catholics have each a respectable organ. For our Sunday reading the *Dispatch*, *Mercury*, *Item*, *Republic*, *Press*, *Times*, *Transcript* and *Tribune* serve up literary morsels specially adapted to Sunday sinners and weak kneed saints.

Among our monthlies *Lippincott's* and the *Penn Monthly* are the best, although *Godey's*, *Peterson's* and *Arthur's* enjoy larger circulations. The law is well represented by the *Law Register*, *Legal Intelligencer*, *Legal Gazette* and *Notes of Cases*, and medicine by the *Journal of Medical Science*, *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, *Medical Times*, *Journal of Homeopathic Materia Medica*, *Journal of Pharmacy*; science by the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* and the *Iron World*; mechanics by the *Carriage Monthly*; agriculture and horticulture by the *Practical Farmer*, *Gardener's Monthly*, and as all farmers are interested in poultry, I may add the *Fancier's Journal*. Photography has the *Philadelphia Photographer*, and printing the *Printers' Circular*, *Typographic Advertiser*, *American Journalist*, and the *Proof Sheet*. The latter deserves more than a passing remark on account of the originality and genius of its editor.

I have purposely omitted naming journals, not on account of their merits warranting, but because I only propose speaking of those representing ideas without intending any puffing. In my next I will notice in detail some of our leading daily and weekly papers, as well as some points of interest to the stationery trade connected with the Centennial Exhibition.

H. C.

QUERIES.

To the Editor of the *Stationer*:

CINCINNATI, November 18.

Your comments on the late Book Fair showed so much sound sense—an article sadly lacking

in the management of the Fairs—that perhaps a query or two in regard to the coming successful Book Fair might not be amiss.

Would it be an impertinence to ask, Why is it that the trade consider it necessary to pension the handsome manager of the past two Book Fairs and give him a liberal commission on all the purchases made there? Cannot the trade make its own arrangements for the Fair, or is it because the manager is so much better acquainted with the dealers of the country than any publisher that his indorsement is necessary?

Do not publishers know those to whom they wish to sell well enough, and can they not carry on their sales exactly as they would in their own counting-rooms?

A Book Fair at which all the publishers would be represented (the arrangements being made by the committee appointed by the A. B. T. Association, charging each publisher represented a quota of the expense), and at which every publisher would offer his own publications in his own way, at his own risk, and at such discounts as he might see proper to offer, would be a success; first, because it would bring the dealers of the country together with a guarantee that their purchases could be made under the most favorable auspices; second, because publishers could afford to offer their most liberal terms, unburdened by large commissions, and with a chance of anticipating some of their orders before the regular opening of trade.

If publishers conduct their business for eleven months in the year, can they not safely be trusted with the management of their sales during the Fair without the advice of the "ancient mariner" of the trade?

Yours,

A JOBBER.

GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE SALES.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the *Stationer*:

Some years ago a few of the leading manufacturers of envelopes made an effort to overthrow the contract for the Government stamped envelopes because it interfered with the sales of the legitimate trade, the Government at that time selling, as near as I can recollect, about eighty millions a year, and expecting to sell fully one hundred millions this year, taking, of course, that amount from the sales of the booksellers, stationers, printers, and other dealers throughout the country.

Now, the remedy for this state of affairs lies with the trade themselves, and that is to refuse in future to buy from any manufacturer who will bid for the Government contract, which is awarded every four years. It was only a few days ago that one of my heaviest consumers showed me a package of samples sent to him by mail from the contractor, with a list of prices and a request urging him to buy the Government stamped envelopes. Let the trade put a stop to this by refusing to buy from any manufacturer who will in future bid for this contract. Yours, A STATIONER.

ENGLISH STATIONERY.—There is nothing noteworthy to report so far as the paper trade is concerned. For all kinds of paper a steady demand has prevailed, and prices are maintained. The wholesale stationery trade, which has lately experienced a quiet time, is now looking up again, and the approach of Christmas is exerting a distinctly favorable influence on its fancy branches.—*British Trade Journal*.

THREATENED SCARCITY OF PLUMBAGO.

Plumbago, which has many special uses in the arts, has become, during the last fifteen years, a very important article of import into this country. The greater part of that consumed in the United States is drawn from the island of Ceylon, and as showing its increasing value for manufacturing and other purposes, we may mention the fact that the exports of that country have risen from 82,000 cwt. in 1871 to 169,000 in 1873. Last year, owing to a growing scarcity of the supply, they declined to 137,000 cwt. The shipping season begins October 1, and from that date last year to the 1st of October instant, there had been shipped from Ceylon to the United States, 29,893 cwt., against 37,768 last year. The total export of the island this year has been only 90,651 cwt., and as the article was scarce, it is probable that the total amount supplied during the next twelve months will not much exceed the shipments of 1871. Unless, therefore, the consumers of plumbago are well stocked from former importations, it is probable that an increased consumptive demand will cause a scarcity. This possibility gives interest and importance to any facts looking to the development of new sources of supply.

Some months ago we called attention to the statements made in the Mexican papers concerning extensive deposits of plumbago discovered at Zimapan. We have lately read a letter from the owner of these mines to a prominent firm in this country, which confirms the early reports; but while these Mexican mines may be all that is claimed, the freight, on their product is too high to the places of shipment to admit of its finding a profitable market here in competition with East Indian plumbago, and their development will have to await the presence of better facilities for carrying it to the coast.

From England we have recent and important advices, giving promise of a revival of plumbago mining in that country. A large quantity of plumbago has been discovered in the ancient and once celebrated Barrow Vale mines, and operations were at once undertaken for the extraction of the mineral and its preparation for market. The plumbago is found in these mines in great masses, but although they have been worked since the early part of the seventeenth century, operations have been confined to the driving of tunnels into the hill, without any attempt to reach the deposits lying upon either side. The lessees of the mine are confident of a large and sustained production, and are about to erect large works near at hand for the manufacture of lead pencils. As this plumbago is of especially fine quality, it will probably be absorbed in the manufacture of pencils and for use in the arts; it is probable that, until the Mexican deposits are rendered available by the opening of new routes of overland transportation, we shall be compelled to rely for the ordinary grades chiefly upon the failing production of Ceylon. There is plenty of low grade plumbago to be had, and probably some of this can be utilized in case of a scarcity of Ceylon. In this country we have an abundant supply, but much of it is of inferior quality. A large lump of plumbago, of exceptionally good quality, however, was lately sent us from a newly opened mine in Connecticut, and we have no doubt, that, in case of scarcity, much of the demand for Ceylon could be filled from domestic sources, if proper facilities for working it were provided.—*Iron Age.*

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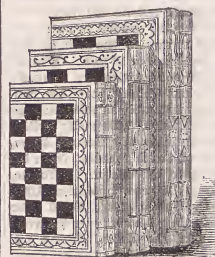
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CHINA MATTING.

For hundreds of years mats made of native grass have been used for beds by the lower classes in China. These mats have also from time immemorial been made of a uniform length of two yards, and matting in the sense in which we use the term was a thing unknown in China. Half a century ago, some shrewd Yankee supercargo conceived the idea that the goods could be utilized for floor coverings. He at first attempted to induce the natives to weave them in lengths suitable for the purpose, but all his efforts proved futile. They had made them in their own style for hundreds of years, and what was good enough, they argued, for the contemporaries of Confucius, was good enough for the degenerate people of that period. At last he hit upon the plan of joining twenty of these two-yard lengths in one piece, and shipped a quantity to the United States. It met with immediate favor, and from that day the trade in China mattings has steadily increased in extent and importance. Subsequently, another determined effort was made by the agent of a prominent importer to have the matter woven in forty-yard lengths. The business had by that time become of too great importance to the merchants of the Flowery Kingdom to admit of the discourtesy of a direct refusal; but celestial stubbornness managed to gain its point by the stratagem of making the price so high that it could no longer be imported: a piece which, made in the ordinary way, cost forty cents a yard, being now raised to seventy cents. The attempt was therefore abandoned, and, with the exception of a few pieces, none has ever since been manufactured except by joining twenty of the two-yard mats. It must not be inferred, however, that the shippers, who as a rule are men of great intelligence, were wholly responsible for this state of affairs, as they frankly acknowledged their inability to induce the weavers to change their accustomed mode of work. With this as a starting point, it is easy to see how the trade grew up. The mats being made in various parts of the country—we are speaking now of the common white and red grades—it became a separate branch of the business to collect and bring them to Canton, where they are joined together in the shape in which they reach this market. The fancy mattings are all made in Canton. The assorting, splicing, and baling is therefore done in the packhouses of the great hong, or trading firms. These firms, as a rule, consist of several members, each of whom takes charge of some one department of the business—silks, teas, fire-crackers, fans, or mattings. Of dealers in mattings, the best known in our day are Insiack, Choeysoon, Manhing, Ayoake, and Yutching. Fow Toong is a family name of the Choeysoons, and is used to designate certain brands of their goods. Luenoon also is a member of the house of Insiack, and affixes his name to some of the goods shipped by this hong. Years ago, Gowqua matting was the rage. Mr. Gowqua was an old and famous trader, who had won a great reputation, until every first-class retailer in the United States gradually came to think that if he bought this brand he was sure of having stock which would satisfy his customers. As Gowqua became old, and left his business more and more to his partners, the reputation of the goods declined. At his death most of his best weavers went to Insiack and Choeysoon. Yutching, who was a partner in the firm of Gowqua,

kept a few, and for a time traded on the former reputation of the house, but soon found himself upon a level with his competitors. The terms Golden Fleece, Golden Lion, Golden Dragon, &c., are merely trade-marks belonging to the houses in the United States which import the goods. The Chinese characters upon the outside of the bales are marks, numbers, shipping directions, &c., placed there by the foremen for the convenience of the porters, &c., who do not understand English. This ignorance of English sometimes produces ludicrous results, as when a workman, stenciling a brand or the mark of an importing house, puts it on upside down or reverses the letters.

Two kinds of grass or straw are used in the manufacture of these mats; one grown in the salt creeks near the shore, the other in the interior, where artificial irrigation is necessary. Of the former is made what is known as Toon-Coon of the other Lin tan. What is known as true Lin tan will retain its greenness for years, while ordinary Canton mattings will bleach and fade with age. The process of manufacture is curious, if only from the fact that it is conducted to-day in the same rude manner as when it first began. On either side of the loom stands a weaver, and on top sits a boy, who may be said to act as a jacquard, his business being to manage the harness according to the pattern desired. Beside each weaver is a tank, in which the grass is soaking in water. The harness being lifted, the first weaver, with a long bamboo tip armed at the end with a hook fishes out of the tank a piece of grass and passes it, as if his pole were a shuttle, across the warp. It is caught by the hook of the other weaver, drawn through, and fastened on either side. The process is repeated by the weavers alternately until the piece is finished, when the loom is reset and the operation goes on again. Several requisites are needed for good matting. The straw should be of uniform size and color, should have a good enamel, and, moreover, should not be too coarse. In fact, mattings might be graded, in a measure by the number of straws to the inch, as carpets are said to be 10 pair or 13 pair. Of something over 100,000 rolls which are annually shipped from various Chinese ports, the summation is approximately as follows: Australia and New Zealand, 8,000 rolls; British Isles, 3,500; the Continent, 500; Buenos Ayres, 2,600; west coast of South America, from 500 to 1,500, according to the season; California, which has a large Chinese population, 6,500; other parts of the United States, 85,000. For the ten years preceding the civil war the average consumption of the United States was about 40,000 rolls yearly; during the ten years since it has been about 85,000; the two years following the panic, however, falling off considerably from this. Conducted as it at present is by many importers, the business can hardly be called a legitimate one. As in the Malaga fruit trade, dealers apparently are satisfied if they make a profit one season in six. Usually, goods are shipped without the slightest regard to the condition of the markets or the state of the general trade. Vessels having been contracted for, they must be loaded, and when all the teas, &c., are on board the order is given to fill up with mattings. A quick trip and reasonably bare market result in a profit; any other condition of affairs is certain to lead to a handsome loss, the goods being thrown into the auction-room and forced upon an unwilling market.—*Journal of Applied Science.*

PRIMITIVE EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.

The simplicity of structure of the Egyptian language prevented the development of anything like style. Composition consisted of little more than placing independent sentences side by side. To draw out a sequence of thought, or state a metaphysical argument, was impossible. The total want of flexibility in their instrument rendered the writers who wielded it incapable of ever rising to epic elevation; but it was not so ill-adapted for lyric utterance, in which it could forcibly express a certain intensity, and it could also lend itself a certain grim humor. Indeed, the definiteness of Egyptian society, and the rigid conceptions embodied in its art, were not, after all, incompatible with some elasticity of imagination. The same papyrus which illustrates the campaign of the cats and rats contains other pictures displaying no small sense of fun. A fox is overthrown and laid upon his back by a troop of geese. A bird laboriously climbs a ladder to visit a hippopotamus who resides in a tree; and four animals are engaged in a musical performance, the quartet consisting of a donkey playing the harp, a lion sweeping the lyre, an ape fingering a double pipe, and a crocodile, seated on his tail, striking a guitar slung around his neck. These animals, and many others, occur again and again in the fables of Æsop, whose origin, like that of the well-known Irish bull, pronounced by Horace Walpole to be the best he ever heard—namely, the story of the man who said, "I would have been a very handsome man, but they changed me in my cradle"—can be traced apparently to the banks of the Nile. There too, does the fairy tale for the first time appear, with all its machinery complete; the childless king to whom a son is at last granted; the destiny pronounced over the cradle of the babe by the seven Hathors who attended like fairy godmothers at the birth of children; the doom that he should die either by a crocodile, a serpent, or a dog; the seclusion by which his father endeavored to secure the young prince's safety; his escape, when he reaches manhood, to see the world; the adventure by which he wins his bride—a princess shut up in a tower by her father, with the declaration that whoever should scale the window of his daughter's chamber should receive her to wife; the stratagems by which the royal pair endeavor to elude the fate which overhangs the prince—do we not recognize them all with a touch of surprise that they should be as old as the classic days of the Thothmeses and Ramesses, and, indeed, how much older we cannot tell? Happy are they in their youth; they know not what is before them; could they only see their future, might they not feel a little weary at having to play the same part so long and so often? The tale of "The Doomed Prince," however, is not the only maechren of this period that has come down to us. The British museum, so rich in papyri, contains also the "Story of the Two Brothers," composed by Anna for the young King Sethi II., grandson of Ramesses the Great. The strong moral element in this story is an interesting manifestation of the growing vigor of moral and religious ideas to which the hymns and prayers of this period bear such remarkable witness. When the younger brother flees from the elder, whose wrath is excited against him by a false accusation, he appeals for aid to Horus, the sun god of the two horizons. "My good lord, it is thou who distinguishest wrong from right." The

cry of injured innocence is heard at once, and the god responds by suddenly creating a river full of crocodiles between the elder brother and his intended victim, and this effectually bars all pursuit. In the end, of course, persecuted virtue is vindicated, as the Egyptian notions of justice required. This tale was originally designed for the entertainment and instruction of royalty, but the ability to read was by no means confined either to the professional scribes, or to the king and the great functionaries of state. The thousands and thousands of tablets which are covered with hieroglyphic character, from the costly funeral monument to the simple stone which the poor man laid upon his grave, the numerous inscriptions in which the deceased addresses himself to the passer-by, plainly show that education was not the monopoly of the priestly class, but was very widely diffused. On this head, indeed, a remark of the Athenian stranger who felt such admiration for the wise foresight which he supposed to guide Egyptian arts may be worth quoting: "All freemen," he says, at a latter stage in the same dialogue of the "Laws," "should learn as much of these various disciplines as every child in Egypt is taught when he learns his alphabet. In that country systems of calculation have actually been invented for the use of children, which they learn as a pleasure and amusement. They have to distribute apples and garlands, adapting the same number either to a larger or a less number of persons. Another mode of amusing them is by taking vessels of gold and brass and silver and the like and mingling them, or distributing without mingling; and in this way, in the management of a household, they make people more useful to themselves and more wide awake; and again, in measurements of things which have length and breadth and depth they free us from that ludicrous and disgraceful ignorance of all these things which is natural to man." The young student, however, on passing out of what Baken-Khonsu described as "the condition of an intelligent child," required something more than this flowery discipline. He was conducted through a regular mathematical training, and of the treatises employed for this purpose a papyrus in the British museum may serve as an example. It is itself not older than the twentieth dynasty at the outside; but it only professes to be a copy of a work then in existence, and we may assume therefore with much probability that it represents the textbooks in geometry employed in the fourteenth dynasty. It contains a variety of propositions by which the areas of a square, a triangle, an irregular four-sided figure and a circle may be determined. It then advances to the method of finding the solid contents of a pyramid of given base and altitude; and it concludes with what must be regarded perhaps as the first historic attempt to solve the most venerable paradox in the world, namely, the squaring of the circle.

HOT GLASS A CONDUCTOR OF ELECTRICITY.—Mr. Whitehorn, of London, has discovered that glass, although a non-conductor at ordinary temperatures, becomes a good conductor at a red heat, even at 212° Fahr. it conducts some electricity; at 330° it conducts six times better, while at 570° it conducts forty times better than at 330°. This is as might be expected; melted glass must be about as good a conductor as melted ice is, while dry cold ice is as good a non-conductor as cold glass.

Mottoes on Perforated Card Board.

NOTICE.—We beg to announce to the Trade that, having enlarged our Manufacturing Facilities, we are enabled to fill all orders promptly, and shall keep a full line of all the following designs constantly on hand, which we will sell on the most favorable terms.

The most Elegant and Original Designs, and the largest assortment of various sizes in the market, comprising **130** different designs.

Style No. 1.

ON FULL SHEETS. Size, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
LORD'S PRAYER. White. LORD'S PRAYER. Dark Ground.

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ON HALF SHEETS. Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Sixty-four Designs.

Style No. 3.

SHADED MOTTOES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SUBJECTS.

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PRINTED ON BOARD MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THESE DESIGNS.
Size, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14 inches. Twenty-one Designs.

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ALL NEW EMBLEMATIC DESIGNS.
Size, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Twenty-eight Designs.

BOOK MARKS IN ALL SIZES.

The Parlor Kaleidoscope.

The Parlor Air Pistol.

NEW AND INGENUOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MECHANICAL MONEY BANKS,

The Revolving Clown.

The Old Oaken Bucket.

The Elephant.

Early orders for the above are solicited from the Trade.

We are constantly getting up new designs in this line, and keep the VERY BEST AND FULLEST ASSORTMENT in the market.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO.,

121 Duane Street, N. Y.

THE HOPE PERFORATING COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Perforated Card Board in the following Sizes:

No. 1 Fine,
No. 2 Medium,
No. 3 Coarse,
No. 4 Medium Coarse,
No. 5 Extra Coarse.

We are now prepared to supply the above lines in any quantity, on favorable terms, and should be pleased to furnish samples and prices.

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SOLE AGENTS,

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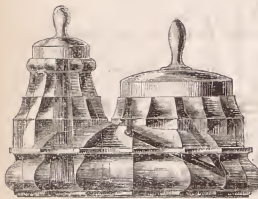


TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

WOOLF'S WIPING BAR MUCILAGE CUP.

This improvement was noted some time ago in *THE STATIONER*, but the article now offered to the trade differs from that previously



noticed. Quinan & Frost have just completed an alteration in the cup by lengthening and deepening the brush and water cup, making the article complete for use and handsomer in appearance. There is no change in price list or discounts.

A NEW GAME TABLE.

N. W. Moulton, 2,350 Third avenue, has patented a game table, which for variety and originality of design is superior. It is more properly an elegant article of furniture than a trade novelty; yet, cost and character considered, it would well become stationery and fancy goods dealers to add a small line of these tables to their stock for holiday trade. The table is arranged as an ordinary card table, with the addition of inlaid chess or checker board, and cribbage board. It is arranged for backgammon, and by a simple movement of levers on the under side, a rim or frame of metal, nickel-plated, is raised to form a board for this game. At the corners are revolving indices or card-counters. The table is supplied with draws, fitted with compartments containing chess, checkers, dice and cups, cards, and dominoes. As an article of furniture it is graceful and elegant, being made of fine woods, handsomely inlaid. Its convenience is admirable, and its general arrangement affords the means of gratifying a diversity of tastes.

LEDGER REST.

This invention is a device for supporting one of the covers of a ledger or other large book, and consists of a block provided with a number of steps or shoulders, one of which may be placed under one of the covers of a book, in order to support it so as to hold the pages on a level with those above the other cover. Around the sides of the block are steps or shoulders formed by cutting pieces from the block if the material will admit, or formed in a mold if the block is cast or moulded. These steps or shoulders are of any suitable height, corresponding as near as possible to the various heights which are required. The block thus formed is something like a pyramid, the apex serving for lifting or handling it. It is a neat, cheap, and convenient article for the purpose for which it is intended. It may be hand-

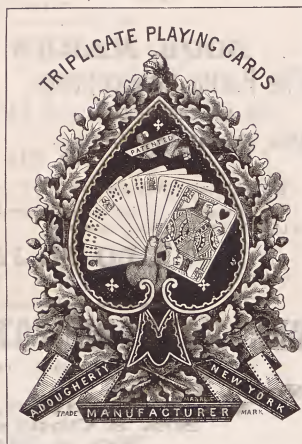
somely made and ornamental in appearance, and when sufficiently heavy will serve as a paper weight. Frederick O'L. Buck, Clearfield, Pa., is the inventor and patentee.

ROUND PLAYING CARDS.

The Globe Manufacturing Company, 68 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., is offering to the trade circular playing cards, three inches in diameter, the advantages of which are that the value and suit of every card are shown on the margin. The numbers and insignia of the court cards show the value, and the color the suit, spades being black; clubs, green; hearts, red, and diamonds, yellow. In following color the player follows suit. These cards can be held overlapping each other, so that only the number or head of each card can be seen and every card known. Price, \$9 per dozen, list.

TRIPPLICATE PLAYING CARDS.

The cut represents the new Triplicate Playing Card, manufactured by Andrew Dougherty, 76, 78 & 80 Centre street. The advantage of these cards is that when held in the hand



they may be made to overlap and cover each other to such an extent as to expose only the miniature card, which, while visible to the holder, cannot be distinguished by his opponent or any one not holding the cards. When, however, a card is thrown upon the table, all the players may detect the character as usual, by the larger or ordinary figure on the face. A trial of these cards will render any further recommendation unnecessary.

DOTTING PENS.—An ingenious little apparatus for assisting in mechanical drawing, has been patented by its inventor, E. O. Richter, a watchmaker in Chemnitz, Saxony. In machine drawing, projections and the like, the drawing of dotted, half dotted, or stroke lines is a mechanical task, the wearisomeness of which this apparatus is designed to relieve. An upright plate, sliding on the paper, has on its lower edge a toothed wheel catching in a bent lever which carries the pen point. A spring keeps the pen close to the paper. The

wheel is kept in position by an adjustable plate. Wheels of various patterns can be used for producing a mixture of dots and strokes, the length and variations of which correspond to the indentations on the circumference of the wheel.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 169,125. Postage Stamps.—Chas. F. Steel, New York, N. Y.

A postage or revenue stamp formed wholly of water-leaf or other soft and absorbent paper, provided on the back with a filling coating of starch or analogous material, and a superposed coating of the ordinary gum.

No. 169,160. Game Counters.—David Fay and R. Hermann Pelm, Peoria, Ill.

No. 169,186. Photograph-Albums.—Charles D. Mosher, Chicago, Ill.

No. 169,215. Type-Casting and Setting Machines.—Charles S. Westcott, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor to the Westcott's Type-Setting Company, New York, N. Y.

By touching appropriate keys, one for each letter, a matrix-frame is shifted so that the matrix for a letter is thrown into the path of a matrix-carrier. The carrier lifts the matrix and carries it forward to complete the mold, adjusting the size of the mold at the same time, to give the letter a proper body. The bottom of the mold is closed by a shield on the end of the matrix-carrier, said shield bearing a rib, which forms the bottom mold of the type. The force-pump throws a jet of hot metal into the mold, and a valve immediately closes the aperture, so that there is no sprue. The matrix is then withdrawn, and the type delivered to dressing-knives, finished, and set up.

No. 169,216. Type-Casting and Setting Machines.—Charles S. Westcott, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor to the Westcott's Type-Setting Company, New York, N. Y.

The machine has a key and matrix for each letter. On touching the proper keys, one of the frames, carrying matrices, is shifted into the path of the matrix-carrier. The key is locked as soon as it has moved far enough to start the frame, and all subsequent movement is automatic. No other key can move until the cylinder has made a revolution, which completes a type. If no key is touched, the machine casts and sets up a space for each revolution of the cylinder. As the matrix-frame is shifted, the matrix-carrier comes forward in its groove, takes a matrix, and carries it forward to complete the mold. A sliding plate in the mold is forced back by a projection at the side of the matrix, and the mold thus opened to the proper distance for casting a proper body for the letter presented. The mold matrix, and injection nozzle are then firmly clamped, and a jet of metal thrown from the foot of the mold through it into the matrix, so that the face of the type is first cast. The matrix is then drawn sidewise from the mold until it clears the letter, when it is taken back and hung up in its frame by the carrier. A hook then enters the mold, which opens for the purpose, and draws the type out, face forward, upon a way or track, along which it is propelled by a pusher between planes, which dress it up, and it is finally deposited on a galley, face outward. A follower presses the letters sidewise along the galley, and a bell on the end of the slug is struck by a tap-pen when the line is complete.

No. 169,235. Embossing Machines.—Samuel Rogers, New York, N. Y., assignor to Louis Dryfoos, same place.

The combination for the production of imitation quilting of the conical embossing-rolls, the one an engraved metal arranged to be heated, the other having an exterior of paper, or its equivalent for the purpose, impressed with the reverse of the pattern on the metallic roll, the two being constructed, supported, adjustably held together, and arranged to be revolved positively in unison.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,755. Inkstands.—Samuel J. Van Stuvoren, Philadelphia, Pa.—Application filed July 14, 1875. Term of patent 3½ years.

No. 8,763. Cover of Autograph-Album.—Willy Wallach, New York, N. Y.—Application filed August 3, 1875. Term of patent 3½ years.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 3,687. Lead-Pencils.—George Huns, New York, N. Y.—Application filed September 25, 1875.

"In the center of the design is a circle within which is a star. Upon the opposite sides of and at a little distance from the central star are two stars, which slide between the placed between the points of two pairs of acute-angled pointers, which radiate from the said central star. In connection with this design is used the word 'Polar.'"

No. 3,691. Writing and Copying Inks.—Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston, Mass.—Application filed September 9, 1875.

"A word 'Irving,' and the cut or representation of Washington Irving."

HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**Writing Desks.**A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
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*Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.***SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.**

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JOSEPH SHADLER.

CAPE DIAMONDS.

Information from the diamond fields of South Africa is to the effect that mining operations have of late been fairly successful, although the stones cost a great deal more to obtain than they did in the early days of the fields, when they could be got close to the surface. It is calculated that there is little short of £30,000 invested in machinery for working the Kimberly mine. The Du Toits Pan mine is surrounded by washing-machines, and some beautiful stones have been recently taken out. But the river diggings, we learn, are almost abandoned, although the few remaining parties working there occasionally hit upon some of the very finest stones. These are few and far between, however, and the competition for river stones is so keen amongst buyers that they frequently realize more at the fields than when shipped to the European markets.

The following notes on Cape diamonds were read by Professor Tennant before the Geological Section at the last meeting of the British Association:

The first diamond was found in March, 1867, and on examining its physical character, it was pronounced by Dr. Atherstone to be genuine. When this stone was received in London it created a good deal of interest and also of suspicion, some persons having asserted that it was brought forward for mercenary purposes; letters even appeared in the public papers implying that it was impossible it could have been found near Cape Town.

The late Mr. Mawe, who wrote on diamonds, and described their mode of occurrence in his "Travels in Brazil" (London, 1812), often spoke of the probability of their existence in South Africa, and said that if people only knew them in the natural state he felt confident that they would be found.

The number and quality of diamonds from the Cape are equal to those from the Brazil, which have chiefly supplied Europe during the last eighty years. About ten per cent. of the Cape diamonds may be taken as those of the first quality, fifteen per cent. of the second, twenty per cent. of the third; the remainder, under the name of bort, are employed for cutting diamonds, and for the numerous applications to which this valuable substance is applied on the part of the glazier, the engineer for drilling rocks, the lapidary, and others. Many diamonds contain specks and cavities; these are placed in the hands of skilled workmen who are acquainted with the cleavage, and by careful manipulation they often get out portions of the first quality for making small "brilliants," "roses" and "tables."

The cutting and polishing of diamonds was carried on in London with great success 300 years ago; after this it was carried on chiefly in Holland. Attempts have been made to re-establish the trade in this country. In 1874 the Turners' Company offered prizes in the form of medals and the freedom of the city of London. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has supplemented this by the addition of money prizes, and has offered to contribute the further sum of £50 for prizes in the year 1876.

It is estimated that the value of the diamonds found at the Cape from March, 1867, to the present time exceeds twelve millions of pounds sterling.—*British Trade Journal*.

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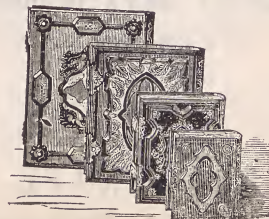
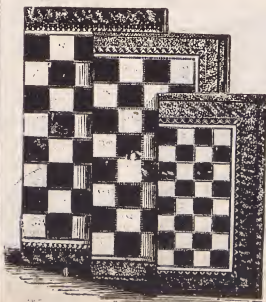
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ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.
Goods shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



BOXWOOD.

A want of the present day is a good substitute for box in wood engraving. The demand is large and the supply limited, and much restricted to certain localities in Europe and Turkey. There are very many close-grained, slow-growing, colored and tough light woods that might be experimentalized on, and if not entire substitutes for wood for fine cut engravings, they would serve for rougher work. In Brazil boxwood is replaced by a wood called gummarin, and there would doubtless be others equally good. In the *Art Journal* for 1864 I published an article "On the Hard Woods of Commerce," suitable for wood engraving, which was republished in my "Technologist," vol. 4, page 49. Last year, 2,052 tons of boxwood were exported from Poti, valued at £30,502. The export of boxwood from Poti becomes annually less in quantity and inferior in quality. The forests of Mingrelia in the Caucasian range are almost exhausted; old forests, long abandoned, are now explored in search of trees that may have escaped the notice of former proprietors, and wood that was by them rejected is now brought forward and eagerly purchased at high prices for England. The export of this valuable wood is prohibited from Abkassia and all government forests in the Caucasus, and unless a relaxation of this stringent measure is obtained, the trade must soon dwindle away. On account of its fine grain and durable nature, boxwood has become almost indispensable in every branch of textile manufacture; it is also to the use of this wood by English artists that the superiority of their designs on wood, and wood engravings, must in a great measure be attributed. In consequence of the present scarcity and high price of this rare wood, many substitutes have been resorted to by manufacturers, but hitherto no wood, metal, or composition has been discovered that possesses the requisite qualities. During 1874 1,300 tons of boxwood, cut on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, in Persian territory, were shipped from thence in small vessels so Astracan, at the mouth of the Volga, thence via Tzaritsin to the Don, and down that river to Rostoff, for shipment to England.—F. L. S. in *Journal of Applied Science*.

JAPANESE DAMASCENED METAL PLATES.

Professor Lielegg gives some details of the method by which these plates are manufactured. From thirty to forty thin sheets of gold, silver, copper, and different alloys are placed one upon another in a certain order, and yielded together by the edges, so that the whole forms a single thick plate. By the aid of awls of different forms, conical or pyramidal, the plate is then pierced with holes the sides of which appear, in consequence of the difference in the colors of the sheets, formed of circles, triangles, squares, or hexagons. The plate is then submitted alternately to hammering and rolling until it becomes very fine, and the holes have completely disappeared. The concentric figures are thus stretched, at the same time that their parallelism is preserved; and the result is almost an innumerable quantity of straight, broken, and oblique lines, which do not cross one another, and are distinguished by a variety of colors—a variety which can be still further increased by steeping in certain acids.—*Journal of Applied Science*.

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White and Tinted.

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.

Having made two-sized Bristol, my specialty for some time, I now offer it as possessing all the requisites for a first-class article. It is made from PURE STOCK only, and is especially commended for its firmness, purity and finish. Samples and prices sent to any address.

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A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

TRADE GOSSIP.

B. W. Hale, bookseller and stationer at Hanover, N. H., has sold out.

J. C. Y. Cornwall has patented a number of pleasing designs for Centennial New Year cards. The trade will be supplied by Porter & Bainbridge.

Porter & Bainbridge have issued a new price list of their card stock and fine stationery, which may be regarded as indispensable to the trade throughout the country.

The Esterbrook Pen Company has been awarded the contract for supplying the New York public schools with pens for the coming year. The estimated quantity is 50,000 gross.

Carter, Dinsmore & Co. are now ready to receive orders for their calendar for 1876. People who want to avail themselves of the front for their own business cards should order at once.

M. A. Shugg, 164 William street, has made several reductions in list price of his "Juvenile Classics." These works are just suited to the "wee ones," and are beautifully printed in oil colors.

George S. Weeks, 304 Fourth avenue, has issued part 1 of "Songs of Joy and Comfort," and the Christmas Annual No. 1 for 1875, containing six new carols expressly for Christmas festivals.

Koch, Sons & Co. have received a sample album from their manufactory at Berlin. It has a "double back action," and is a novelty in its way. It is bound in blue velvet, handsomely trimmed with nickel.

W. H. Bingham employs twenty hands at Williamette, Conn., in a three-story shop, 25x75 feet, making paper boxes. He turns out 3,000 "spool" thread boxes a day when busy. He has been eight years in the business.

H. K. W. Hall, of Boston, has made a statement of his affairs to his creditors. His liabilities are \$44,000, assets about \$11,000. He offers to pay 25 per cent., which has been accepted by the majority of creditors, and, no doubt, he will be able to fully settle up on that basis.

R. E. Bennett no longer represents R. B. Dovell's Son, and his place has been supplied by John Dovell, who is at present on a Western trip for the house. It is understood that there is some disarrangement in collections. The trade will please be governed accordingly.

The addition of the card known as No. 18 Triplicate Playing Cards, convex corners, \$72 per gross, to Andrew Dougherty's list, and the reputation of his goods for quality and artistic design, make the cards of this manufacturer still more desirable for the trade.

The Massachusetts Paper Company has just been formed in Springfield by E. Cline and R. C. Newell, who has for some time been bookkeeper for the Bay State Paper Company. The new concern will occupy half of the Main street store soon to be vacated by the Bay State Company.

Wilson Brothers, 61 & 53 Maiden Lane, have sole control of the "Royal Dutch Paperies" in this market, under a written contract with Laroche-Joubert & Co., the manufacturers. These papers are of varied and appropriate styles for ordinary or mourning purposes, and

are handsomely put up in boxes which add grace and convenience to their use. The same firm has the "Royal Princess" juvenile paperie just ready, and there is no reason why it should not be largely patronized by the class of custom for which it is proposed. The agents find these goods in favorite request, and although taxed to fill the orders which pour in upon them, are ready to meet the demand.

It is suggested that a law should be passed to protect honest merchants and trades people. They cannot compete against houses that start with the intention of failing and making money thereby. Some of the prominent retail houses in the stationery trade have been discussing this question among themselves, and are, it is said, nearly ready to move in the matter.

The writing paper manufacturers met at Springfield on November 17, nearly thirty of the trade being present, representing over two-thirds of the writing paper production of the country. The association consulted over measures to relieve the present dulness of trade. William Whiting was appointed chairman of a committee of seven to recommend action.

Yohn & Porter's book store at Indianapolis, judging from local report, is one of the finest bibliothecal repositories in the West. They have over four hundred and fifty catalogues of books, through which they are able to give very complete information of nearly every book that has been published. The enterprise and industry of this firm is said to have brought it well-earned success.

The Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Conn., established ten years ago, is now employing in all departments 900 hands. The company can produce 1,300,000 envelopes per day, stamped and plain. The factory in which this business is done is 130x50 feet and six stories high, with steam power. It has also the same amount of room on Ford street for its regular business in envelopes, ruled and flat papers, box papers, &c. Of box papers, which are known as "paperies," it makes a large assortment, having from twenty-five to thirty different lines, in this department 4,000 boxes per day being made. It is constantly getting out new designs, and its goods are sold in all parts of the country. The firm uses all the modern appliances in the shape of machinery.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, South Adams, Mass., is going to send to the Centennial a ream of each style and size of its ledger paper. The company is making two and one-half tons of it every day—on full time it can make four and one-half tons—and the sales this year will amount to \$4,000,000. About 200 hands are employed who earn \$5,000 a month. A trimmer that will cut a sheet 56 inches long, the largest machine of the kind in the world, has been lately ordered. The other day, 37 cases of paper, weighing about 300 pounds each, were shipped to San Francisco. The company imports most of its stock from France. The sizing with which the paper is stiffened is made in the same mill with the paper; South American buffalo hides are stripped of their hair and then soaked, and the gluten extracted.

The writing-paper manufacturers of the country, in the biggest convention they have yet held, have decided upon a policy of inactivity for five weeks. About three-quarters of the writing-paper mills of the country were

represented at Springfield November 18. All agreed that some radical action was necessary to improve their business, most of the manufacturers having run at a loss for several months, and it was finally decided that, if those not present would unite in the movement, all the makers of writing-paper in the country would shut down their mills entirely for five weeks, beginning at the middle of December. A committee was appointed to confer with those not present, and it is almost a certainty that the movement will be carried out. It is hoped that this will enable the mills to work off their surplus stock and raise prices to living rates, while the month's notice will enable them to work down their stocks of raw material, and also give the hands time to prepare somewhat for their term of leisure. The association adjourned to meet at the call of a committee in January or February, and will hereafter hold quarterly meetings, their adjournments hitherto having been to no definite date.—*Springfield Republican*.

Cutter, Tower & Co., stationers, 117 Devonshire street, Boston, are reported failed. A meeting of the creditors was held November 9. The liabilities of the firm are placed at about \$180,000, bills payable figuring as some \$116,000, and indorsements at some \$64,000. The nominal assets are figured at about \$138,000, the stock estimated at cost figuring as \$75,000, and bills receivable as \$40,000, the balance being made up of cash, sundries, and indorsed notes which the firm have taken up. The estimated cash value of the assets is \$74,000, the stock figuring as \$40,000, and bills receivable as \$30,000. The suspension was made to protect the merchants' creditors whom the firm was ready and able to pay. No proposition was made by the firm, but two members of the house thought they could pay 30 cents, and one thought they might be able to pay 35. A committee of three, consisting of Daniel E. Chase, of Somerville, G. W. Parker, of Cambridge, and G. H. Whitcomb, of Worcester, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm, and report at a second meeting of the creditors to be held to-day.

USEFUL HINTS.

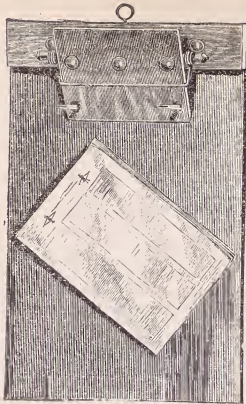
Shellac dissolves in a hot solution of borax in water.

A mixture of plaster of Paris, cement and white of egg, boiled together in water, produces a substance capable of high polish and resembling white marble. The addition of some pigment will provide various colored varieties.

An excellent stamping ink, that dries rapidly and is free from grease, may be prepared by dissolving one part of crystallized red aniline violet in thirty parts of alcohol, and adding thirty parts of glycerine to the solution. This liquid is poured upon the cushion and rubbed with a brush.

PURPLE RED DYE FOR WOOD.—To 2 lbs. genuine Brazil dust add 4 gallons water. Place the articles, immersed in this liquid, in a suitable vessel, boil them for three hours, and let them cool, then add 2 oz. each of alum and aquafortis, and keep lukewarm until the required shade is obtained.—*Chemical Review*.

BLACK STAIN FOR WOOD.—(By M. Ed. Lamer).—The wood is dyed with the following mixture: Extract of logwood is dissolved in boiling water to the strength of 6° B (?); ten parts of this liquid are mixed with five parts of black liquor at 10° B, and one pint acetic acid at 22° B, and the whole is heated for 15 minutes, when it is ready for use.—*Chemical Review*.



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“ 14, 6x9½, Note Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 65c. | “ 25, 8x16, Cap Size, Without Pins, - - - 90c.
“ 15, 8x12, Letter and Bill Size, Without Pins, - - - 75c. | “ 26, 8x16, Cap Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 90c.

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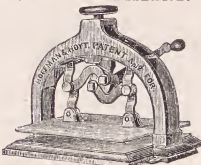
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Warren and Connecticut River Mills

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Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

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74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

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We WARRANT them against CRACKING, a common failing with Globes not properly made.

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We supply both TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, of all sizes except the 30-inch.

Also, furnish QUADRANTS for all sizes, except 6-inch. The Terrestrial plates are engraved to a LATER DATE than any other. Considering the length of time that a Globe lasts, it is important that they should be MODERN when purchased.

The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories; IMPORTANT discoveries in AFRICA; CORRECT names of countries, as DOMINION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The 16-inch Terrestrial gives the Isothermal lines of temperature, and the deep sea soundings.

The leading dealers in School Furniture in the large cities give our Globes the PREFERENCE over ALL OTHERS, their experience teaching them that they are the only Globes that give perfect satisfaction to their customers.

For prices see “Prices Current” in this paper.

H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

—Harry G. Kiggins was married to Kattie G. Kent on November 14.

—John D. Enock is taking a run through the West, and was in Chicago at latest accounts.

—S. Judson Raynor, of Samuel Raynor & Son, was married to Annie Leeds a few days ago.

—W. C. Horn and Samuel Carson are in Maryland, gone a-gunning. The city trade may feel safe.

—John B. Davids, of Thibault Davids & Son, was married at New Rochelle, on November 11, to Ella M. Chisholm.

—Henry F. Phinney, formerly of the publishing house of Ivison & Phinney, died at his residence in Cooperstown, N. Y., Thursday, October 28.

—Lewis J. Powers, of Powers Paper Company, was in town last week, having recovered from the trouble which necessitated a surgical operation.

—William H. Eaton, for five years in the employ of the Bay State Paper Company, has purchased the interest lately owned by S. D. Hollister in the concern.

—Edward B. Green, superintendent of the stationery department of A. S. Barnes & Co., was married lately to Annie Pardness, and has gone on a wedding trip through the West and South.

—A heavy New York crowd was in Cincinnati on Tuesday last. It included Wm. Berth, Ed. Irish, Kirby, Wm. Graham, Harry Bainbridge, Sam Levy (4 H. & P. L.), John Graves, F. H. Dunkinson, and the representative of the Morgan Envelope Company.

—R. S. Howard, superintendent of manufactures at the Parsons Paper Company's Mill, closed his connection with the company October 30. He has been in the employ of the company for thirteen years, and for the last eight years has had charge of the manufacturing department of the mill.

IN TOWN.

Edward F. James, Wilmington, Del.; E. O. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt.; L. J. Powers, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Leonard, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Hughes, Providence, R. I.; Charles Faber, New Bedford, Mass.; James Dwyer, Salt Lake, Utah; E. F. Dillingham, Bangor, Me.; E. Vosseler, Flemington, N. J.; Geo. E. Melvin, Middletown, Conn.; Mr. Weiting, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Samuel Huntington, Burlington, Vt.; J. S. Shannon, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Palmer, Holyoke, Mass.

THANKSGIVING.

On Thursday next we are called upon to unite in thanksgiving and praise for all the blessings of the year. The retrospect may be fraught with grief to many, and some hearts may fail to yield the tribute which is justly due; yet we question whether there has been any year when there has been more cause for thankfulness. The country has had a great measure of prosperity; harvests have been bounteous, trade, despite its adversities, has been gaining a substantial footing, and all the elements that control and benefit commerce have been favorable. These things demand from a mercantile community an acknowledgment which we hope will be paid upon the day appointed.

It is not within our province to administer consolation to those who have suffered and who have private griefs to assuage. Their thanksgiving must come from their communion with the Dispenser of all things, whether for good, or, as in shortsightedness we may have imagined, for evil. For the sorrowful and heavy-laden we can, however, express our sympathy and belief that in the grace of

Thanksgiving they may find joy that will cheer their souls.

In other respects we hope that our friends each and all of the stationery trade may have a good time; get "chuck" full of things edible—and decorously full of something "bibble," and, with strict adherence to the ensuing duty to the rule of going early to business, be able to say with clear head and ready tongue, "net cash?" or, "discount from list price."

MARBLED PAPER.

This paper, much used by bookbinders, is produced in a very curious way. The name is not exactly suitable, seeing that few of the specimens are imitations of real marble; but it has gradually become applied to sheets of paper of which one surface is made to imitate any kind of stone or wood. Small brown spots on a light ground, marbled veining on a shaded ground, curled patterns and wavy patterns, all are produced in great diversity. The colors are of the usual kind, such as Naples yellow, yellow ochre, yellow lake, ornament, verdigris, rose pink, red lead, carmine, terra de Sienna, Dutch pink, indigo, Prussian blue, verditer, amber, ivory, black, &c.; they are ground up very fine with prepared wax and water and a few drops of alcohol. A solution of gum is made of gum tragacanth, alum, gall, and water, and placed in a trough or shallow flat vessel. Color is thrown on the surface of this gum water usually by striking a brush against a stick, so as to produce a shower of sprinkles. Pigments of different tints and different thicknesses or degrees of consistency are thrown on; some spread more than others, and thus a diversity of patterns is produced. Sometimes the color is thrown on by means of a pencil of very long bristles; it is diversified by means of a rod, held upright and carried along among the colors in a wavy or spiral course; and it is further cut up into tortuous lines by passing a kind of comb along it. All this takes place on the surface of the gum solution in the vat. When the vat is prepared, a sheet of paper is laid down flat on the solution, care being taken that every part of the surface shall be wetted; the paper takes up a layer of paint, fancifully disposed in a pattern or device, and is hung up to dry. In order that one color may not be blended or confused with another, they are ground up with different liquids, some watery, some gummy, some oily. The imitations of marble, grey and red granite, and fancy woods are certainly not very faithful; but the paper is lively in appearance, and remains clean and bright a long time when polished. This polishing is effected by moistening the colored surface of the paper with a little soap, and rubbing it with a piece of smooth marble, an ivory knob, a glass ball, or an agate burnisher. Beautiful products have been produced within the last few years under the names of iridescent and opalescent paper. Like the commoner kinds, these receive colored devices on one surface; but great delicacy and care are called for in the processes to produce the exquisite play of light and shade which suggests the name given to these varieties.—*Practical Magazine*.

EBONITE.

The use of ebonite, one of the newer preparations of india-rubber, is constantly increasing, on account of its better applicability to many

purposes in the arts than its near ally, vulcanite. The two substances are quite similar, being composed of india-rubber and sulphur, with some preparation of gutta percha, shellac, asphalt, graphite, &c., although these latter are not essential. In vulcanite the amount of sulphur does not exceed 20 to 30 per cent, whereas in ebonite the percentage of sulphur may reach as high as 60. An increased temperature is also required for this preparation. The approved formula consists in mixing together 100 parts of rubber, 45 of sulphur, and 10 of gutta percha, with sufficient heat to facilitate the combination. In manufacture, a sufficient quantity of this mixture is placed in a mold of a desired shape, and of such material as will not be affected by the sulphur contained in the mass. It is then exposed to heat of about 315° and a pressure of about twelve pounds to the square inch, for two hours. This is done most readily by placing the mold in a steam-pan, where the requisite pressure and temperature can easily be kept up. When cold, the ebonite is removed from the mold, and finished and polished in the usual manner.—*Journal of Applied Science*.

AN EGYPTIAN MEDICAL WORK.

The Astor Library, New York, has come into possession of a work of extraordinary antiquity. It is a fac-simile of an Egyptian medical treatise, written in the sixteenth century B. C., and consequently more than 3,400 years old. Though strictly a medical work, it reveals much relating to ancient Egyptian domestic life, and is one of the most important contributions to the history of medical science ever discovered. The reading public is indebted to the liberality of Mr. William B. Astor for the work.

The title translated is as follows: "Papyrus Ebers' the Hermetic Book of Medicines of the Ancient Egyptians, in Hieratic Writing. Published, with Synopsis of Contents and Introduction, by George Ebers. With a Hieroglyphic-Latin Glossary by Ludwig Stein. Under the Patronage of the Royal Bureau of Education in Saxony. Leipzig. William Engelmann, 1875. 2 vols. Folio."

The headings of some of the chapters are as follows:

1. Of the preparation of medicines.
25. Of salves for removing the *whan*.
47. Catalogue of the various uses of the *Tequem* tree.
48. Medicines for alleviating the accumulation of urine and diseases of the abdomen.
55. The book of the eyes.
65. Medicaments for preventing the hair turning gray and for the treatment of the hair.
66. Medicines for forcing the growth of the hair.
79. Salves for strengthening the nerves and medicines for healing the nerves.
85. Medicines for curing diseases of the tongue.
86. Medicines for the removal of lice and fleas.
91. Medicines for ears hard of hearing.
99. The Secret Book of the Physician. The science of the beating of the heart, and the knowledge of the heart as taught by the priestly physician Nebsecht.—*Evening Post*.

Love labor; if you do not want it for food, you may for physic.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING NOV. 5, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	429	\$67,121
Newspapers.....	60	4,623
Engravings.....	47	15,316
Ink.....	81	5,768
Lead Pencils.....	9	958
Paper.....	318	40,626
Steel Pens.....	9	5,275
Stationery.....	79	2,545
Total.....		\$143,922

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY
FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING NOV. 5, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	15,286	\$37,43
Paper, pkgs.....	956	6,172
Paper, cases.....	20	329
Books, cases.....	105	14,811
Stationery, cases.....	30	2,005
Total.....		\$57,063

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK.

NOV. 6 TO NOV. 16, 1875.

L Goetzmann, Dakota, Liverpool, 3 cs.
C Joerg, Main, Bremen, 1 cs.
Kausche & Downing, by same, 19 cs.
Smith & Lupton, Seattle, Liverpool, 19 lbs.
P Farrally, by same, 1 cs.
E Loese & Co, by same, 1 cs.
H A Gance & Sons, Wiedman, Hamburg, 2 cs.
H Griffin & Son, State of Nevada, Glasgow, 6 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, City of Richmond, Liverpool, 2 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Greece, London, 4 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 6 cs.
Krautmann & Jonas, Saiter, Bremen, 2 cs.
V E Manger, by same, 1 cs.
E & H T Anthony, by same, 3 cs.
C Joerg, by same, 2 cs.
G J Kratt, by same, 2 cs.
Regenhard, Shevill & Co, by same, 2 cs.
P F Kenry & Co, by same, 2 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, England, Liverpool, 2 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Antioque, Havre, 7 cs.
L Goetzmann, Algeria, Liverpool, 1 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Saverin, Hamburg, 4 cs.
Borun & Co, by same, 2 cs.
E & H T Anthony, Saiter, Bremen, 7 cs.
E & Kimpson, Sine 11, Hamburg, 3 cs.
I Jeselsen, by same, 23 cs.
H A Gance Sons & Co, State of Nevada, Antwerp, 5 cs.
B Bainbridge & Co, France, London, 2 cs.
B & P Lawrence, by same, 1 cs.
Banat Bros, Mosel, Bremen, 3 cs.
G J Kratt, by same, 3 cs.
C Joerg, by same, 1 cs.
B Indle, by same, 1 cs.
E Tongera & Co, Boretly, Bordeaux, 13 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Egypt, Liverpool, 3 cs.
C B Rolland & Boss, Frieda, Hamburg, 1 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM NOVEMBER 2 TO NOVEMBER 16, 1875.

London, 8 cs paper, 3 cs books.
Liverpool, 22 cs books, 10 cs st'y.
Glasgow, 2 cs books.
British West Indies, 130 pgs perf, 4 cs books, 1,080 rns paper.
Cuba, 1 cs books, 9 pgs perf, 2 cs st'y, 4,700 rns paper, 240 pgs paper, 6 cs tur.
Haiti, 101 pgs perf, 3 cs st'y.
New Granada, 1 cs st'y, 82 pgs perf, 21 pgs paper.
Venezuela, 48 pgs perf, 1,890 rns paper, 20 cs st'y.
Brazil, 414 pgs perf, 4,800 rns paper, 3 cs st'y.
Argentine Republic, 4 cs books, 298 pgs perf.
Calispolie Republic, 6 cs books, 38 pgs perf.
Hamburg, 8 cs books.
Bremen, 3 cs books.
Gibraltar, 350 pgs perf.
British Honduras, 47 pgs perf, 370 rns paper.
British Australia, 4 pgs perf, 1 cs books.
Porto Rico, 2,506 rns paper.

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“ “ “ eighteen	20 00
“ “ “ twenty-four	25 00

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This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

The *Paper Trade Journal*, with some earnestness, but with just cause, reviews an article in volume 13 of "Appleton's American Cyclopædia" which treats of paper manufacture, one of the leading industries of the world. It is very clearly shown that the details of so important a work as the "Cyclopædia" have been neglected, and it is surprising that, under the editorial management of George Ripley and Charles A. Dana, so little apparent care has been taken to get at facts which were publicly known. From the data presented by the writer of the article in the "Cyclopædia," we are left to infer that there are no accurate or trustworthy statistics of the paper trade in this country available other than are furnished in the very incomplete and notably erroneous figures given in the United States Census Report for 1870. Happily, this inference is not borne out by facts, which we regret to see have been ignored in the preparation of the article. We cannot enter into the close analysis made by the *Journal*, but in briefly summarizing its points can say that the history of the paper trade has been carried up to a point fully three years later than any data given in the "Cyclopædia," and in some par-

ticulars up to the beginning of the current year. In other information on the same subject the "Cyclopædia" is twenty-five years behind, and in its consideration of the mechanical appliances for paper manufacture is notably inaccurate. There are other deficiencies which can only be attributed to a careless disregard of the most ordinary sources of information. We have before us a work which carries the statistics of paper manufacture up to within a year, and we cannot but express our surprise that it should have been avoided in making up the article in question.

A PROTEST.

We want to protest against the present system of cutting prices, now very common in the trade. It is not done so much at home when customers visit this city for the purpose of purchasing goods, but mostly on the road by travelers, who, to open an order, offer some well-known staple articles at a low cost, and trust to luck to catch the buyer at disadvantage on new or fancy goods. The lines most usually offered are playing cards, Faber's pencils, Arnold's fluid, diaries, slates, &c. Is there any reason for this? We certainly see none. If a merchant does not wish to purchase, it is folly to load him up with a line of goods which may so cripple him when time for payment comes as to force his suspension. There are many men who cannot refuse the temptation to purchase playing cards at 15 per cent., 90 days, or 17½ per cent., 30 days, although they know when buying that they have stock sufficient to last during the season. But the fault is not only in overloading the retailer, nor is his credit alone at stake; no jobber can afford to do business on the small margin that most of the goods are sold for to-day. Take playing cards, for instance; the very best price at which they can be bought by jobbers is 20 per cent. cash, 30 *days sharp*. Where is the profit in selling them at 15 per cent., 90 days, or 17½ per cent., 30 days? Faber's pencils (imported) cost in lots of not less than 2500 gross, 10 and 5 per cent. off the list, and yet we can buy them at 12½ off, and in a general bill they can be had of several parties in this city at 10 per cent., 90 days. Arnold's fluid costs, to land here in quarts, \$4.28 gold per dozen, and it is sold by the cask for \$4.50 per dozen.

It is paid for before it arrives in this country, and is often sold on 90 days, just as a bait. Every dealer in the general stationery business who sells at 5 per cent. profit on *sharp* ca loses money; what shall we say then of 90 days' credit? If this was confined to a few goods we would say nothing about it, but the evil is daily increasing, and unless something is done to stop this constant bearing down prices or selling goods at cost, there must be a general break-up among the trade. Our trade through the country, to-day, is very healthy, and collections are better than in most branches of business. We want to keep it so, and the only way to do it is to insist on having a living profit on every article sold. If the dealers cannot do this by an agreement among themselves, the manufacturers, such of them as can control their goods, must take the mat-

ter in hand and make their trade agree not to sell below an established price which bears a living profit and enforce the agreement. In conversation with one of the leading manufacturers of a specialty in our business, whose goods are selling on a 2½ per cent. margin, we urged him to take this ground and insist that his goods should not be sold at less than a 10 per cent. margin. This would soon cure the evil so far as his goods are concerned, for the trade must have them, and if the jobber knows that his neighbor cannot sell at better than a given rate, he will not, and if the retailer is sure that he is getting the bottom rate, whether that discount be 10 per cent. or 5 per cent., he is satisfied.

The envelope manufacturers are not making a living, and yet it is their own fault. It is not necessary to sell goods that cost \$1.12 to make for \$1. A 40-pound wood paper envelope is reported to have been offered for 90 cents per thousand, 20 per cent. less than cost. At a meeting held during the summer all but one or two firms agreed upon a scale of prices, to which some of the manufacturers are now adhering, although at a loss of orders. Something ought to be devised to bring the dissenting firms into an agreement for the common good.

It is useless to discuss each and every article in the trade which is held out as a bait or sold at cost, simply because one says another will sell at such a price; the one does it because he thinks that he can manufacture as cheaply as the other, who cannot last long, and then prices will go back and become profitable. But that time never comes, and thus manufacturers and dealers go from bad to worse, until a general distrust settles over the trade.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

We have received several complaints of the inroads that the Government is making upon trade by offering to sell envelopes at lower rates than the general manufacturer can supply. One of these letters appears in our columns to-day, and another, quite outspoken on the subject, was received too late for publication. Aside from these, we are met with remonstrances in every direction, and the question is presented to us with so much force and vigor that it only needs the sanction of an official letter from the Postmaster General, balanced by a Treasury check (of respectable dimensions), to convince us that we have it all in our hands and are alone to blame. But, seriously, the trade has much to complain of, and naturally looks to us to express its opinions when in accord with truth and justice. The Government has lavishly distributed circulars through the mails offering inducements for the purchase of stamped envelopes with which honest stationers cannot compete. How it is done we cannot say, but there seems to be some question whether the goods made under the Government contract are of the quality for which they are recommended and sold. If there should exist any deficiency on this point, it will readily be seen how the Government can make money in the operation, and still underbid all competitors. The details of the postal service

are not so complete that they can be neglected for the purpose of prosecuting trade, and we suggest that the Government might turn its attention to better purposes than to attempt to run out interests which cover large investments and are unable to meet its competition honestly.

TRADE.

There has been very little movement in our markets, season considered, and until the nearer approach of the holidays and after Thanksgiving we may not expect much activity. From our general market report, it appears that purchases continue to be made on limited orders, but with perhaps more frequency and regularity. The volume of trade will doubtless aggregate more than current reports of sales would seem to indicate, and we shall be disappointed, therefore, if the footings up for the year do not show a pretty good business, times and condition of trade considered.

Our foreign report indicates awakening interest, and a steady demand for paper, with firm prices, has prevailed in England. The London wholesale stationery trade is said to be looking up, and its fancy branches are favorably influenced by the approach of Christmas.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER, }
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money on call has been loaning at 3 to 4 per cent. The banks and trust companies quoting at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is in good demand, at 5½ to 6 for 60 to 90-day indorsed, and 4 months' acceptances at 6 to 7. Prime single namel is quoted at 6½ to 7 for 60, and at 7 to 9 for four months. There has been an irregular movement in the stock market in leading and speculative shares, but without any great amount of business, although the general tone of the market has been strong. The bank statement shows an accession to the reserve of \$29,275 over last week. Foreign advices have been favorable, United States bonds closing higher at London. Sterling exchange is quoted at \$4.84 for 60 days, and \$4.87½ for sight. Good commercial sterling is quoted at \$4.82½; Paris, \$5.17½ for 60 days, and \$5.13½ for sight. Gold weakened, until rumors of war and the activity of the Navy Department bucked it up. Our last quotation was at 115, from which, in the interval, it declined to 114½, and reacted under the conditions mentioned to 115, closing at 114½ to-day.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Has been slow since our last report, and no improvement in business or prices is to be noted. Book Papers are dull without favorable prospects. Fine Writings are inactive, and the necessity which exists for firm and advanced prices has induced many of the leading manufacturers to attempt to suspend production until next year. The demand for News Papers has been of an even character, although low prices are said to obtain. There is a limited demand for Manillas and Wrappings. Straw Wrapping shows some improvement, with prices about as before. Straw and Binders' Boards are unchanged.

GENERAL TRADE.—City trade does not improve at all, and jobbers are mostly busy with travelers' orders. Few new buyers, for this time of year, are in town, and they are buying only for immediate use, and do not seem to be laying in largely for Christmas stock. The stationers do not seem to feel as though the stoppage of the paper mills, noticed in another place, was going to effect the price

of paper very much, for the reason that agreements of this kind have never been carried out. We are informed by prominent dealers that some of the manufacturers came direct from the last meeting of the mill owners at Springfield, and although they had there agreed to advance the price of paper, yet in one case stock which had been sold at 20 cents per pound was offered here at 16 cents, and in another case, while the price was advanced according to contract, yet by means of discount for cash, or extra length of time given, the price was really reduced from 25 cents to 22½ cents per pound. What is the use of making an agreement if manufacturers do not mean to keep it? Is it easier to make a contract and break it by underhanded dealing than to say "No" in a straightforward way, and give proper reasons for the refusal? It is not the price of goods which makes the trade all over the country so cautious, but the currency question, which, if settled, would advance business at once to its usual volume. The superintendent of one of the largest houses in this city informs us that the election in Ohio has helped trade in the West very much, and the general tone of all travelers is that business West is much better than it is here. An instance of the way prices are varying at present is given by a gentleman who has been on a trip through the West more to see the trade than to sell goods. This person is a manufacturer, and the best price at which his goods (which he controls) can be bought is 25 per cent. In some places he found his goods sold at cost by jobbers, and in one place at net, with an advance of 32 per cent to list price.

There are no really new goods in the market, and we have seen no recent importations since our last report. There is now plenty of Arnold's Fluid on hand, but it is too late to ship to any distance this fall. A new style of nickel paper-weights, made by an Eastman man, is in the market. The manufacturer thinks that there is a fortune in stationers' hardware, but we think he will find himself in error, especially if, as we are told, he has taken home with him from his recent visit to this city several samples of patented inkstands, which he offers to make at one-third less than the manufacturers' price. There are no reliable changes in prices to be looked for except in Gold and Silver Perforated Board, which has dropped to 77 per dozen.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc
WHITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10 10.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	12 00.
Square French Envelopes, 1/2 M.....	3 00
FANCY PATTERNS.	
No. 6 size, 10 ko.....	32 70
No. 10 to 10.....	40 00
Envelopes.....	18 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	1/2 lb.
Second Class.....	30c.
Third Class.....	20c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$1.00.	
Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	2 75 3 00
Octavo Note.....	2 15 2 40
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1 35 1 50
Medium, 4 sheets.....	1 75 2 25
PERFORATED BOARD.	
Coarse, Medium, and Fine, 1/2 doz.....	\$2 25
Gold and Silver, 1/2 doz.....	8 50

TREASURY BLOTING PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, 1/2 lb.....	23c.
Raz Blotting, 1/2 lb.....	18c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13x14.....	Ream. \$8 50
Plain, 16x18.....	Ream. 10 00
Figured, 16x18.....	Ream. 22 00
Brushed, 17x22, 1/2 quire.....	Ream. 3 00

24-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$13.00.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
	\$6 50 \$7 20

Commercial Note.....	3 35 3 60
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2 75 3 00
Billet.....	2 00 2 15

28-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$15.00.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	\$8 15 \$8 40
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	3 35 3 60
Billet.....	2 75 2 90

32-LB. FOLIO, VOYE OR LAID, \$17.00.

Quarto Letter.....	Plain. Ruled.
Commercial Note.....	\$9 25 \$9 50
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	4 35 4 60
Billet.....	3 95 4 20

VOYE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

Square Flap.....	No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.
Baronial Style.....	\$3 00 \$3 50 \$4 00 \$4 50
	9 00 8 00 7 00 6 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Price 1/2 lb.
Flat Cap.....	14x17	360.	28c.
Folio.....	17x22	360.	28c.
Demy.....	16x21	38	\$9 50
Medium.....	18x23	36	13 00
Medium.....	18x33	40	14 00
Royal.....	19x24	42	17 00
Super-royal.....	20x28	52	22 00
Elephant.....	21x33	30	24 00
Imperial.....	23x31	66	40 00
Columbia.....	23x34	80	40 00
Atlas.....	24x31	50	45 00
Double Elephant 27x40	120	60	55 00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, repp and double repp, repp	
quadrille, satin lined, satin quadrille, 20x34,	
500 sheets.....	\$22 00
Quarto Letter.....	9 00
Royal Note.....	9 00
Commercial Note.....	5 00
Octavo.....	4 50
Envelopes to match \$5, \$25, \$50.	

DRAWING PAPERS.

Cap, 14x17.....	GERMAN. 1/2 Quire.
Repp, 15x20.....	30c.
Medium, 17x22.....	40c.
Royal, 19x24.....	50c.
Imperial, in rolls, 1/2 lb., gold.....	25c.
WHITMAN'S. 1/2 Quire.	
Cap, 14x17.....	\$0 55
Repp, 15x20.....	1 00
Medium, 18x23.....	1 00
Royal, 19x24.....	1 10
Super-royal, 18x17.....	1 75
Imperial, 22x30.....	2 25
D Elephant, 27x34.....	50
Elephant, 23x28.....	2 25
Manilla, in rolls, 1/2 lb.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, 1/2 ream.....	\$1 00 @ 2 00
American Colored, 1/2 ream.....	2 00
English White, 1/2 ream.....	2 15
English Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German White and Blue-White, 1/2 ream.....	4 00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, 1/2 quire.....	\$1 25
Demy, 1/2 quire.....	75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7 40
36 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

30 inch wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7 40
36 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	White. 1/2 Doz.
Cap, 3 sheets.....	\$0 50
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1 00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	55
Demy, 3 sheets.....	65
Demy, 4 sheets.....	65
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1 15

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7 50
Agate Paper, French.....	7 75
Agate Paper, German.....	11 00
Comb Marble Paper, German.....	15 00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13 00
Morocco Paper, French.....	15 00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8x10, 1/2 ream.....	\$4 50
Medium, 9x12, 1/2 ream.....	6 00
Super-royal, 10x15, 1/2 ream.....	7 50

SUNNYSIDE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.	
Authors' Manuscript.....	Ream. 2 25

LOMBARD'S MUGUCLUE.

3 oz. Green Glass, dented cones, cap and brush,	1.00
1 doz. in a box.....	05
3 oz. Flint Glass, dented cones, cap and brush,	1.00
1 doz. in a box.....	05
8 oz. Flint Glass, dented cones, cap and brush,	1.00
1 doz. in a box.....	05
Plugs, 1 doz. in a box.....	3.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	2.00
Gal. druggist, 2 gallon.....	2.00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.
VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1.00
XX Bristol, 3.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 4.....	2.25
XX Bristol, 5.....	2.25
XX Bristol, 6.....	1.25
XX Bristol, 7.....	1.25
XX Bristol, 8.....	1.50

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodated, fitted, & gross.....	40¢
Accommodated, well, & gross.....	60¢
French ink, & gross.....	2.00
Tin holders, & gross.....	2.00
Bone holders, & gross.....	50¢
One gross assorted, in box.....	60¢
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	60¢

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY. & gross.

Black Round Gilt.....	6.75
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6.75
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3.50
do, do, do, rubber tipped.....	4.75
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3.00
do, do, do, rubber tipped.....	4.75
do, do, do, rubber tipped.....	3.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Inverted Round, F. L. H. do.....	1.00
Universal, Plain Cedar.....	1.35
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2.25
Trade discount, per cent.....	50

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt.....	\$4.80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6.00
Red Hex.....	6.00
Hex. Gilt.....	6.00
Hex. Tipped.....	8.00
Silberian, 11 grad.....	9.50
Finest and best, 10 grad.....	4.00
English, 10 grad.....	4.00
English Drawing, 7 in box, & doz.....	4.00
English Drawing, 5 in box, & doz.....	4.00
English Drawing, 5 in box, & R. & R. & doz.....	8.25

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4.25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	7.00
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6.00
Red and Blue, best, 9-inch.....	10.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	6.50
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	9.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2.00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1.00

PENS.

Gillett's, No. 338.....	\$1.00
Gillett's, No. 404.....	.00
Gillett's, No. 170.....	.70
Gillett's, No. 353.....	.50
American, Falcon.....	.45
American, Bank.....	.55
American, No. 325.....	.50
American, No. 444.....	.40
American, School.....	.35
Spencerian, 4 gross.....	.80
Perry's Elastic Pens, No. 27.....	.62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 10.....	.62
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1.10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 228.....	.02

QUILLS.

Italian, & dozen boxes.....	\$3.00
Large, & dozen boxes.....	4.75
Office, & dozen boxes.....	12.00
Quills, & 1,000, from \$5 to \$15, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.
SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter-v'd, with calendar, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, & doz.....	\$1.50
Companion, inter-v'd, gilt title, 3 1/2 in. & doz.....	2.50
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 8 in. & doz.....	2.00
Slate, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 5 1/2 x 8 in. & doz.....	3.00
Mineral, inter-v'd, 6 surfaces, 7 1/2 x 11 in. & doz.....	3.00

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter-v'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, & doz.....	1.80
Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter-v'd, 3 1/2 in. & doz.....	2.16
Every Day, inter-v'd, gilt title, 3 1/2 in. & doz.....	2.52
Minute, gilt title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3 1/2, & doz.....	3.60
Cash, ruled and dollar columns, 3 1/2, & doz.....	3.60
5 1/2 in. & doz.....	3.60
Journal, ruled, without dollar columns, 10 pages, & doz.....	3.60
3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches, & doz.....	3.60

Sizes.	Prices & Doz.	Doz. In Cs.	Price & Cs.
5 x 6.....	1.50	18	\$1.20
5 x 7.....	1.50	18	27.00
5 x 8.....	2.10	12	25.00
6 x 9.....	2.10	12	30.40
7 x 10.....	2.40	10	24.00
8 x 12.....	3.00	8	23.20
9 x 13.....	3.00	8	21.00
9 x 14.....	4.80	5	21.00

Sizes.	Prices & Doz.	Doz. In Cs.	Price & Cs.
No. 1.....	1.50	18	\$1.20
No. 2.....	1.50	18	27.00
No. 3.....	2.10	12	25.00
No. 4.....	2.10	12	30.40
No. 5.....	2.40	10	24.00
No. 6.....	3.00	8	23.20
No. 7.....	3.00	8	21.00
No. 8.....	4.80	5	21.00

Sizes.	Prices & Doz.	Doz. In Cs.	Price & Cs.
6 x 8.....	\$9.60	12	\$43.20
7 x 11.....	4.20	10	42.00
8 x 14.....	4.00	8	36.00

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8 x 14.....	4.00	8	36.00

Sizes.	Prices & Doz.	Doz. In Cs.	Price & Cs.
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No. 51, 2 parts, ϕ doz.	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, ϕ doz.	9 50
CASH BOXES.	
Cash Boxes, ϕ doz, from	22 50 to 45 50
BRONZED PEN RACKS.	
3 Inch Bronzed.	\$3.00
4 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3 25
4 Inch Bronzed.	3 50
4 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3 75
Double Rack.	2 75
Single Stand.	3 75
No. 1 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5 25
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5 50
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6 25
No. 23 Double case.	3 00

BRONZED FILES.	
Bronzed Flat File.	1 75
No. 9 Bill Files, ϕ doz.	2 50
No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.	3 50
Check Cutters.	4 50
AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDING.	
Bill Holder, 7 x 9.	\$27.00
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.	30.00
Letter Holder, 10 x 11.	30.00
Invoice Holder, 9 x 11.	23.10

ADDITIONAL INKES AND COVERS.	
Bill, 7 x 9, ϕ doz.	\$3.00
Letter, 9 x 11, ϕ doz.	3 20
Invoice, 9 x 11, ϕ doz.	50.00
EXTRAS—A will make expressly for this purpose.	
Boxes (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), ϕ doz.	3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.	
No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4 00
No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	5 00
10 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3 25
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3 50
Tin Paper Cutters.	1 40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.	
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50
No. 2 Round.	1 75
No. 3 Round.	2 50
No. 4 Oval.	2 00
No. 5 Oval.	2 50
No. 6 Oval.	3 25
Extra.	
No. 7 Oval.	2 40
No. 8 Oval.	3 20
No. 9 Oval.	4 50
Dampening Boxes.	5 50
Dampening Bowls.	5 50
Enamelled Bowls.	10 00
Enamelled Tubes.	6 75
Dampening Tubes.	5 50
Check Canceller.	4 50

PEN RACKS.	
For 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 inch Flat Inks.	1 50
For 5 1/2 inch Ink with screw, paper boxes.	2 00
No. 1 Ring Box for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1 50
No. 2 Ring Box for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1 50
No. 3 Ring Box for Draper's small Inkstand.	1 50
No. 4 Circular.	3 25
No. 14 New French Pattern.	2 25
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2 75
No. 16 New French Pattern.	3 20
No. 18 New French Pattern, Gill.	2 75
No. 19 New French Pattern.	4 50
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.	1 75

BILL FILES.	
No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1 00
No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1 20
No. 3 Extra, paper boxes.	1 50
No. 8 Slide with Brass Tube.	1 68
No. 4 Harp.	57 1/2
No. 1 Harp small.	5 00
Pin Cushions.	3 00
No. 10 Inkstands, nov.	1 50
No. 5 Weights for Draper's small Inkstand.	3 50
Ink Wells.	1 25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.	
Japaned Tin, assorted sizes.	1 30
Japaned Iron, assorted sizes.	1 85
Japaned Steel, assorted sizes.	1 50
Nickle, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 only.	6 00
B B Check Cutter.	10 00
Iron Japaned.	3 50

BOARD CLIPS.	
End or Side.	ϕ doz.
Nick.	Gilt. Nickel.
Letter.	\$7.00 \$7.50
Note.	5 00 5 50
Trade discount, 15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.	
No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00
No. 2, weighing 6 ounces, each.	4 00
TIN BOARD CLIPS.	
6 x 9 Black Japaned.	\$3.00
10 x 12 Black Japaned.	8 00
10 x 14 Black Japaned.	9 00
10 x 14 Walnut Japaned.	10 00
10 x 15 Walnut Japaned.	11 00
19 x 14 Walnut Japaned.	12 00

LETTER CLIPS.	
Sick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1 50
Dirty, double, with stand.	6 00

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.	
PORCELAIN LETTER PRESS BOWLS.	
Small Plate or Fluted.	6 00
Large Plate or Fluted.	7 50
Water Wells.	6 00

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.	
9 x 11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00
9 x 11, 500 leaves.	12 00
9 x 11, 700 leaves.	17 00
9 x 11, 800 leaves.	21 00
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	15 00
10 x 12, 500 leaves.	19 00
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	23 75

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.	
Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.65
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.	2 35
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.	3 05
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1,000 leaves.	3 75
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.	1 50
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.	1 90
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves.	2 30
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves.	2 40

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.	
Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages.	\$1.40
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages.	2 10
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 750 pages.	2 60
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 1,000 pages.	3 50
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 500 pages.	1 65
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 750 pages.	2 00
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 1,000 pages.	3 75
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.	2 00
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.	2 60
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 750 pages.	3 20
Pocket Post, 10 x 12, 1,000 pages.	3 50
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages.	2 15
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.	3 10
Cap, 10 x 14, 750 pages.	3 50
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages.	4 35

COPY BRUSHES.	
3 1/2 inches, ϕ doz.	\$5.00
3 inches, ϕ doz.	6 00
3 1/2 inches, ϕ doz.	6 00
4 inches, ϕ doz.	7 50
Trade discount.	10 00

COPYING PRESSES.	
To take 9 x 11 book wheel.	\$5.00 to 8 00
To take 10 x 11 book wheel.	7 00 to 9 00
To take 10 x 11 book wheel.	9 00 to 9 50
READY REFERENCE FILES.	
Medium.	\$1.42
Large.	1 75
Trade discount.	2 00

SHIPMAN FILES.	
Size.	No. of Leaves.
9 x 11.	250.
10 x 12.	250.
10 x 12.	500.
10 x 12.	500.
8 1/2 x 9.	250.
9 x 13.	250.
9 x 13.	500.
9 x 13.	500.
7 x 11.	250.
7 x 11.	500.
12 1/2 x 17 1/2.	250.
12 1/2 x 17 1/2.	500.
11 x 15.	500.
8 1/2 x 9.	250.

For Letters.	\$12.00
For Letters.	12 00
For Letters.	12 00
For Letters.	12 00
For Invoices.	19 50
For Invoices.	19 50
For Invoices.	19 50
For Invoices.	22 80
Bills Oblong.	8 40
Bills Oblong.	9 50
Manifests, &c.	22 50
Price Current.	15 00
Note Letters.	10 20

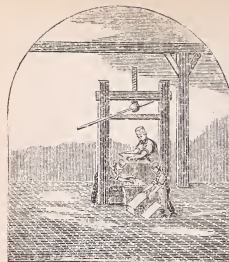
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	\$11.50
9 x 11.	500.	For Letters.	19 00
10 x 12.	500.	For Letters.	19 00
10 x 12.	500.	For Letters.	19 00
9 x 13.	500.	For Invoices.	11 50
9 x 13.	500.	For Invoices.	19 00
Trade discount.			

TAGS AND LABELS.	
MERCHANDISE TAGS.	
With strings, according to size and quality, ϕ 1,000.	\$1.00 to \$6.75
With strings, according to size and quality, ϕ 1,000.	30 to 50
Trade discount.	

GUM LABELS.	
Red and Blue, assorted sizes, ϕ dozen boxes.	\$1.00
WEDDING STATIONERY.	
WEDDING CARDS.	
Wedding Cards, square, ϕ doz. pkts.	\$2.75 to \$10.00
Wedding Envelopes, square, ϕ gross.	1 50
Wedding Bullets, ϕ rem.	4 50
Tying Wedding Cards, ϕ 100.	3 00
WEDDING RING.	
Monogram.	\$3.00 to \$10.00
Visiting Card Plate, 1 line.	1 50
Visiting Card Plate, extra lines, each.	50
Reception Plate.	1 00 to 12 00
Church Plate.	3 50 to 12 00
Illuminated Stamping on Bullets and Envelopes, ϕ 100.	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.	
BURNETT'S SAMPLE BOOK.	
Half Roan, 128 pages, tinted paper.	\$1.50
Full Cloth, 128 "	2 25
Full Cloth, 224 "	1 50
Full Russia, 9 1/2 x 12 1/2, thick granite paper, 128 p.	3 50
Full Russia, " " "	22 1/2 p 3 00
Full Russia, " " "	128 p 6 50
Trade discount.	Any size and style made to order.

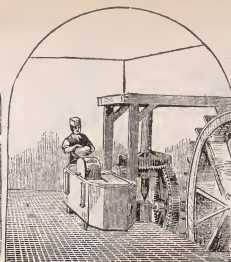
STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL COMBINATIONS.		
(Wholesale Prices.)		
	in.	per doz.
1/2	\$6.00
3/4	6.50
1	7.00
1 1/4	9.00
1 1/2	10.00
1 3/4	12.00
2	18.00
2 1/4	15.00
1" with lower case.....		
THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.		



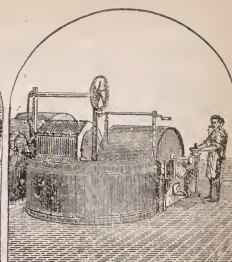
CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.



CRANE-1801.



CRANE-1874.

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WESTFIELD, MASS., Manufacturers of

BANK—LEDGER, AND RECORD PAPERS.

This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

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ANDREW'S MARQUETERIE

BACKGAMMON &  CHECKER BOARDS.

WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,

Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$8 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

Paragon Autograph Albums.

PIRIE'S TINTS.

An entire new line of goods, the richest in style of any in the market, made of the Finest Tinted Papers, and richest designs.

MADE BY

BOORUM & PEASE,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

28, 30 & 32 READE STREET,

SISSON'S

IMPROVED PATENT

File and Binder.

EVERY BINDER WARRANTED.

The only Perfect Insurance Binder in the Market.

Used by more than half of the Agency Companies in the Country, and with perfect satisfaction.

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BUGBEE & HALL,

Manufacturers,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office: No. 74 Duane Street,

GEO. A. OLNEY, Agent.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Government of Brazil contemplates offering subsidies for the cultivation of silkworms.

The last number of the Berlin *Polytechnic Zeitung* is embellished with a finely executed wood-cut of the Philadelphia Exhibition building.

Judging from the number of advertisements in German trade papers, foremen for paper mills in Germany and Austria appear to be in more than usual demand.

Five per cent. appears to be the average annual dividend of paper mills in Germany, if statistics published in the *Wochenblatt fuer Papierfabrikation* can be taken as a basis for calculation.

It is proposed in France, by the telegraphic administration, to encourage the introduction of private wires, and to offer such inducements that no great factory and no rich man's house in the country will be without its wire.

The annual production of leather gloves in France is estimated at about 2,500,000 dozens of pairs of first, second and third sorts, the average price being thirty-five francs per dozen. There are 90,000 persons engaged in this industry.

Paper-makers and printers ought to hold the Hungarian author Jokai in special reverence. From 1846 until 1875 he wrote and published exactly two hundred volumes miscellaneous matter; during the current year alone eighteen volumes.

The French Ministry has given notice that, upon the request of its representative to the Centennial Exhibition, there has been assigned additional space for French products, and all persons desiring to exhibit were required to file their applications on the first of the current month.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells of a discussion which arose in the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. The importation of American cloths was spoken of as a formidable fact, and the statement made that they are both better and cheaper than the Lancashire goods.

The "Massachusetts of Germany" it is what the Stuttgart correspondent of the *Clunian Volksblatt* calls industrious Wurttemberg, where paper mills especially are very plentiful. According to statistics published in a preceding number of *THE JOURNAL*, 2,623 persons are employed in the Wurttemberg paper mills.

In 1874 there were taken out in France 5,746 patents; 4,202 for fifteen years, 54 for ten years, 33 for five years, 283 foreign patents, and 1,175 extensions of former patents. The objects for which patents were taken out were in the following order for number: Chemical industry, including foods and drinks, machinery, textile industry, agriculture, domestic appliances. The average number of patents per annum in the ten years before the Franco-Prussian war was 5,800.

CHESTNUTS.

In France, and other countries of Europe, there is an enormous consumption of chestnuts. Young or ripe, new or dry, raw or cooked, reduced into flour, prepared in fried

cakes or made into soup, chestnuts furnish a wholesome food, agreeable to the taste and easy of digestion. It is stated, that if boiled in water with fennel, they do not produce flatulency. For keeping, they are either dried in ovens or in the sun, and packed away with leaves in a barrel. Our foreign imports of chestnuts have been declining; they have ranged from 65,000 bushels to 25,000 bushels. Chestnut flour, so unknown to us in England (although there is no reason why this should be), is the staple food of many Italian peasants, with which they make their polenta, preferring it to maize as being more nutritious.

The cost per pound for this kind of food is from threepence to fourpence per day. The chestnut is also used whole for soup, while in some districts the flour is baked like oat-cake. A quantity of chestnut leaves is collected from the trees, the meal mixed with water and the leaves placed on a hot iron plate to receive the dough. It is then covered with another layer of leaves, and a hot iron plate over the whole. Infants also participate in the advantages of chestnut meal, and are said to thrive remarkably well on pap made from it. There can be no reason why chestnuts should not be more used in this country. Railway communication exists all the way from the chestnut districts of Italy, and as a delicacy, the nut is capable of far more varied treatment than simple roasting, which is all that we know about it. Even the confectionery *marron glacé* is seldom met with in England. In 1871, according to the census, 424,854 hectares were occupied in France with chestnut trees; the value of the produce was given at 33,000,000 francs. The following nine departments are the only ones in which the culture has any importance: Avignon, Dordogne, Correze, Ardèche, Cantal, Corse, Lot, Gard, and Haute Vienne.—*British Trade Journal*.

GENERAL NOTES.

The rapidly growing interest in genealogy and family history is shown in the fact that 359 genealogical works have appeared in the United States since 1860.

The "Ladies' Almanac, vol. 23, 1876," has made its appearance. As a Centennial number, it contains a portrait of Martha Washington, with an illuminated title page, a Centennial ode or song of praise set to music, together with a biographical sketch of Mrs. Washington, with a number of miscellaneous articles of a literary character, or narrative of incidents of the Revolution. Besides this it fulfils the necessary purposes of an almanac, and is provided with blanks for memoranda, making in all a very convenient little publication. To be had of the American and other news companies.

Frank M. Condit, of this city, twenty-eight years of age, for ten years past in the employ of Eberhard Faber, pencil manufacturer, 139 William street, as cashier, has defaulted. It was recently discovered that he had been in the habit of appropriating money, falsifying his accounts to conceal the defalcation. The amount taken is not accurately known, but probably exceeds \$20,000. It is supposed that Condit's habits have been dissolute and extravagant, although until this occurrence it has not been known or suspected. It is understood that the facts have been presented to the Grand Jury.

THE FORTUNATE "CHINEE."—Ki Shih is a popular scholar and writer in China; he thus forcibly represents what advantages he derives from being a subject of the celestial kingdom: "I felicitate myself that I was born in China, and constantly reflect how different it would have been with me if I had originated in any other country, where the people cannot enjoy the benefit of wise laws and the maxims of ancient kings and sages which teach the only true system of morals and religion. Ignorant of politeness and the proper domestic relations, they are clothed with leaves of plants or skins of beasts, and dwell in the wilderness subsisting on roots and nuts and burrow in holes of the earth—I should then have been like them, differing little from the beasts of the field, like all the barbarians outside this favored land. But now, happily, I have been born in the middle kingdom. I have a house to live in; good food, drink, tea-cups and chopsticks; I have elegant furniture of bamboo, clothes of silk, crape, wool and fur, besides caps, fans and umbrellas and lanterns of every variety of style and beauty. Truly, the biggest felicity is mine."

THE WORLD'S WORKSHOP.—It is stated that a week's work in Birmingham comprises, among its various results, the fabrication of 14,000,000 pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 300,000,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 copper or bronze coins, 20,000 pairs of spectacles, six tons of papier-mâché wares, over £30,000 worth of jewelry, 4,000 miles of iron and steel wire, ten tons of pins, five tons of hair-pins and hooks and eyes, 130,000 gross of wood screws, 500 tons of nuts and screw bolts and spikes, fifty tons of wrought-iron hinges, 350 miles length of wax for vestas, forty tons of refined metal, forty tons of German silver, 1,000 dozen of fenders, 3,500 bellows, 800 tons of brass and copper wares—these, with a multitude of other articles, being exported to almost all parts of the globe.—*British Trade Journal*.

ENVELOPE MAKING.—Envelopes were at first made by hand. At the present day they issue by million from certain machines, the most perfect of which is the one invented by Mr. Gathercole. I saw this at work in one of the London paper-making establishments, where it was managed by two girls. The duty of one of them was to feed the machine, that is to say, slip in sheets of white paper of the proper shape and size. The machine did all the rest: it turned up the corners of the paper, folded them, and gummed and dried the envelope; dried it by means of an air-pump, and, when the entire job was finished, transmitted it to another work-girl, who picked up the envelopes one by one, and arranged them in packets. I was told that this machine manufactured on the average sixty envelopes a minute, but that in skillful hands this number could be raised to ninety or one hundred.

NICKELIZATION.—In Plazanet's process a bath is used of 87½ parts sulphate of nickel, 20 sulphate of ammonia, 17 citric acid, and 1,350 of water. A bath much used in France is formed of a solution of 4 parts of nitrate of nickel in 4 of liquid ammonia, and 150 water in which 50 parts of sulphate of soda have been dissolved. Using a moderate weak current the operation is at an end in a few minutes. There is no need to interrupt it by taking the objects out and brushing them. When the film of nickel is of sufficient thickness, the objects are withdrawn from the bath and dried with saw-cust.—*Scientific American*.

BRITISH TRADE REPORT.

The satisfaction with the briskness of trade expressed by the members of the Paper-makers' Club at their annual meeting may be regarded as representing the opinions of the great majority of manufacturers. In many cases it is found difficult to keep pace with orders, and there is plenty of business in hand for some time to come, while buyers are frequently ready to order for stock, and the demand is increasing at current rates, which should at all events be a guarantee against any lowering of prices. Indeed, it is felt that, considering the low rates which have obtained for some time past, there should now be a general rise in prices.

The present favorable condition with respect to the amount of business done applies to news and printings; for other classes of paper and especially in browns and boards, it is a dull time, but hopes are entertained of increased demand during the next month. With regard to newspaper printings, the abundance of orders, and consequent lack of heavy lots in hand, may be estimated by the fact that one of the lower-priced morning journals, which generally has a number of offers for supply, has lately been issuing advertisements for paper. It is reported that some orders have been sent to foreign mills, but, even if this be so, there is no probability of any supply coming from abroad, since the foreign low or even ordinary makes are ill adapted for the mode of printing English newspapers of large circulation, and the paper is almost sure to be considerably damaged in transit.—*Paper Makers' Monthly Journal.*

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR WOOD ENGRAVING.

Among the recent improvements in photography is a method of engraving on wood by this means, and an apparatus for taking photographs at night, both of these of foreign origin. In the first named, the block of wood is covered at the outset with a layer of gelatine by means of a soft brush, and when this coating is dry, it is covered, in the dark, with a solution of suitable proportions of red prussiate of potash, ammonia-citrate of iron, and water, these being mixed and filtered, and the mixture kept in the dark. When the layer is dry it is exposed under a negative for ten to twelve minutes, and washed with a soft sponge, when a blue image appears, and, prepared in this way, the coating does not shell off under the graver. In regard to taking photographs at night, it has been found that if bisulphide of carbon is burned with peroxide of nitrogen, the light produced in this way will act on photographic paper in the same manner as sunlight, and with, of course, the same artistic effect. According to the arrangement for insuring the success of this process, the bisulphide of carbon is placed in a lamp suitably constructed, and the peroxide of nitrogen being carried into the flame, completes the combustion.

ACTION OF HEAT ON COAL.—A *résumé* of the experiments of M. Reckert on this subject shows that coal pulverized and heated to between 180° and 300° increases in weight up to a 20-hours' exposure to this heat, when it begins to diminish. The specific gravity is also affected by this method of treatment, coals of the specific gravities of 1.293, 1.319 and 1.299 having, after heating, specific gravities of 1.496, 1.495 and 1.471 respectively.

TAGS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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NOTARIAL AND LAWYERS' SEALS.

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PARISIAN PAPER-STAINERS.

Though scarcely a century has elapsed since the French first attempted to manufacture paper for the decoration of houses, this industry has developed itself with the greatest success and rapidity. The origin of cheap paper, suitable for covering the walls of apartments, may be traced to China and Japan, and was imported into Europe by the Dutch and Spaniards towards the middle of the sixteenth century; but it was only in 1760 that a means was found of applying color to paper which contained a varnish that could prevent the dust from adhering. The creation of this style of paper, and this industry in France is due, it will probably be remembered, to M. Réveillon, whose name, however, is perhaps better known as one of the first victims of the great revolution, and to M. Louis Robert, who invented, in 1799, a machine which produced sheets of paper of indefinite length. Like his predecessor, M. Robert was not altogether fortunate in his enterprise. His life was spared, but his country did not manifest any gratitude for his useful conception; and it was not till the year 1808 that, having abandoned France, he found in England the necessary friends and capital to make a practical application of his invention. Eleven years later this French patent was re-imported into France by M. Didot-Saint-Léger; and in 1837 there were four paper mills where the Robert machine, modified and improved, was constantly employed. In 1834 the number of machines was increased to twelve, and now there are more than 230 in France alone. M. Chapelle, M. Causon and M. Mongolfier are the most prominent promoters of this industry, and paper is now but rarely manufactured by hand. If in the adoption of new machinery the French have not been so prompt as the English, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that they have not failed to encourage the artists who draw the designs from which the paper is copied, and that in this department they have won the highest commendation. After M. Réveillon, his successor, M. Jacquemard, and M. Oberkamp, of Jouy (Seine-et-Oise), devoted their talents and energy to improvements in the art of engraving for industrial purposes; while among the modern notabilities, Dufour, Mader, Delicourt, Delossés, Zuber and De Mulhouse, won for French paper a European reputation. At present there are in Paris about forty manufactories of colored paper, employing from 680 to 700 printers, and some 400 men to feed the machines, &c. There are also workmen and women specially employed for gilding the paper, which is at once delicate and dangerous work, though but poorly remunerated. The gilt is laid on in sheets or in gold dust, the latter being generally made from the spare bits of the former, reduced to powder by brushes used specially for the purpose. This brushing process creates a dust, which falls on the operator, so that his hair and beard are filled with verdigris; and notwithstanding the respirator and other protective measures, he frequently breathes or swallows the virulent poison that permeates the air. Though constantly exposed to this danger, and often reduced by illness which sometimes proves fatal, the manipulators of the gilt-dust only earn 2s. 6d. per day.

The regulation of the rate of wages paid in this trade is organized in a peculiar manner, and often engenders sharp practice between the workmen and their employers. Each year a fresh supply of samples is given to the trav-

elers of the different firms, and when these are completed a general meeting is convoked in each workshop. The blocks are brought forward one by one, and a debate ensues between employer, his workmen and foreman, as to the price which should be paid for the making, staining, &c., of paper from each of the different designs. These discussions are not free from the bitterness and animosity which will naturally arise when men are bargaining for their bread. To the workman any miscalculation tending to reduce his meager wages signifies in the present state of business absolute want and distress. There is also another incident which tends to augment the evil feeling. These debates occur during the dull season, that is to say, at the moment when work is so scarce that almost any price is acceptable, and the tariff established under these adverse circumstances is maintained during the busy season, when, but for this previous arrangement, much higher wages would be obtained. Yet the workmen are obliged to submit to the lowest terms, as they are proposed in the dull season, and the employers can then afford to discharge their men at the slightest symptom of resistance, knowing full well that starvation will ultimately ensure their return. During the year the workmen note carefully the designs which have occasioned the most trouble, so as to claim an increase if there be a demand for more of the same paper during the ensuing year; and a workman who is well acquainted with these blocks may render the utmost service to his shopmates when discussing the tariffs. Unfortunately the employers do not always act fairly to these their best informed workmen, and sometimes seize the earliest opportunity of discharging the men who bargain with the greatest ability. In other cases too much power is given to the foremen, who are left to discharge men at their own caprice, and the employers would always be better served if they took greater and personal interest in their workmen. Notwithstanding, however, the precarious position of the men employed in this trade, they were able to subscribe towards defraying the cost of the artisan delegates who visited the Vienna Exhibition; and M. F. Bouchier, the representative of the Parisian colored paper-makers and printers, does not fail to establish a comparison in his report between the wages earned in the capital of France and of Austria. M. Bouchier maintains that the workmen receive at least 20 per cent. more in Vienna than in Paris, and that with the superior tools the French employ, they might gain at the same rate of payment, at least 30 per cent. more than they actually receive. The Austrian employers also pay their workmen themselves, which is considered to be a great advantage, as there is a tendency to make innumerable deductions from a workman's wages if it passes through many hands before reaching him. The Austrian printers earn from 14 to 16 florins a week; for the flock and gilt work, 25 to 30 florins, and the week consists of 55 hours. In Paris the workmen engaged in this trade also suffer from the grave inconvenience of being obliged to find a boy from twelve to sixteen years old to help them. These children are not always easily obtained, and workmen often lose three or four days in hunting for them. Nor will every boy work with the courage and good will necessary; and the printer of colored paper is therefore not dependent on himself alone, but often finds his best endeavors thwarted

through the indolence of his boy assistant. Yet these boys are better paid than they were formerly. Out of the 7 francs now earned, 1 franc 75 cents, or 2 francs must be paid to the boy, thus reducing the workman's wages to about 4s. per day. But, according to the custom of the trade, the workman is obliged to pay his boy's salary even when he is himself out of employment, and this contributes still further to reduce his income. Since 1830, the increase in the wages hardly amounts to 2 francs per day, while the boy-help was only paid 60 to 75 cents, instead of one 1 franc, 75 cents, or 2 francs, so that there remains a balance of only 1 franc increase in the workman's favor. On the other hand, the price of the necessities of life have augmented by about 80 per cent. during the last forty-three years. Thus the workmen engaged in this trade, notwithstanding the 20 to 25 per cent. rise in their salaries, are infinitely poorer than during the early portion of this century. The boy assistants, also, though a source of great trouble to the workmen, are themselves in anything but an enviable position. Many are without parents, or even guardians, and, with no one to protect or to teach him, a boy becomes an easy, ready dupe to some hard taskmaster. It is not surprising, in the face of these distressing circumstances, that the Parisian paper-stainers should resort to the common strategy of workmen seeking to improve their position. They have constituted a Syndical Chamber, which is the French term and form of trade unionism. It is only to be regretted, according to the workmen's version, that this was not done sooner. Had the workmen, represented by a duly elected and competent syndicate, been able to plead their cause, and give expression to the unity of feeling that subsisted among them, the great strike of 1866 would have been avoided, thus saving the workmen from the direct want, and the employers from ruin.

One of the first grievances to be abolished by the action of the Syndical Chamber is the institution of the *livrets*, and this is of special interest, as many persons have advocated the introduction of the system in England. These *livrets*, or little books, are not certificates as to the workman's capacity, in which case they might be considered useful, but resemble rather a ticket-of-leave. Any change of locality or work is inscribed in the book, both by the employer and the local commissioner of police; thus a workman may be traced from place to place as if he were a criminal at large. It also happens that, during the dull season, a workman is sometimes glad to accept employment in a house where very inferior paper is produced; but when, in more prosperous times, he attempts to return to a first-class workshop, he finds that he has lost standing, the *livret* having disclosed that he has been engaged on common work, and it is hastily surmised he is incapable of doing anything better. Other complaints relate to the insertion of secret signs in the *livret*, by which employers can damage the career of their workmen. Some time ago this occurred with a particular firm, where, at the annual meeting, the employers and workmen had failed to agree on the prices for the designs to be produced during the ensuing year. The workmen were, therefore, obliged to leave. Many among them, however, found it impossible to obtain work elsewhere; on examining their *livrets*, they discovered that their late employers had marked them with the letter M. or B.

For a long time this cabalistic sign remained a mystery, but, by comparing notes, it was ultimately proved that the workmen who were most staunch in resisting the terms offered by the firm they had left, found the letter M. inscribed in their *livrets*, and the natural conclusion was that M. stood for *mauvais*, or bad; while B. stood for *bon*, or good. Thus, while the *livret* is humiliating to the workmen, it does not testify to his skill or honor, but lends itself to abuses, and its abolition is earnestly advocated, not only by workmen engaged in the colored paper trade, but by all classes of the French proletariat.

In spite, however, of these disadvantages, the Parisian paper-stainers maintain that in the manufacture of paper used for decorating houses, the French excel any other nation. To judge from the reports of the delegates present at the London Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, England, after France, assumes the first rank; but, while surpassing other nations, our paper, for composition and perfection, cannot be compared with French produce. This judgment is, we repeat, founded on the experience acquired at the two previous exhibitions: for at Vienna there was but one English firm represented, and their samples were of a common and insignificant character. The Austrian papers cannot be said to have improved since 1862, and there were some very common articles exhibited in a careless and inelegant manner. Hungarian paper was of the simplest, and the gilt affixed failed to shine. Belgian goods were similar to those of Austria, while some of the Prussian paper was well made, but so simple in design and devoid of style that it did not deserve any praise. The German gilding was bad, and altogether it was clearly demonstrated by the Vienna Exhibition that France need not fear the competition of foreign countries. Though many first-class French firms refrained from sending specimens, the French paper was unanimously praised, and many visitors mistook some sheets for silk and others for leather. According, therefore, to the opinions we have summarized above, and which generally prevail throughout the trade in France, the Parisian paper-makers hold the highest position; but the workmen engaged in the craft, though contributing to their utmost in bringing about this success, enjoy a very slender share of the profits.—*The Builder (Eng.)*.

An ingenious stationer in Paris, anxious to oblige everybody and make things pleasant in his shop for people of all parties, has invented what he calls "paper of three opinions." Each quire contains an equal number of sheets of paper marked with three different monograms. One-third of the contents bears a graceful little bunch of fleurs-de-lys for the legitimist, one-third a small bouquet of violets for the imperialists, and one-third the erect figure of a Gallie cock "in act to crow," for the republicans and the house of Orleans, the implication being that the Orleans monarchy, if it ever comes to pass, will simply be a disguised republic, or, in the words of the great backer of Louis Philippe, "a throne surrounded by republican institutions." As no man in France can tell what a night may bring forth in the way of a new government, the convenience of having always in the house paper suited to any possible event must be fully appreciated in Paris, and the eclectic tradesman who has hit upon this happy thought will, no doubt, make a small fortune out of it.

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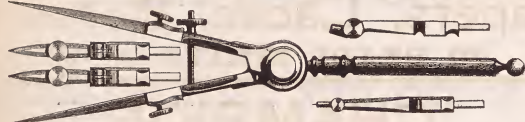
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LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & CO., Boston.**WALKING-STICKS.**

The manufacture of walking and umbrella-sticks is one of the large and important fancy trades in London about which we gather some information from the *Journal of Applied Science*. There is scarcely a wood which has not been made into canes, walking-sticks, or umbrella-sticks. The principal British woods used in the manufacture of walking-sticks are oak, ash, beech, blackthorn, cherry, maple, crab, and hazel; and, though some of these sticks in a finished state are to be bought retail at a few pence each, a great deal of labor and discrimination is needed to reduce and form them to the necessary shape. Take an ash or beech stick, for instance. The naturally-grown branch is probably too thick to be simply straightened, the top curled, polished, and sent into the market; it consequently has to be reduced by rasping, in which process it is shaped. After this, it is removed to another department for finishing and polishing, and perhaps before polishing it undergoes a process of artificial figuring and coloring, either in a fanciful manner or in imitation of foreign canes. This is done by charring or burning with a hot iron, or by the use of strong acids. The blackest of blackthorn sticks, sold at the corners of the banking and assurance streets of the city, are for the most part "manufactured" or formed out of ash or similar sticks, imitation knots being fashioned to represent those which are so characteristic of a real blackthorn. The whole stick is afterwards slightly charred or burnt, which of course blackens it; the imitation knots are then rubbed down till the natural color of the wood is reached, but the principal portion of the stick is left black, and is secured by French polishing or varnishing. A surprising fact connected with stick-making is the immense trade done in foreign sticks. Tons of various kinds from all parts of the world are constantly arriving in London, and are sold privately or by public auction to the stick-makers; for it is certain no one else would be tempted to buy them. An unpractised person would at once pronounce them valueless. Of course, fashion in this branch of trade, as well as in any other, regulates the demand for certain kinds. For some time past, pimento sticks have been in demand, both for umbrellas and walking-sticks. For the former purpose they are manufactured into almost every variety of fanciful patterns by staining, carving, and other processes, and the wood, being very strong and close-grained, admits of its general adaptation to almost any purpose. For umbrellas, pimento sticks are very useful, their rigid nature preventing their breaking or becoming crooked. As imported in their rough state, they are about 2 or 3 inches in diameter, and from 3 to 4 feet long; they are the produce of a tree known to botanists as *Pimenta vulgaris*, which yields the allspice or pimento of commerce. It is a native of the West Indies, principally Jamaica and Tobago, where it is prized for the sake of the well-known berries which are imported in such large quantities to this country.

In Trinidad and several other of the colonies, if coffee and allspice were thickly sown, for sticks only they would make an exportable product. The greatest place in the world for this class of articles is Vienna, which has a wonderfully and curiously developed industry in walking-sticks, umbrellas and parasol shafts, of every imaginable sort, in origin, form and finish. Many curiosities are formed into sticks

—we have seen betel nuts, threaded on an iron central support, made into a walking-stick, and we believe there is one in the museum at Kew Gardens. The carved message sticks of some of the African kings and chiefs are curious, and there are several in the anthropological collection of Colonel Lane Fox, at the Bethnal Green Museum. Hollow bamboo sticks have been made to convert into fishing rods, or to hold all sorts of knick-knacks, and forming air guns.

Various animal substances, as whalebone, horn, ivory, tortoise-shell, bone, &c., are made into sticks. We have seen the vertebrae or backbone of the shark formed into a walking-stick, and the bones of whales shaped and carved. The transparent sticks of the horn of the rhinoceros, and pressed tortoise-shell, are much esteemed and highly prized, from their rarity, when obtained long enough. These may be seen in the stick shops in the Burlington Arcade. Sticks of the hide of manatus, or lamenstin (*Manatus Americanus*) are made in Cuba, by softening the dry strips which are cut at once when this animal is caught, it being very abundant about the seas of Cuba. The strips of hide are beaten and passed through the fire, previous to rounding and polishing. These canes are only made to order, as there are no workers devoted specially to this industry, which might become an important one, if the sale of the manatus skins was pursued, for they are susceptible of other uses, especially for riding whips, surgical implements, &c. The price of these lamenstin sticks is from £2 to £3 10s., according to the care with which they are prepared.—*British Trade Journal*.

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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: DECEMBER 8, 1875.

NO. 60.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, November 30, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The fact of a Lancashire firm importing cotton goods from America has run the whole gamut of the English press. Truly, the fact has been pooh-poohed as being altogether an exceptional incident which when examined could be easily explained. Be this as it may, there is little doubt that some good will result to British manufacturing interests from the alarm which has been sounded in their ears.

The defalcations of the Turkish Government have not only cast a blighting influence over financial circles, but have done much to assist the prevailing dullness of general business.

The stationery and fancy trades are getting busier than they were. A rather brisk trade is being done in Birmingham jewelry and in valentines and Christmas cards. In the paper trade business is fairly active and some folks are really busy, and a rise in prices is pretty sure to take place before long. The Government Stationery Office has been giving some large orders lately, which have done something towards an improvement in the paper trade. The bookbinders, who should now begin to be busy, are reported to be very quiet. In the printing and lithographic trades business in some houses may be said to be rather encouraging; at least, this is the case in London, but many complaints reach me from the provinces. It is stated that by the operations of the new Judicature act the printing monopoly enjoyed by Spottiswoode & Co. will be done away with and the trade generally be allowed to share in whatever benefits there may be in Government work.

A Lancashire engineer, Edwin Salt, of Darwen, has just patented improvements in machinery used in the manufacture, coloring, veneering, and enameling of paper and paper cloth. This invention is intended to improve the ordinary wire or shake machine so that a greater variety of papers may be made, veneered, or enamelled. By its use a finish is given to both sides of the paper in its damp state.

A German has just protected improvements of imitation leather. He first makes a mold of the object to be imitated, into which is

poured a liquid compound consisting of a solution of glue with glycerine, oil, or soap, and coloring matter. This is poured from a vessel fixed above. A traveling frame carries a roll of paper, which passes between rollers and over a scraper. The scraper spreads the compound evenly, and at the same time keeps the fabric perfectly even on the back of the mold.

A Mr. Gray, of Clapham, has taken out letters patent for improvements in the mode of treating fibres for the manufacture of paper. Straw, bamboo, &c., are cut up into lengths of about an inch and then subjected to the action of rotating beaters contained in a fixed cylindrical case, fitted with steel bars. The material is then reduced to a pulp by a boiling process, in which chemicals are introduced.

Something new in nut-crackers has been patented. It is a crusher worked by means of a screw which is attached to a base plate, and manufactured suitably as a table ornament. It may be used for nuts or even shell-fish if required.

An East London firm has just introduced a Russian invention—the so-called Makaroff mat. Seafaring men consider them a panacea against leaks.

A Birmingham manufacturer has introduced a very useful improvement in the construction of watch keys. It consists of a spring sliding key barrel, which can be fitted to a seal or any of the usual watch-chain appendages. The watch key is thus concealed when not in requisition.

Mr. Benjamin Sulman, of City Road, has issued some very effective Christmas fancies; the cards are original in design and well executed, the colors being fresh and blended with taste. Some neat frosted studies of Christmas, in which the snow and ice are cleverly delineated, will doubtless be very popular. Some copyright designs by the same firm, in which gilded tinted paper is much used, are especially worthy of notice; one, in form something like a needle-case with an illuminated cover, when opened displays a balloon in full sail, which also opens and discloses floral begirt mottoes; another, formed like a fan, upon being opened, by pressing the handles down until they meet at the back, discloses a Venus in a wonderfully constructed grotto. Other designs are also very pleasing, but the main idea of producing from a flat surface a solid structure, as if by magic, is, I think, quite original. I understand that the call for these pretty and ingenious trifles is very great and the supply can scarcely keep pace with the demand.

The same firm has improved upon the old plan of having one uniform quantity in packets of writing paper and envelopes, and altering prices according to quality. It has issued

shilling packets in which the quality of the paper regulates the quantity, the price remaining the same.

Some of the cheapest and at the same time prettiest decorations for Christmas are the imitation wreaths of holly manufactured by Dean & Son; they are so like the real thing as to be easily mistaken for it, and are brightened up by a liberal display of berries, which cannot always be obtained in that manufactured by Nature herself. The same firm has issued a 7s. 6d. box of magical tricks, which is well worth the money.

Half-guinea sewing-machines are now being advertised as suitable presents for young folks of an industrious turn of mind, and are said to be fairly made.

An effort is now being made to introduce seaweed as an article of personal adornment. An ingenious lady has contrived some very beautiful effects with this simple material, and if it can once get a start we may expect to see it take its place as an ornament in trimming hats or as an adornment for the hair.

A celebrated bookseller, T. G. Stevenson, well known to all the bookworms of the modern Athens, is about to retire from business. A catalogue of his stock which has been printed contains particulars of some rare and interesting literary treasures.

Thomas Archer, well known as a writer of magazine literature, is to be the editor of the new London and provincial illustrated newspaper which is to put in an appearance early next year.

The well known firm of Hughes & Kimber, manufacturers of machines and material used by printers, stationers, and bookbinders, has been converted into a joint stock company: capital £25,000, in £20 shares. Edward and Richard Kimber will both continue with the new company, the former as manager, at a salary of £800 per annum and a bonus of £100 for every 1 per cent. the company makes over 10 per cent. per annum, and the latter as secretary, at an annual salary of £400.

A. B. Fleming & Co., ink-makers, of Edinburgh, have just opened a London warehouse in Hind Court, Fleet street. They have had for some two years past a London office in Queen Victoria street.

The Marr Type Founding Company finds trade so prosperous that it requires increased accommodation, and has wisely secured the premises of the Whiteford House Foundry, Edinburgh. This company is introducing new faces, and is putting up additional machinery. The indefatigable P. Shanks, of the Patent Type Founding Company, has just returned from a journey up North, where he succeeded in "planting" type in three or four additional newspaper offices. The Weather Chart, intro-

duced by him to the press, is gradually spreading among the provincials like an epidemic. Degener & Weiler, makers of the "Liberty" press, talk of introducing to the English trade a self-inking hand-press, to sell at about £10.

The devouring and the treacherous elements, as our good friends, the reporters, would call them, have been unusually busy during the last week or so. At one o'clock on the 15th instant an extraordinary tide swept over the southern banks of the Thames, causing immense damage. Among those connected with the printing and stationery trades who have instance severe loss and inconvenience I may mention Clowes & Son, of Stamford street; their machine-room, counting-houses, warehouses for printed and unprinted paper, and storerooms, were more or less filled with water, and the inconvenience and damage thus caused exceeds the direct destruction. The firm has a well 480 feet in depth, and the inundating waters filled this at once, and then spread over the buildings. The strength of the body of water may be in some measure estimated by the fact that the heavy iron work used in stereotyping was cast out of its place, and the thick brick warehouse walls, when the water was subsiding, were cast down as if made of paper.

Foundriner, Hunt & Co., wholesale stationers, were completely inundated.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Hampton Gay Paper Mill, near Oxford, was totally destroyed by fire. A fire occurred about a week back at the Broad Dumers Paper Mills, belonging to Wild & Co.; the damage is estimated at over £6,000, and some hundreds of work people are thrown out of employment.

Baron Grant is not so successful with his newspaper ventures as he is with his financial arrangements. It is said by some that he is the proprietor of the *World*, but this the *World* denies with passionate energy, almost amounting to a breach of the peace. His half-penny *Echo*, which was to have done wonders as a morning paper, is rapidly decreasing in circulation. I understand that between twenty and thirty men have been discharged from the *Echo* printing offices within the last ten days.

A notice has been issued from the Post-office to the effect that after the commencement of the new year telegraphic matter at press rates will not, as heretofore, be supplied to hotels and public houses. For some reason or other they have hitherto enjoyed the privilege in common with news-rooms and clubs; it will now be discontinued, to the annoyance of the great betting interest.

Referring to the Post-office reminds me that John Tiley is about to resign his appointment there as secretary. He has been in the service for nearly fifty years. * * *

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Forney's Press, as it is called, is so identified with literary journalism that I am confident many of your readers who are book men as well as stationers will be interested in a brief sketch of its proprietor and the paper. J. W. Forney has been connected with leading newspapers from boyhood to the present time. He served his apprenticeship in the office of the Lancaster *Journal*, beginning when only thirteen years of age, and at twenty had qualified himself by hard study to take the editorial charge and purchased the paper. A

few years after he also bought the *Journal*, and consolidated the two papers under the title of the Lancaster *Intelligencer and Journal*, and, being a vigorous writer as well as a fluent and ready speaker, he took an active part in politics, and was soon recognized as a leader; and his paper became one of the most influential organs of the Democratic party of the State. In 1845 he sold the Lancaster *Journal*, and removed to Philadelphia, being appointed by President Polk Deputy Surveyor of the port. At the same time he purchased a half interest in the *Pennsylvanian*, then the leading Democratic paper of the city, which he retained until 1853. From 1851 to 1855 he was Clerk to the House of Representatives at Washington. He subsequently became one of the editors of the Washington *Union*, the acknowledged organ of President Pierce's administration, and was afterwards largely instrumental as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in the election of Buchanan.

On the first of August, 1857, he issued the first number of the *Press* in this city, and, believing that the administration he had so largely aided had discarded the platform on which it had been elected, especially in its Kansas policy, he at an early day denounced it as treacherous to its principles, and took strong sides with the opposition. The result was the division in the Democratic party, the election of President Lincoln which the *Press* hailed as "a verdict for perpetual union," and subsequently gave full support to all the measures of his administration. These points are sufficient to indicate the character of the man, and are not written from a political standpoint or in advocacy of his views. In the editorial conduct of the paper he has always aimed to obtain the best talent as well as the latest information. The literary criticisms have always been of the highest order, and as a representative organ of the book trade has received a large patronage from publishers in this and other cities. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Forney went to Europe in the interest of the Centennial, leaving the *Press* in the hands of W. W. Nevin, formerly of the Lancaster *Express*. He at once organized a strong editorial staff composed of Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie, well-known both as an author and journalist; Prof. Byron F. Smith, of New England, Thomas A. Janvier, Thomas A. Logan, Thomas Egan, Robert McWade (late of Chicago *Tribune*), Thomas Meehan, acting in the several departments as assistant editors, and, in addition, a competent corps of reporters. With these adjuncts it is hardly necessary to say that the *Press* is one of our most respectable as well as successful Philadelphia journals.

The improvements in blank books during the last century are not only remarkable, but in many respects curious. Any one inspecting the records of the Court House here, or in any of our large cities, will be struck with the absence of the horizontal lines, and while the chirography generally surpasses that of the present day, the ruling was by no means so perfect as in those now used. This change has been brought about by the increased demand for neat books for office use and the emulative spirit of the different workmen to produce superior finish and elegance in their different departments of printing and binding. To W. B. Edwards, of this city, long since deceased, much credit is due for the improvements in the binding of blank books, and

especially the workings of the spring or patent back. In his day it was the custom to order all the blank books needed, and to Colonel Wm. H. Maurice, the successor of Hogan & Thompson, is due the originating of the system of keeping in stock all the usual sizes of day books, ledgers, journals, and other blank books, thereby materially lessening their expense and facilitating filling orders.

Among the novelties in stationery may be mentioned the Letts' Rough Diary for the use of professional and business men, published in various styles by Moss & Co., of this city, and advertised in your columns. Gladding & Son's Diaries for the Centennial year are also popular.

James Arnold of this city has introduced special machinery for numbering bonds, certificates, &c., to meet the requirements of his rapidly growing ruling and blank book business. Wm. F. Murphy's Sons and Wm. Mann are also introducing new features. C. P. McIlwaine's Copyable Printing Inks quoted in your "Prices Current," and advertised in your columns, are considered unexcelled and worthy the attention of stationers as well as printers.

The *Saturday Evening Post* will publish a valuable Centennial Almanac and Hand Book, and the *Public Ledger Almanac* for 1876 will be specially attractive. H. C.

THE WESTERN TRADE.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The general stationery trade throughout the West has not been of late encouraging to the numerous sellers who have been trying to tempt with low prices and an unusually fine line of holiday goods. Unfortunately, this feeling is strongly exhibited, not only in stationery and fancy goods, but in the book trade also.

I had occasion in a former letter to express an opinion that the time for a healthy fall business was upon us, but personal experience and the appearance of the already heavily stocked dealers proves that this idea was too hastily formed.

There are too many rocks and breakers ahead lying concealed and threatening destruction to the unwary. No sooner was trade under way and promising a fine profitable season than the shoals of insolvent houses, wrecks of rotten savings banks, and the quicksands of general distrust were detected, and the man at the helm, disheartened at the perils he has to encounter in the numerous invitations to "a creditors' meeting," &c., puts his helm "hard to port" and tries to return to a safe anchorage for fair weather and a safer voyage.

Of all the cities I had the pleasure of visiting during the past few weeks, Philadelphia appears to be in the most healthy condition. Whether the coming Centennial is the reason of this I cannot say, but all were unusually busy and active. Baltimore and Washington were both doing their usual share of trade, but no one complained of too much to do.

Pittsburg was a trifle better than the last two cities. J. L. Read & Son have completed the alterations in their store, and look as nice as a new hat.

S. A. Clark was quite busy attending to the numerous drummers who called continually upon him, and is about issuing tickets, numbered in turn, as they do in a barber's shop—

Next!

Gildenfenny & Co. were just opening an

elegant new line of fancy goods for the holidays.

Wm. G. Johnson & Co. are always busy and never complain of dull times.

J. W. Pittock & Co. have a remarkably fine selected stock.

Stevenson & Foster, as well as S. Reed Johnson & Co., exhibited at the Exposition an elegant line of blank books and general line of stationers' goods.

Mr. Mason, of J. R. Weldin & Co., was East, so I did not have the pleasure of exchanging a friendly greeting with him.

A. C. Bakewell & Co. intend to sell out their mercantile stationery department and to pay more attention to printing and binding.

D. P. Work, in his charming little place, continues to supply the artistic lovers of fine goods with all novelties.

Columbus—well, I have had one fling at the dear old place, and it was not relished, so I'll say no more.

Dayton, O., contains the enterprising houses of Payne, Holden & Co., who are doing business with little time to eat or sleep; James Ricker, in his new and elegant quarters close by; as well as John H. Thomas & Co. All are quite busy.

The Biddle House here has raised the rates from \$5 to \$3.50 and \$4 per day, which has caused much grumbling among the traveling fraternity.

There were lively times at Cincinnati. It was as much as one's life was worth to ask the trade to accompany you to the hotel to see your samples. Only seven in our trade there at one time. Friend Lee, of Wilstach, Baldwin & Co., contemplates laying a single car track from his store to the Burnet House to accommodate drummers.

At Indianapolis, Ind., I met Arthur Marsh, of Thos. Nelson & Co., who was doing his usual amount of business.

W. B. Burford, successor to Braden & Burford, is carrying on successfully the business of the late firm.

Bowen, Stewart & Co. report trade lively with them.

Merrill, Hubbard & Co., Hunt & Co., and Cathcart & Cleveland show no signs of excitement and are steady, as they say of the money market.

The Indianapolis Journal Company is building an elegant brick building, and expects to occupy it in a few weeks.

I had a delightful evening in St. Louis, in company with Messrs. Daly, White, Ennis, and others, at the residence of James Shorb, who did the honors nobly, and justified us in calling it one of the most enjoyable evenings of our lives—"I see you."

The Palmer House in Chicago was full of drummers. John D. "Slate" Ennack was there; Will Horn, Stockwell, Welch of Philadelphia, and a host of other footpads, now termed "commercial interviewers." Nothing particularly new of any interest to relate as regards this lively town.

At Cleveland I found, or rather did not find, Mr. Andrews, of Cobb, Andrews & Co., he being away for a few days, gunning. A brace of canvas-backs would keep this cold weather nicey, hey? And they are so nice stuffed with sage and onions, too. A hint is as good as a kick, any time.

If variety is the spice of life, verily one will realize the maxim as soon as he strikes New York State. While one firm complains of ter-

rrible dull times, another is too busy to find extra time to breathe.

At Albany I met several of our boys hurrying back to eat the Thanksgiving turkey, and all reached home with thankful hearts at being again permitted to join the loved ones at the fireside. Very truly yours, C. S. P.

INTERFERENCE.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The stationers of this glorious country are loyal to a fault. I believe in cheerfully supporting the governing power in the exercise of its natural functions, but I do not see clearly that it is one of those functions to become a direct competitor in business with mercantile or manufacturing interests. I have in mind the late lavish distribution, through the mails, of sample envelopes and a circular offering as an inducement for business men to buy stamped envelopes the printing of their card in the corner free of charge. No honest stationer or printer can work against such dishonorable competition. The postal service in some localities at least (Boston for instance) is so poorly attended to that the attaches of the department should first learn their duties before being made to "keep shop." It may be a convenience for a large portion of the community to have stamped envelopes sold at the post-offices, but if it requires such an amount of advertising at the public expense and an offer of printing inducement to make people see it, there seems to be no crying need for their sale. I am willing, however, to admit the convenience, and have become so accustomed to the sale of the envelopes that I will complain only of the free inducement and the uncalled for advertising. Stamped envelopes should be furnished by the stationer after the manner of stamped checks. And now this brings up the recent arrangement made for stamping checks. As I understand it, the whole country must send to New York to have their checks stamped. This is unjust, and forces upon all outside of your city great annoyance, delay, and expense. I say again that stationers are too loyal. They have never made a protest against the interference with their business. I can call it by no other name, as I fail to see why the Government should go into the stationery any sooner than into the dry goods, grocery, or hardware trades. I am pleased to know that through your efforts a Board of Trade has been established in New York, and hope to see the stationers of other cities move in the same direction. A national protective association is needed, and then, instead of complaining through your columns, the trade can protest forcibly and effectively against all encroachments upon their rights.

Yours truly, PROGRESS.

BEWARE OF FORGED ORDERS.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

There appears to be some person going about the country victimizing stationers and other tradesmen by means of forged orders. The following is from a Columbus, O., paper:

"On the 5th of October a young man who gave his name as Williams entered the music store of T. H. Schneider & Co. and said he was from Zanesville, and that Mr. W. B. Thomas, of that place, desired to purchase a Steinway piano, and would like to get a price list by mail. After a little conversation upon the

subject, Williams asked for a sheet of note paper and ink. He was supplied, and proceeded to write, using a piano for a desk. Soon after he asked for the name of some firm doing considerable business in stationery. Elliott, Jones & Co. was named. Williams, having completed his writing, asked for an envelope. It was furnished. He then had a sheet of paper and an envelope with the official billhead of T. H. Schneider & Co. on both. After his departure T. H. S. & Co. forwarded a piano price list to the address of W. B. Thomas, Zanesville, but up to date have not heard from Mr. Thomas, if there is such a man in Zanesville. Yesterday, Elliott, Jones & Co. sent a bill for collection to T. H. S. & Co. for \$33 for lead pencils, &c. Mr. Schneider claimed he never bought the articles named in the bill or ordered them. What was supposed to be the original order of Schneider & Co. was produced, and was pronounced to be a forgery. Messrs. Elliott, Jones & Co. were victimized to the extent named. Both firms agree in their description of the man who borrowed the paper and envelope and who bought the pencils."

I know of a case that occurred in Newark, N. J., by which a stationer was victimized in a similar manner. By publishing this it will put the trade on their guard against such swindlers. Respectfully, J. T. W.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Thanks for your last number, its volume of information, its leading articles, its suggestions and correspondence. Follow up "Uncle Sam" for his shameful interference with our trade in selling envelopes so much less than the stationer can supply them and for printing them for less than any printer can do it. Every small printer, and every large one, too, owes you a debt for your defence of their rights, and I am very sorry that all of them do not see your paper.

Yours, CHAS. T. BAINEBRIDGE.

GOVERNMENT ENVELOPE SALES.

NEW YORK, November 25, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

When I was last in New Orleans I was very much astonished to see stationers use "Government envelopes," and inquired of one of the best known among them the reason. His reply still further surprised me: "We are compelled to do it. A great portion of our mail is sent directly on board river steamers, and not through the post-office. Such letters will not be forwarded unless they are in the Government envelope." This regulation, if it has any foundation in justice, should be carried a little further. For example: Compel stationers to use a particular paper and to buy it of a Hartford maker. Have the letter weigh at least four ounces. Fold the letter in a particular shape. All the directions to be printed instead of written, and, as Hartford is known to have very excellent printers, that the directions be printed in Hartford.

A fertile imagination, and the ingenuity of the men who recently sent us a circular with some samples of marvelously cheap envelopes and surprisingly good and cheap printing, should suggest still greater obstructions.

This whole envelope business has been brought to the attention of the Government in

various ways, and with great talent, energy, and persistence, but without effect.

I think you have the power so to influence the trade and to create such a unity of action as will result in bringing back the envelope trade to where it belongs—the retail stationer—and effect its removal from the hands of our paternal Government.

Can any one give a reason why envelopes should be delivered in Chicago, San Francisco, and Texas at the expense of the Government any better than would hold good for delivering tea or coffee? The outrage is so apparent that the only surprise is that we have suffered it to exist so long.

STATIONER.

LITERARY NOTES.

Cassell, Potter & Galpin, London, announce a serial history of India, profusely illustrated.

Wm. P. Nimmo, has nearly ready, "French and Spanish Painters," with steel illustrations.

The Oxford University Press has recently emitted beautiful edition of Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services.

Sampson, Low & Co., London, have published "Spain," illustrated by Dore, text by Charles D'Avallier.

A handbook of "Modern English Pottery and Porcelain: Hints for Collectors," by Mr. A. W. Tuer, is announced.

Thos. C. Jack, Edinburgh, announces the "Globe Encyclopedia," condensed and portable. John M. Ross, LL. D., Editor.

John Murray, London, has forthcoming the "Lectures of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," now first published from original MSS.

Mrs. Marie Darrington Deslonde, a well-known New Orleans society belle, is about to publish, with Carlton & Co., a novel entitled "The Miller of Silcott Mill."

The twelfth edition of the "Conversations-Lexikon" of Brockhaus is in course of publication in a series of enlarged and thoroughly revised volumes at Leipzig.

Mr. F. B. Patterson will soon publish a series of essays on "The Bad Habits of Good Society," by Mr. George A. Baker, Jr., author of "Point Lace and Diamonds."

General Doubleday, who was Major Anderson's second in command, has published, through Harper's, a memoir entitled "Reminiscences of Fort Sumpter and Moultrie."

Harper & Bros. Holiday Supplement embraces a list of choice publications for holiday presents, including "The Catskill Faries," Will Carleton's new poems, Newman's "Babylon and Nineveh," Drake's "New England Coast," and other works, suitable for the general reader or the scholar.

A "Library of Contemporary Science," will be issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in connection with Reinwald & Co., of Paris, and houses in London and Leipzig. The volumes so far announced are on "Linguistics," by A. Hovelacque; "Biology," by Professor Letourneau, and "Anthropology," by Dr. Paul Tabinard.

Mr. Stock's "Compact Companion Concordance," contains references to nearly 26,000 passages of Scripture, a complete Bible index, tables of coins, weights and measures, &c., the whole, including the binding, being included in a volume 5½ inches by 4, and in thickness less than one-eighth of an inch, is printed in England.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish a Japanese romance, entitled "Chishingura; or, the Loyal League," translated by Frederick W. Dickens, with notes and an appendix containing a metrical version of "The Ballad of Takasago," and specimens of the original text in the Japanese character, illustrated by numerous full-page tinted plates, drawn and engraved by Japanese artists, and printed on Japanese paper.

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JAPANESE PAPER GOODS.

The increasing demand for Japanese paper goods has led to an extensive business in this line, as indeed has the demand for Japanese and Chinese goods of all kinds. The paper goods consist principally of screens of all kinds, from narrow strips to large folding screens to stand round a fire-place. The printings are done by hand, and are more remarkable for the richness and brilliancy of the coloring than for fidelity to nature; though many of the designs would do credit to European or American artists.

Japanese paper is very peculiar and quite as unique and characteristic as any of their other work. Most of it is prepared from the bark of the paper mulberry, and also the bark of the *Passerina gambi*, and some species of *Edgeworthia*, which yields a product not unlike our straw paper. The first gives all kinds, from the coarsest packing to the finest note paper, and even that which is used for filtering the well-known Japan varnish. Japanese paper does not easily tear in any direction, and is therefore employed in many ways unknown in America. Umbrellas, bags and even carpets, window-panes and ropes are made of it, and it is even woven into stuffs with silk or cotton. If dipped into a certain kind of oil, it becomes excellent packing paper, and many of the goods imported from Japan are done up in this material. It has very much the appearance of common oil-cloth, and requires close examination to detect the difference. One peculiarity of this, as of all Japanese paper, is that it is made in sheets not more than about twelve inches wide by eighteen long, which are neatly joined by mucilage. This, with a folded and gummed border, gives great strength to the paper, while the oil renders it impervious to moisture. There is one sort of paper of which window screens are made called "crape," that has a wonderful elasticity, superior to our textile fabrics. It not only resembles crape in appearance, but feels like it, and it is not easy to believe that it is not woven like crape. It bears no likeness whatever to paper, and its manufacture is a curious branch of art, quite unknown to us. The paintings on these crape screens are very elegant, and are rare and beautiful specimens of oriental workmanship. Japanese books are curious. The paper is a tough tissue, and, as the print shows through, the sheet is doubled so that the volume seems to be uncut. In binding, the Japanese dispense with a back, using simply two covers. A very delicate kind of paper in little sheets about four inches by three, is called rice paper. It is made from the pith of a tree, which is separated in cylindrical layers, and after being spread upon a flat surface is subjected to pressure and dried. It is very filmy and fragile, and is used for small drawings or visiting cards. This paper has the appearance of white wax cut in very thin sheets.

Paper in sheets, half of which are gummed on both sides, and the other half on one side, and divided into strips and squares of different sizes by perforations like sheets of postage stamps, have been found to be very convenient in many ways—the doubly gummed pieces answering for fixing drawings in books, labels on glass, &c. It is said that the mixture with which this is coated is prepared by dissolving six parts of glue, previously soaked for a day in cold water, two parts of sugar and three parts of gum arabic in twenty-four parts of water by the aid of heat.

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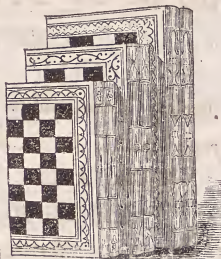
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**Writing Desks,
Portfolios, &
Leather Goods Generally.**

18 Dey St. N. Y.



DREKA

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer.

PIRE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE PAPERS. ROYAL IRISH LINEN PAPERS. WEDDING STATIONERY
We make a specialty of FINE STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and furnish at lowest market rates. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Dreka's Dictionary Blotter

A combination of Biotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and
Descriptive Price List.

LOUIS DREKA, 1121 Chestnut St., Phila.

TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL SOUVENIR.

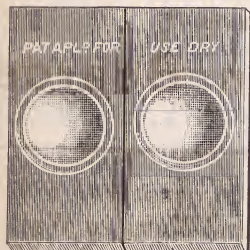
Homer, Lee & Co., 62 Liberty street and 1,173 Broadway, have gotten up a Centennial Souvenir, combining an inkstand, paper-weight, pin-cushion and pen-rack. It is a fac-



simile, in miniature, of the bell which proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." It is carried out in the minutest details, the lettering being faithfully reproduced, and in all other particulars it conforms to its prototype. The Souvenir is made in twelve different styles of pure metal, bronze, Roman verde antique, gold, silver and nickel. The cut gives an illustration. The base is in imitation of a bundle of sticks, bound, carrying the idea of unity and strength. Price per box of half dozen, assorted bronzes (including two in nickel), \$4.50. This novelty is suited, not only to the present holiday season, but, as its name implies, is a fitting souvenir of the Centennial year.

POCKET FOLDING SLATE RUBBER.

A new and useful little invention, neat, cheap and effective. It is designed for cleaning slates and will, it is said, last a long time. It can be retailed for five cents or less, and



will please the children, who, as everyone knows, are quite partial to novelties. It can be folded, thus avoiding injury to itself or soiling of clothing. The cut shows the eraser as opened. One box, containing a quarter of a gross, will be sent post paid on receipt of \$1. John D. Etnack, 114 William street, offers it to the trade.

At a recent fire at Springfield the stock of paper belonging to the Bay State Paper Company was damaged \$10,000 worth by water.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 162,419. Bell-Metal Toy Balls.—J. C. Clark, Middle Haddam, Conn.

A toy ball made of a hollow shell of bell metal, and provided with a cleit, or other opening and a small ball in its interior to produce the sounds.

No. 162,457. Combined Toy Guns and Horns.—L. Durall, Georgetown, D. C.

When not in use for shooting it serves as a toy horn, the rubber-spring forming the reed or vibrator.

No. 162,470. Pockets-Books.—D. K. Osburn, Baltimore, Md.

A wallet or pocket-book made of one continuous blank of paper or other cheap material, that has a central part with end flap and side extensions, and symmetrical side pieces folded in gussets and pockets, and connected at the edges to form the wallet.

No. 162,471. Inclosures or Play-Houses for Children.—Hiram J. Parker, Rochester, assignor to one-half his right to S. N. Gardner, Troy, N. Y.

A rectangular play-house, having four corner-posts divided diagonally and joined by hinges, two by middle posts divided at right angles and joined by other hinges, forming, with the sides of the balustrade, an endless frame-work, which may be closed into a fourfold compact block.

No. 162,481. Paper Boxes.—Felix Salomon, New York, N. Y.

A paper box, having its top and bottom edges bound with sheet metal, and its bottom also similarly bound and fastened to its sides by means of the bindings, and also having its top strengthened by a wire enclosed in a tube formed in an inner extension of the top binding.

No. 162,491. Letter-Press Copy-Books. S. W. Soesbe, Greene, Iowa.

A combined press copy and letter book, consisting of alternate leaves of writing and copying paper being bound in book form, each sheet of writing paper being double the width of the copying leaf, whereby lost written upon one side the blank copying is left beneath it from moisture, and a white surface at all times below the press-copy leaf, allowing the writing thereon to be more easily read.

No. 162,526. Oscillating Printing-Presses.—John L. De Woburn, assignor to Jos. Watson, Everett, Mass.

A toy or amateur press operated by a cam lever.

No. 162,532. Oscillating Printing-Presses.—Wm. C. Evans, Philadelphia, Pa.

An arm from a crank on the main shaft vibrates the platen, and a second arm from same pivot on the platen vibrates the roller-frame, which swings loosely on main shaft.

No. 162,543. Drawing-Board Attachments.—Julius C. Hintz, Canton, Ohio.

The invention involves special mechanism for turning the angles of drawing-boards and tables.

No. 162,547. Automatic Toys.—Edward R. Ives and Jos. W. Pilkington, Bridgeport, Conn.

The combination, in a mechanical toy, of a body mounted on wheels, and containing a clock mechanism, a sectional flexible tail, and a sectional flexible head or neck, connecting with the clock mechanism by a piston.

No. 162,548. Paper-Perforating Machines.—Joseph S. Ives, New York, N. Y.

1. The combination, with a suitably-grooved rotatory surface, on which the sheet is supported, of a cutter-wheel driven therefrom, and formed or provided with knife-edge cutters, the whole so constructed and operating that the sheet passed between said two wheels will have a row of clean cuts made in it.

2. The combination, with a grooved driving-wheel, of a cutter-wheel and a means for pressing and holding the cutter-wheel toward the driving-wheel.

3. In combination with the means for perforating the paper, a receptacle for the finished sheets, arranged immediately under the perforating mechanism.

4. In combination with the perforating mechanism and a suitable receptacle for the finished sheets, arranged beneath said mechanism, a deflector or guide board.

No. 162,550. Toy Targets.—Joseph Poznanski, New York, N. Y.

A toy target and money-bank combined. Pennies may be used as missiles and fired from the gun.

No. 162,640. Blackboard Attachments.—H. B. Marshall, Kingston, assignor to G. H. Allen, Ayer, Mass.

A wire grating serves to allow the dust from both crayons and blackboard-cleaners to fall through.

No. 162,650. Tag-Fasteners. T. P. Marston, New York, N. Y., assignor to Phillip Blake.

A tag-hook having an extension or arm, and catch.

No. 162,651. Desks.—Joseph McClurg, Pittsburg, Pa.

A leaf hinged to a skid and provided with drops, the whole constructed and operating in combination with the desk.

No. 162,701. Type-Machines.—A. M. Howard, Hlon, N. Y.

1. A clamping-wheel for confining single type or monogram-type, in combination with the clamp formed of three plates for confining the gage-feed rack, and pieces of metal for writing or monogram-type.

2. The combination of a toothed gage and feeding-wheel, a type-carrier, and a stop-cock, the stop-cock yielding or spring gage and feed-rack, and the clamp of the blank type-metal, and spring and gage feeding-rack.

No. 162,720. Toy Building-Blocks.—Ernest U. Kinsey, Passaic, N. J.

No. 162,735. Inkstands.—Herman Schirmer, Wheeling, W. Va.

The combination, with an ink-vessel having tapering part open at top and bottom, of an air tube and stop-cock attached to the vessel for introducing or withdrawing the required quantity of air to regulate the height of the ink in the tapering part.

No. 162,738. Account-Books.—Robert Mott and Charles Carroll, New Orleans, La.

Forms a line of perforations across the lower corner of the leaves, for the purpose of facilitating the removal of said corner, the last writing or entry in the book is filled by writing on each consecutive page in turn, and in which each new entry is placed directly after the preceding writing or entry.

No. 162,861. Processes for Forming Blackboards or Slates.—Hugh R. Stewart, Mercer, Pa.

A process for forming a blackboard or slate, consisting of first coating a manila-paper base with alcohol, shellac, drombick, extract logwood, blue vitriol, emery, pumice and amber, and then recasting the same after being dried with the same composition excepting the emery.

RE-ISSUES.

No. 6,734. Toy Money-Boxes.—Chas. C. Johnson, Somerville, Mass., assignor to Horace Partridge.—Patent No. 144,106, dated October 18, 1873.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 3,107. Books.—Frank & Meese, St. Paul, Minn. Application filed October 2, 1875.

WORDS REGISTERED.

LABELS REGISTERED.

No. 376. Title: "Holt's Champion Copying and Writing Fluid."—De Loos & Osmond, Chicago, Ill. Application filed October 22, 1875.

USEFUL HINTS.

RECIPE FOR STAINING LIGHT WOOD IN WALNUT COLOR.—Take asphaltum varnish 1 part, turpentine 3 or 4 parts, linseed oil 1 part, and Venetian red ground fine in oil to suit. This will impart to light wood a good imitation of walnut, so that it can hardly be detected.

Gilt metallic articles may be cleaned by rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush dipped in a solution of half an ounce of potash, or one ounce of soda, or still better, of half an ounce of borax in sixteen ounces of water, and drying with a soft linen rag. Their luster may be improved in special cases by warming them slightly and then rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush.

Month glue is made by dissolving, with the aid of heat, pure glue, as parchment, or gelatine, with about a quarter or one-third of its weight of coarse brown sugar, in as small quantity of boiling water as possible. This, when perfectly liquid, should be cast into thin cakes on a flat surface, very slightly oiled, and as it cools, cut up in pieces of a convenient size. When required for use, moisten one end. A piece kept in the desk or work-box is exceedingly convenient.

TO COAT CASTINGS WITH COPPER.—The article should first be rendered free from rust by rubbing with an emery cloth, or by dipping into a pickle composed of sulphuric acid 3 oz, hydrochloric acid 1 oz, water 1 gallon. After the article has remained some time in this pickle it should be taken out, and the rust removed by a brush and some wet sand; if the oxide cannot be easily cleaned off, it must be returned to the pickle. As soon as the article is rendered bright, it is washed in a warm solution of soda or potash, for the purpose of removing all grease. Lastly, it is well rinsed in hot water, and immediately placed in a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper, to which a little sulphuric acid has been added. In a short time it will be coated with an even covering of metallic copper.

HENRY LEVY & SON

122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

COMPLETE LINE OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**Writing Desks.**A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF

Russia Leather Novelties

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON'S,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.A WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF

Photographic Albums

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.LATE IMPORTATIONS
OF**European Novelties**

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

AT

HENRY LEVY & SON,122 & 124 Duane Street,
NEW YORK.**HENRY LEVY & SON****GUARANTEE****All their Prices.****DOTY & McFARLAN,**

30 Reade St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

New York.

Colored and Fancy Papers of Every Description.

*Attention of Printers and Stationers is called to new shades of Enamelled Cover Papers.***SPECIALTY—QUICK DELIVERY.**

Manufactory in East Brooklyn. Connected with office by telegraph.

**ANDREW KING & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Backgammon Boards,

PORT FOLIOS,

BANKERS' CASES,

and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

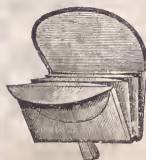
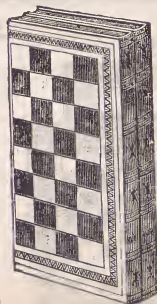
ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

No. 42 WARREN ST.ANDREW KING,
ANDREW SCAMONI,
JOSEPH SHADLER.

New York.



MINIATURE ENGINE.

There is now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, in San Francisco, a miniature engine which has good claims to being the smallest steam engine in the world. It was made during leisure hours by C. C. Thomas, engineer at the California Mill, in San Francisco. The *Scientific Press* says: "The engine is a vertical one, three-quarters of an inch long in its greatest proportion. The cylinder is one-eighth of an inch bore, and three-sixteenths of an inch stroke. The valve moves one-thirty-second of an inch. The engine is made of gold and silver, the working parts, however, being made of steel. The whole thing is set on a California gold dollar, and can be covered up with a No. 6 thimble. Just for the fun of the thing we have calculated the horse power of this little engine, running 500 revolutions per minute under a pressure of ninety pounds of steam. Its power is only one-twenty-five-hundredth part of one-horse power, or, worked down to a fine point, decimally, .0004013187609375. Although this is really a wonderful little engine, its owner has completed one still more marvelous. It is a horizontal steam engine, on a gold bed-plate just half an inch long. It will have a cylinder one-sixteenth of an inch stroke. The valve in this engine will move only one-sixty-fourth of an inch. It will be complete in all its parts, like the other, and admit of being taken apart and put together."

"OUR SET."—As a rule, those most solicitous about social status have a reason for being so, and those who think least about it have the most solid footing. It does not occur to him whose social position is unquestioned to discuss it, but to him who is climbing and has not exactly niched himself in the place he covets, it is an important and interesting question; hence his interminable talk about "family." This idea of making out that one's relatives and friends comprise a body of the elect superior to ordinary people has taken astonishing root in the soil of the republic. A stranger can scarcely enter any village or town of the Union without being confidently informed as soon as he gets into the place that "the society is very good there." The young men and women of the large towns are constantly talking about "our set." There is diligent search after the genealogical tree and the coat of arms. The ancestral hall is propped up with documentary evidence. Coats of arms are exhibited on seal rings, cards and letter paper; are found even on a few carriage panels. One of these pieces of blazonry, belonging to a man of Irish descent, irreproachable in himself and his family, furnishes a clever satire. It is composed of a shield reposing on crossed shillelahs. On each corner of the shield is perched an owl, indicative of wisdom; on the top a pot of boiling potatoes; on its face a puissant arm and hand holding a potato on the end of a fork, with an inscription containing a Latin pun on a scroll beneath: *Seniper parates.*—*Albert Rhodes in the Galaxy.*

THE AMERICAN STATIONER is a New York weekly devoted, as its title implies, to the interests of the stationery and fancy goods trade. It is an able representative of the class which it serves, is admirably conducted, and well patronized. As an advertising medium it is without a superior in the field of special journalism.—*Philadelphia Commercial List and Price Current.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,

142 & 144 Grand Street, New York,

Desire to call the attention of the Trade to their NEW and ELEGANT Assortment of Holiday Goods in attractive designs. Imported and Domestic

Albums, Glove and Handker-

chief Boxes, Elegant

Imported

Gilt

Goods, For-

eign & Domestic Writ-

ing Desks, Verde Antique, Nickel

and Bronze Inkstands, Pen Wipers in Novel

Designs, Whist Markers, Card Cases, Backgammon

Boards, Chessmen, Checkers, Cribbage Boards, &c. &c.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF PAPETERIES.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all kinds. GLOBES A SPECIALTY.

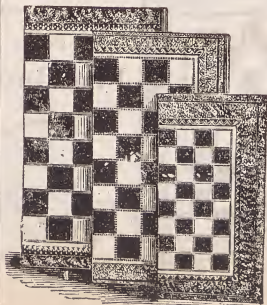
Tellurions, Orreries, Gyroscopes, Object Forms, Geometrical Solids, Numeral Frames, &c., &c.

LARGE DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOL FURNISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

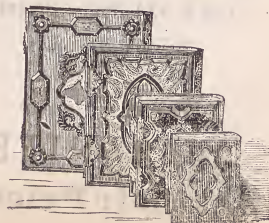
All Goods Warranted.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.

Goods shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.



KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



IN TOWN.

Joel Mann, Boston, Mass.; William Gross, Hartford, Conn.; Martin Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Hight, Bangor, Me.; Mr. Starke, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Lockwood, Boston, Mass.; Ben. Tietken, Boston, Mass.; Charles Taber, New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. Randolph, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Johnson, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Bowman, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Avery, Rochester, N. Y.; Jos. Knight, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

—F. W. Horn, Arthur Marsh and Fred Hafeley are all in Boston, doing well.

—Harry C. Bainbridge has been quite sick, but will be around again in a few days.

—E. S. Hopkins is back from New Orleans and the South, having had a very successful trip.

—William Graham is on the wing again, this time to the city of notions. He always has a good trade.

—L. L. Higgins has been taking a run through New England, but did not find trade so good as in the West.

—Samuel Carson, whose headquarters are at the Stationers' Exchange, 64 Broadway, is at present in Boston on a flying trip.

—A pleasant note has been received from F. B. Gilbert, at St. Paul, Minn. THE STATIONER is glad to be remembered by its friends.

—J. E. Zender, who has been with Henry Levy & Son for some fourteen years, has changed his quarters, and can be found after January 1 at the store of A. & E. Wallach. He will be in the department in charge of C. D. Pratt.

—Charles Pohlman, whose buckle and pocketbook manufactory, at Jersey City Heights, was burned last summer, was on Tuesday placed on trial in the Hudson County Court for arson, the charge against him having been based on information furnished by Franz Manz, one of his workmen.

Holding fast to its old name, which it has carried successfully through the long period of thirty-four years, the *American Agriculturist* swings out its banner for the Centennial year with the vigor of the prime of life, and with well founded promises of still greater achievements in its appropriate sphere—that of a plain, practical, highly instructive and trustworthy family journal. Its name, adopted at the start for a special field of work, has become almost a misnomer, because it is now equally useful to city, village and country. The closing number of volume 34, now before us, like its usual issues, is full of good things, varied in contents, which are prepared with much labor, thought and care, and illustrated with over 60 well executed and well printed original sketches and engravings. This journal is a marvel of cheapness, beauty and utility, costing only \$1.60 a year, postage included, for its more than 500 double pages of useful information, and 500 to 600, or more, of fine engravings. Every family should have it. Orange Judd Company, publishers, 245 Broadway, New York City.

A Gramme magneto-electric machine has for some time been employed for supplying light at the Houses of Parliament in London, and an idea of its power may be gathered from the fact that it is worked by a steam engine at a distance of 480 feet from the point at which the light is produced, the current being conducted thither by copper wires 1-16 of an inch in diameter. The magnets in the machine are arranged upon three massive rectangular blocks, and make 389 revolutions per minute, at an expense of $\frac{2}{3}$ horse-power, and give a light equal to over 3,000 of the English standard candles.

CHARLES McILVAINE & CO.,

734 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF

McIlvaine's Printers' Copying Inks, All Colors.**Stamping Inks & Copyable Ruling Inks for Faint Lines.**

PERFECTLY RELIABLE FOR COPYING ANY TIME AFTER PRINTING.

All Goods Warranted.

Best Copyable Inks, All Colors - \$5.00 and \$6.00 per lb.

Letts's Rough Diary.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST OFFICE DIARY PUBLISHED.

No. 31, One week in an opening, interleaved,	size 8 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 25
No. 31, One week in an opening, not interleaved,	size 8 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
No. 37, One week on a page, interleaved,	size 8 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
No. 37, One week on a page, not interleaved,	size 8 x 10.....	75
No. 34, One week on a page, not interleaved,	size 8 x 10.....	50
No. 38, One week on a page, interleaved,	size 5 x 8.....	50

Ruled with or without 3 and cent columns.

SAMPLE OF EACH (SIX STYLES) SENT PREPAID FOR THREE DOLLARS.

Published by

MOSS & CO.

Publishers, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers.

Liberal Discount to the Trade. 432 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

ARNO LEONHARDT.

**THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S
Commercial Lithography.**

334 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.
We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.**CENTENNIAL NEW YEAR CARDS.**

SEND FOR SAMPLE.

25 Frankfort Street, New York.

P. H. HAKE,
Manufacturer of FINE CARDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Orders of Dancing and Fancy Cards.

Samples of 50 Different Designs, and Free of Charge, on Application.

BRISTOL BOARD. GEORGE H. REAY,

White and Tinted.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass**STATIONERY**

AND

Manufacturer of Envelopes.

Having made tub-sized Bristol, my specialty for some time, I now offer it as possessing all the requisites for a first-class article. It is made from PURE STOCK only, and is especially commended for its firmness, purity and finish. Samples and prices sent to any address.

No. 77 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Peck & Nelson, booksellers and stationers at Greenville, Mich., have been succeeded by Nelson & Stokes.

Cale Mandlin, formerly of West Branch, Iowa, has opened a book and stationery store at Atlantic, Iowa.

A hand-stamp for embossing a firm name on envelopes has been devised. It is said to answer the purpose.

Dobler, Mudge & Chapman have succeeded to the paper business of Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Baltimore, Md.

J. B. Ford & Co.'s composition is 30 per cent. in sixteen monthly instalments, with interest from August 15, ult.

The creditors of Lee & Shepard have accepted a settlement of 25 per cent., payable in eight quarterly instalments.

F. W. Rice has succeeded T. Rice, Jr. & Son in the manufacture of news and book papers, at Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co. received a medal for their display of stationery at the recent fair of the American Institute.

The firm of James Betts & Co., publishers, at Hartford, has been dissolved, and a new house organized under the old firm style.

Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co. have taken the agency of the Round Playing Card, and the price from this time will be \$72 per gross.

Cutter, Tower & Co. have settled for 35 per cent., payable 5 per cent. cash, and three instalments of 10 per cent. at 4, 8 and 12 months.

The demand for the new card made by Andrew Dougherty is so great that none can be obtained at present. There will be plenty in a few days.

Charles H. O'Connor, paper dealer of this city, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$20,000. His assets are expected to return sixty per cent.

Janeway & Co., dealers in paper-hangings, New York, have settled with their creditors for 75 cents on the dollar. Individual creditors will be paid in full.

The surviving partners of the firm of Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, have made a general assignment to John C. Sinclair for the benefit of their creditors.

Chamberlain, Whitmore & Co., have received a very fine line of velvet boxes for fancy papers. Prices range from 50 cents to \$8 for the boxes empty.

S. Woodberry, Jr., and I. George Gates, under the style of Woodberry & Gates, have succeeded to the printing and stationery business of James Harris & Co., at Boston.

The personal property of the firm of Arms & Bardwell, Northampton, Mass., has been sold under an arrangement with creditors to William J. and Charles Arms for \$10,000.

Diary manufacturers are already at work on diaries for 1877, and they adjust their business so nicely, that they know almost to a dozen how many books of a kind they will sell.

John D. Emack announces his ability to supply the Adamantine Black-board Slating in quantities to suit the trade. It is an alcoholic preparation, which, however, costs no

more than any kindred preparation in the market. It is put up in screw-top cans of sizes varying from one pint to one gallon.

Warren & Wyman, of this city, dealers in books, have liabilities amounting to \$10,000, with assets equal to about one-third of that firm. Andrew L. Taylor is the assignee.

The fine writing paper manufacturers of Lee, Mass., generally agree to the half production arrangement. The Smith Paper Company will continue to make its book, news and manilla papers.

Alexander Cassil has purchased the interest of C. W. Van Akin in the book and stationery business of Messrs. Chase & Van Akin at Mt. Vernon, O. The business will be continued under the name of Chase & Cassil.

Ph. Hake has forwarded six samples of New Year's Cards, which are not altogether felicitous. Two of the specimens are unworthy of the trade and his reputation. The others are tasty and better suited to the use for which they are designed.

Henry T. Williams, 46 Beekman street, is publishing, in serial numbers, "ornamental designs for fretwork, fancy carving and home decoration." These designs embrace a great variety of subjects, and supply a want that professional as well as amateur wood-workers have doubtless experienced.

The Central Pennsylvania M. E. book room has been removed to 407 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa., where the business will be conducted by W. M. Frysinger and F. Knox Shiffer, under the name of Frysinger & Shiffer. The book and stationery business at Lewistown, Pa., is continued by Frysinger Bros.

The Bay State Paper Company, Springfield, Mass., will inaugurate the New Year by a removal of its warehouse to the new and spacious building of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company on Taylor street, near its present stand, and also by a change in its organization. The new administration will embrace Alfred A. Andrews as manager; William H. Eaton, agent; and E. H. Baker, treasurer.

At a meeting of the manufacturers of crayons and chalk, held in Philadelphia on November 18, it was resolved to continue the prices and terms for these goods as during the past year until further notice. The manufacturers have also issued a circular for signature by the trade, and containing an agreement to report the names of any person selling goods below the prices on the price-list for given quantities.

B. & P. Lawrence, of this city, have failed, Henry G. Stetson has been appointed their assignee. Some of the creditors are disposed to think harshly of the matter, but assurances have been made that the firm had reasonable hope of averting the disaster up to the time of its accomplishment. Liabilities are estimated at \$300,000, with a prospect of a sixty per cent. dividend. No particulars are given by the firm other than the notice of failure and a promise to make full explanation of its difficulties.

Homer Lee & Co., 62 Liberty street and 1173 Broadway, have issued their usual tasty variety of New Year Cards. One style represents a century plant in bloom, another is gotten up in Japanese characters, and others are adapted to various fancies. Their "Souvenir" inkstand is illustrated and described under the head of novelties. This firm has

supplied all the requirements of the Post Office Department in the Empire of Japan, and has filled large orders for the Russian nobility and various South American provinces.

The Nonotuck Pocket Book Company, Northampton, Mass., established directly after the failure of Arms & Bardwell, has been so successful as to increase its force from three to fifteen. Its trade is largely in the Lake States, while it has a good local business.

The firm of John C. Clark & Sons, printers, blank book manufacturers, and stationers, is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, having been established in 1831. Blank books suited to every department of business are specialties with this firm. The gentlemen comprising this firm have had a long experience in the business, and enjoy an enviable and well-earned reputation among the merchants and business men of Philadelphia.

IMITATION LEATHER.

A paper imitation of leather is now being perfected by a gentleman in Boston. By a process known only to himself, common paper is not only made to resemble raw hide in appearance, but to have all the toughness and water-proof qualities of that material. The paper is placed in a solution which completely changes its nature from paper to a substance resembling leather. For some purposes, such as pocket-books, music-cases, traveling-bags, bookbinding, &c., and even shoe fronts, this material is said, by experts who have examined it, to be well adapted. The manufacture, however, is yet in its infancy, but it promises to be an important discovery. One great feature of this manufacture will be the cheapness of the article, as the process is said to be comparatively inexpensive, sheets of the imitation leather not costing an eighth of the value of skins.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE—PAPER!—Mr. K. Loder, of 81 Southampton row, Holborn, has taken out a patent for a "Paper Blanket and Coverlet," which, in fact, consists of a large sheet of brown paper—of superior quality, and air dried—which has been perforated with holes about the size of a pea, in such a manner as to permit the free passage of the exhalations of the body without diminishing the warmth which the coverlet is capable of imparting. It seems a slight subject for a patent; but there is no doubt the paper coverlet is a cheap and sensible application of a material, the full value of which, it seems, we shall be a long time in adequately appreciating—viz., paper! We have heard this is to be a long and a hard winter, and if we read aright the signs of the times, it will be a trying one to the poor, therefore Mr. Loder's paper coverlets may judiciously be added to the stock of "stationers' sundries" kept by many of our friends, for of course these coverlets are very low-priced, and, in certain districts, should command a large sale, if introduced with tact. —*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

E. J. Reed says of the allied attack upon Sebastopol: "A faint idea may be formed, perhaps, of the extent to which the place was fired upon when I say that from a tax of 6d. per cwt., which the government levied upon the proceeds of the sales of old iron, shot, and shell, picked up and sold by the people, a sum of nearly \$75,000 was realized."

PACK & VAN HORN'S

BLACK WALNUT

Letter Clips and Bill Files

(PATENTED JUNE 22, 1873.)

No. 2.

*Are the NE PLUS ULTRA of Counting House Furniture.
Are the Neatest, Cheapest, Best and Most Saleable of any on
the Market; yield a large profit to Dealers, and only need to
be seen to be appreciated.*

RETAIL PRICES.

Letter Clips.

No. 1, 2½x4, Without Pin, - - - 25c. | No. 2, 2½x4, With Pin, - - - 25c.

Letter and Bill Files.

No. 16, -Showing Papers fastened together
with Binders.

No. 13, 6x9½, Note Size, Without Pins, - - - 65c.

" 14, 6x9½, Note Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 65c.

" 15, 8x12, Letter and Bill Size, Without Pins, - - - 75c.

No. 16, 8x12, Letter and Bill Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 75c.

" 25, 8x16, Cap Size, Without Pins, - - - 90c.

" 26, 8x16, Cap Size, With 2 Pins, - - - 90c.

Special Sizes Made to Order.

Van Horn's Improved Railroad File.

No. 36, 15x18, Double Clip, with 4 Pins, - - - \$2.25

In Boxes of 100,

Binders. (Patent applied for.)

Per 100, 75c.

For Sale by Wholesale Stationers generally at a very Liberal Discount from Retail Prices.

Wm. H. WOGLOM, General Agent,
No. 239 Greenwich Street, New York.

COMPOUND LEVER COPYING PRESS. HOFFMAN & HOYT'S PATENT.

Superior to any in the market, rapid in motion, and powerful, obtaining more pressure with less exertion. Double arch, steel castings in its working parts, and adjustable for all thicknesses of books. Sold by principal stationers. For particulars address



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"Evening Post" Building, New York City.

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(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill
Files, Dampening Boxes,
Bowls, Paper Weights,**

COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

WHITE, CORBIN & CO., Envelope Manufacturers.

Warren and Connecticut River Mills

FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Lockwood's DIRECTORY OF THE PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

The following are some of the Advantages these Globes have over others: SUPERIORITY of manufacture, the result of an experience of over THIRTY YEARS. The Maps are more DISTINCT than others, being printed on COPPER, not on STONE. The Meridians are all BRASS, and not IRON, properly lacquered to avoid tarnishing. We WARRANT them against CRACKING, a common failing with Globes not properly made.

All foreign Globes CHECK IN in our climate.

We supply both TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, of all sizes except the 30-inch.

Also, furnish QUADRANTS for all sizes, except 6-inch. The Terrestrial plates are engraved to a

LATER DATE than any other. Considering the length of time that a Globe lasts, it is important that they

should be MODERN when purchased.

The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany,

France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories;

IMPORTANT discoveries in AFRICA; CORRECT names of countries, as DOMINION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The 16-inch Terrestrial gives the Isothermal lines of temperature, and the deep sea soundings.

The leading dealers in School Furniture in the large cities give our Globes the PREFERENCE OVER

ALL OTHERS, their experience teaching them that they are the only Globes that give perfect satisfaction

to their customers.

For prices see "Price Current" in this paper.

H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION OF IVORY.

An immense quantity of ivory is daily consumed in the workshops of Europe and this country, though a short supply and correspondingly high prices, both for the crude and manufactured article, have now for many years characterized the industry. Great as is the quantity of this material now employed in the different countries, the continent of Africa furnishes seven-eighths of all that is worked up by the artisans of various nations—such as ornaments, toys, and crucifixes, in France; heathen gods, boxes, and fans, in India and China; billiard balls, boxes, miniature plates, chessmen, keys for piano-fortes and various other musical instruments, fans, combs, folders, dominoes, and a multitude of other things, in England, Germany, and the United States. Though ivory and India are commonly associated together, it appears, in fact, that very little of the former comes from the latter. It is said that the most costly tusks, or portions of the tusks, are those which are used for billiard balls, and the latter has of late become a very important item of manufacture in this country. A tusk of ivory weighing seventy pounds and upward is considered by dealers as first-class.

GENERAL NOTES.

"Courtship is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

A machine that will turn out fifty thousand newspapers an hour, perfectly printed on both sides, has just been invented.

The export of American leather is increasing to substantial figures. It has risen from 600,000 sides two years ago to 1,800,000 sides this year.

Cannel coal beds aggregating about four hundred feet in thickness have been discovered in Uintah County, Wyoming. There are sixteen beds, the largest being seventy feet in thickness.

The oldest communion service in Connecticut is that of the First Congregational Church at New London. Two of the cups are dated 1699, and two were presented by Gurdon Saltonstall in 1755.

Some of the banks and leading stationers throughout the country are making a great effort to induce Congress to abolish the duty on bank checks. We trust every stationer, printer, and lithographer will exert himself to have this nuisance done away with.

The situation in the British royal family looks dubious. Albert Edward has gone to meet her Highness Nugerool Dowlah-Omrow Dootah Baku Mahomet Khan Sahib Bahador, who is the next little begum of Bhopal, and Alexandra, poor girl, has gone home to her mother at Copenhagen.

The *Journal de Pharmacie* states that if, to a strong solution of gum arabic, measuring 8½ fluid ounces, a solution of 30 grains of sulphate of aluminum dissolved in 3 of an ounce of water be added, a very strong mucilage is formed, capable of fastening wood together, or of mending porcelain or glass.

A volunteer New Orleans reporter who wanted "just to try his hand," he said "on the graveyards," brought in the following:

"Near the entrance of the cemetery stood the Grecian mausoleum of the Fire Company No. —, its gorgeous and brilliant decorations showing that the gallant boys do not forget that their departed comrades are still bravely battling with the fiery elements in another world." The young man was not engaged.

Rudolf Wagner, editor of the "Annual Chemical Technological Report" (*Jahrbuch der Chemischen Technologie*), mentions in a recent German industrial journal that he found that solutions of bromine and bromine compounds were most excellent for the etching of steel. He uses 1 part of bromine to 100 of water; and in case he wished to avoid the vapor of this volatile material, which may injure delicate objects around, he prefers a solution of 1 part of bromide of mercury in 80 parts of water. For etching copper, he recommended a solution of bromine in hydrochloric acid, as preferable above all other agents known.

Mr. George Petrie, the well-known Scottish antiquary died recently. He was a member of leading antiquarian societies, and wrote much on the antiquities of Orkney. He recovered a rich store of ancient pottery, stone and bone implements, Roman coins and other articles, from the numerous Fiet's houses, broughs, cairns, &c., as well as interesting relics from ruins of a later date throughout the country. Some of these were sent to the Edinburgh Museum, but Mr. Petrie retained a valuable collection in his own possession, which was open to the inspection of visitors.

In a work describing the present condition of the domestic industries of Russia, M. Wschniakoff states that not less than thirty millions of wooden spoons are annually made in that country, the industry having its great center in the district of Semenow. Poplar, aspen, maple, and box are the woods used for this purpose, and the cost of the spoons varies from about \$5 to \$20 per thousand. The first operation consists in cutting the wood into the proper lengths, and making these up into bundles; the latter are sold in the markets, and are often procured from long distances. The second stage is that of forming the bowl of the spoon; and the third, shaping the handle; and the fourth and last, dyeing them of a yellow color.

The varied and extending use of paper pulp, at the present time, is illustrated in the manufacture of such articles as water pails, which are being made in large quantities of that material, and are found to answer an excellent purpose. In the ordinary way of making pails the separate parts or staves are cut, one at a time, from the log of wood, and, in this process, all the chips and smaller pieces are wholly wasted—that is, so far as the real object of the manufacturing operation is concerned. In producing a paper pail, however, the fibrous material is of course wholly utilized and, if the original stock is wood—as in part it may be—then the large proportion that would be wasted in chips and debris is entirely saved.

CHAMBERLAIN M'FG CO.

FACTORY: WESTFILL, N. J. OFFICE: 30 CANTLANT ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RIBBON HAND STAMPS,
Wheel Dating Stamps, Rubber Hand Stamps, Seal Presses, Wax Seals, Stamping Ribbons, Inks, Pads, &c. Send for trade circular. The oldest established stamp manufacturers in New York City.

HOMER LEE & CO.,

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Card Engravers & Printers
TO THE TRADE.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Monograms, Crests, &c.,
at the lowest rates.

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Institute for past three years.

KAUFMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
Orders of Dancing &
Programme Covers,
Plain & Fancy Cards,
Ball Tickets,
Invitation Cards,
Ball Tassels,
Gold & Silver Cord,
Committee Badges,
Programme Pencils.

MONOGRAMS,
Crests and Emblems,

FURNISHED TO ORDER.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR
Balls, Parties, Masquerades, etc., etc.

362 BROADWAY,
P. O. BOX 3222. Cor. Franklin St. & N. Y.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL
STOCK OF SHEET PICTURES, PAPER OR-
NAMENTS AND FANCY PAPER GOODS.

Fancy Illuminated Business
Cards & Mats a Specialty.

W. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 509 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Linen & Buff-Tinted
COPYING BOOKS.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used
extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MELVIN HARD & SON,
Paper Warehouse.
25 BEEKMAN ST.

Sole agents for the Carson & Brown Co. 1st class
Old Berkshire Mills, Pearl Spring, and Antique Pa-
pers. Established 1801. Superior to any paper in
America. Also full stock of papers of all descrip-
tion.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING NOV. 26, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	618	\$83,297
Newspapers.....	135	9,853
Engravings.....	78	24,716
Ink.....	38	2,312
Lead Pencils.....	34	8,242
Paper.....	318	36,461
Steel Pens.....	2	79
Stationery.....	27	2,175
Total.....		\$167,337

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS.
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING NOV. 26, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	13,297	\$3,033
Paper, pkgs.....	267	3,739
Paper, cases.....	70	4,990
Books, cases.....	77	8,978
Stationery, cases.....	30	1,126
Total.....		\$21,866

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

NOV. 17 TO DEC. 4, 1875.

Spooner & Bauer, Neekar, Bremen, 5 cs.
E & H T Anthony, by same, 4 cs.
G J Kraft, by same, 1 cs.
P J Keary, by same, 1 cs.
G Gennert, Gellert, Bremen, 2 cs.
H Fainbridge & Co, Valenstien, Glasgow, 3 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Main, Bremen, 1 cs.
C P Staab & Co, France, London, 1 cs.
A Haug & Co, Rotterdam, 5 cs.
Olyphant & Co, Plymouth, Canton, 10 cs paper.
L Dejonge & Co, Hermann, Bremen, 5 cs.
B Riddle, by same, 1 cs.
E Humber, Herder, Hamburg, 3 cs.
C F Von Blankenstein, Neekar, Bremen, 2 cs.
J Campbell & Co, Hermann, Bremen, 5 cs.
Kaufmann & Jonas, by same, 1 cs.
R Giedhill, Abyssinia, Liverpool, 1 cs hangings.
B & T Lawrence, Denmark, London, 14 cs.
Beicher & Hougaton, Heiveta, Liverpool, 5 cs.
E Fougere & Co, France, Havre, 1 cs.
W D Smith & Co, City of Montreal, L'pool, 3 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Idaho, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Liebenroth, Von Ahw & Co, Adriatic, L'pool, 30 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, Klopstock, Hamburg, 7 cs.
A & C Kaufmann, by same, 4 cs.
Chas Cooper & Co, by same, 3 cs.
L Dejonge & Co, City of Berlin, Liverpool, 4 cs.
Henry Sallan, Labrador, Havre, 7 cs.
E Hermann, America, Bremen, 3 cs.
Spooner & Bauer, by same, 4 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM NOVEMBER 17 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

Danish West Indies, 8 cs st'y, 25 pgs perf.
Bremen, 2 cs books.
Liverpool, 32 cs books, 2 cs pencils, 5 cs st'y.
British East Indies, 2,340 pgs perf.
British West Indies, 1,237 rms paper, 185 pgs perf.
New Zealand, 100 pgs perf.
Cuba, 7 cs books, 9,290 rms paper, 28 pgs perf, 1 pg paper.
Mexico, 32 pgs perf, 53 pgs paper, 9 cs books.
New Granada, 92 cs paper, 358 pgs perf.
Venezuela, 3 cs books, 32 pgs perf, 2 cs st'y.
China, 4,200 pgs perf, 3 cs books.
Hamburg, 10 pgs perf.
British Australia, 53 pgs perf.
Havre, 3 cs books.
Marseilles, 1 cs books.
Lisbon, 13 pgs perf, 1 cs books.
Hayti, 37 pgs perf, 3 cs st'y.
Brazil, 100 pgs perf, 8 cs books.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!
For Insurance rates address

ANDERSON & STANTON,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y.

THE Paper Trade Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

"The best paper (devoted to the Trade) in
the English Language."

—LONDON BOOKSELLER.

The JOURNAL is the organ of the American Paper Trade, and contains the latest information about this industry, including full descriptions of new inventions and processes for manufacturing paper, accounts of new fires and other novelties, a record of the operations of paper mills in all parts of the United States and Canada, besides communications, both of a personal and scientific character, by able and experienced writers. Its market reviews and tables of quotations show, at a glance, the state of the trade in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to make them. To manufacturers and dealers who wish to be informed about the progress of the paper business in this and other countries, the JOURNAL will be found indispensable, and every reader will be able to gain great benefit from its contents.

Communications on matters of interest to all branches of the Trade are earnestly solicited from all quarters, and if used, will be liberally paid for.

SEMI-MONTHLY, - \$2.50 PER ANNUM.

Terms for English subscribers are 12s. 6d. sterling, including postage. Remittances can be sent by P. O. order.

Sample copies sent free upon application.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

Publisher,

74 Duane Street, N. Y.

H. R. WHITE'S
WOOD ENGRAVING
—OFFICE—
57 JOHN ST. N.Y.—UP STAIRS

ANDERSON & STANTON
EXPER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
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74 DUANE ST
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Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.

PER 7 \$1.00 HALF-GALLON - 3.25
QUART 4.75 GALLON - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied with ordinary paint brush, and persons with common skill can make a perfect blackboard, upon any smooth surface, which will be free from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

LAPILINUM.

(STONE CLOTH)

FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACHERS, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c.

In rolls of 12 yards, 40 1/2 inches wide.
Supplied any length at \$1.50 per lineal yard (nearly 12 square feet).

Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE PENCIL or chalk.

Erases Quickly,

Jet Black Surface,
Impervious to Hot or Cold Water,
Durable,

Easily Out to Fit any Place.
Rolls tightly without injury to the design or the slate surface.

The only PERFECT, PLIABLE, PORTABLE BLACKBOARD ever made.
Lecturers can easily carry 100 yards if they choose.

Slate Pencil outlines may be made at home and elaborated quickly with chalk before the audience.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co.,

A. H. JOCHLYN, Patentee,

191 FULTON, Cor. Church St., N. Y.
SAMPLES one foot square, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

The question is, how can it be done on a loaded market? It seems hopeless to look for a smaller product, and the only, and to our minds by far the best, course left open is to compete in the markets of the world.

INTERFERENCE.

The interference of the Government with the stationery trade, by the sale of stamped and printed envelopes and in granting the exclusive manufacture of check stamps to a publishing firm in this city, calls forth, as it well merits, the reprobation and indignation not only of the stationery trade, but of business men generally. We cannot but look upon this move of the Government as subversive not only of the rights of large mercantile interests, but as of positive detriment to the country. If trade is to be suppressed and industries are to be destroyed in the vain effort to enable the Post Office Department to balance its income with its expenditure, it is time that the matter should be seriously taken in hand, and we call upon the stationery, printing, and kindred trades to unite in protesting to our National Legislature against such an abuse. The affair of check stamps savors of a job, and it is certainly an outrage upon the community, as it is an inconvenience, to compel such work to be entrusted to the hands of a single individual or firm. Much money has been spent by the trade in the perfection of designs which will now ensure to the benefit of the publishers whose imprint is to be borne upon them. Delay will follow upon orders which will pour in from every part of the country, and the whole thing will stir up a bother not easily to be remedied. It certainly looks as if there was a "stake" in it somewhere, and we hope to see it discovered.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of the loan market has been variable since our last report, the rates of call loans ranging from 2½ to 7 per cent. Closing quotations to-day were at 5 per cent. The banks and trust companies quoting at 6 per cent. The demand for commercial paper continues at the same rates as reported in our last, viz, 5½ to 6 for 60 to 90 day indorsed, and 6 to 7 for 4 months' acceptances. Quotations for prime single names are 6½ to 7 for 60, and 7 to 9 for four months paper. The stock speculation has been strong at times, with fluctuations, the market opening at the current week rather tame. Business to day has been without special feature.

The bank statement for last week shows a decrease in every item save that of circulation. There was a loss of \$1,105,000 in the specie average. The loans were down \$907,700, the legal tenders \$1,263,700, and the deposits \$5,145,100. The increased circulation was \$298,500. Governments are steady and in fair demand. The exchange market has become stronger, a circumstance largely due to the scarcity of commercial bills. Sterling exchange is quoted at \$4.81 to \$4.85 for long, and \$4.74 to \$4.83 for sight. Good commercial sterling is quoted at \$4.83½; Paris 5.17½ for 60 days, and 5.14 for sight. Gold has declined since our last report, and although the market has been away from time to time, it has kept within our last figures, which were 114½. Our quotations to-day are 114½.

THE PAPER TRADE.—We have no changes to note. Trade is quite restricted, and prices are below the mean of profit. News are steady; Book

papers quiet. Fine Writing papers have been advanced by dealers 10 per cent., pursuant to the arrangement entered into by manufacturers. Whether the market will be held up to the advance is doubtful, certainly not if the production is to be rushed, and it is rumored that the mills are making every effort in that direction. Manillas are quiet and manufacturers are looking forward to the time when the supply of jute will give out. Straw Wrapping is dull, selling generally at figures too low in comparison with cost. Dealers are, however, asking higher prices.

GENERAL TRADE.—The stores are all busy at present, many working orders are all small, buyers being very cautious. Stocks do not show much depletion, except in certain well-known lines of domestic writing desks. Some permanent styles of albums are all out of the market, also the cheapest and choice styles of diaries. Fancy goods are in full supply, and the assortments are still unbroken. The new cards made by Dougherty are hard to obtain, owing to the demand, but this is natural for new styles of first-class goods. The failure of B. & P. Lawrence does not affect the trade at all, unless may be that it helps to stiffen prices and to open the eyes of the jobbers to the fact that goods cannot be sold profitably at present low prices. The effort of the crayon manufacturers to protect the jobbers is a move in the right direction, and when manufacturers find that they cannot afford to sell to jobbers and retailers at the same price, the good time coming will begin. The Importers' and Jobbers' combination has opened again with lines of goods said to be consigned from several parties well known in the trade, and they certainly offer very large and well assorted stocks to tempt the pockets of retail purchasers. It is, nevertheless, an open question whether houses continuing to these combinations do not injure trade and ultimately lose more than they make from such undertakings. The best houses, like Henry Levy & Son and A. & E. Wallach, have given up the business and refuse to join in such enterprises in the future. Shindler & French have a very large line of their goods displayed in one of these stores. Prices of staple goods have not changed since our last report, except in fine Writing papers, the manufacturers of which have been trying to get the 10 per cent. advance agreed upon at their last meeting at Springfield.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	10 00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2 25
Square French Envelopes, No. M.....	3 00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 lb.....	27 00
No. 5 size, 10 lb.....	2 93
Envelopes.....	1 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c @ 35c
Second Class.....	20c @ 30c
Third Class.....	17c @ 20c

A. PHILIP & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$11.00.	
Quarto Letter.....	85 75
Commercial Note.....	3 35
Octavo Note.....	2 15
Billet.....	1 85
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2 25
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2 25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Corse, Medium, and Fine, per doz.....	8 50
Gold and Silver, per doz.....	18 00

TREASURY BLOTTER PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, per lb.....	18 00
Rag Blotting, per lb.....	18 00

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Planned, 18x14.....	89 50
Planned, 18x14.....	89 50
Figured, 18x19.....	22 00
Burnished, 17x22, per quire.....	3 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.00.

Quarto Letter.....	85 75
Commercial Note.....	3 35
Octavo Note.....	2 15
Billet.....	2 00

38-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.	
Quarto Letter.....	85 15
Commercial Note.....	3 35
Octavo Note, 24-lb, Small Post.....	3 35
Billet.....	2 75

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.00.

Quarto Letter.....	85 35
Commercial Note.....	4 35
Octavo Note.....	3 35
Billet.....	3 00

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	
Square Flat.....	85 00 \$1.30 \$4.00 \$6.00
Baronial Style.....	9 00 8 00 7 00 6 00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD PAPERS.

Name.....	Size.....	Weight.....	P. M.
Flat Cap.....	17x22	30c.	28c.
Folio.....	17x22	30c.	28c.

Dem'y.....	16x21	28	\$9.50
Medium.....	18x23	36	12 00
Medium.....	18x23	40	15 00
Royal.....	19x24	42	17 00
Super Royal.....	20x26	52	20 00
Elephant.....	22x28	68	34 00
Imperial.....	23x31	68	40 00
Columbian.....	25x34	80	40 00
Atlas.....	26x33	100	50 00
Double Elephant 27x40	120	60 00	55 00

Any other size or weight at proportionate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp	
quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 26x24	
500 sheets.....	\$22 00

Quarto Letter.....	1 00
Royal Note.....	5 00
Commercial Note.....	5 00
Octavo.....	4 50

Envelope and much at proportionate price.

DRAWING PAPERS.

Cap, 14x17.....	90c.
Dem'y, 15x20.....	40c.
Medium, 17x22.....	60c.
Royal, 19x24.....	80c.
Imperial, in rolls, per lb., gold.....	25c.

WHATMAN'S.

Cap, 14x17.....	90c.
Dem'y, 15x20.....	40c.
Medium, 18x23.....	1 00
Royal, 19x24.....	1 20
Super Royal.....	1 40
Imperial, 22x30.....	2 45
D. Elephant, 27x40.....	4 50
Elephant.....	2 25
Manilla, in rolls, per lb.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, per ream.....	\$1 00 @ 2 00
American Colored, per ream.....	2 25
English White, per ream.....	2 15
English Colored, per ream.....	4 00
German Colored, per ream.....	4 00
German White and Blue-White.....	5 00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, per quire.....	\$1 25
Dem'y, per quire.....	75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7 40
30 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, per roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.....	
30 inch wide, 34 yards, currency.....	87 40
36 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	\$0 50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1 00
Dem'y, 2 sheets.....	1 25
Dem'y, 3 sheets.....	1 35
Dem'y, 4 sheets.....	1 05
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1 15

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	87 50
Agate Paper, French.....	7 50
Agate Paper, German.....	15 00
Comb Marble Paper, German.....	15 00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13 00
Morocco Paper, French.....	15 00

MUSIO PAPER.

Dem'y, 8x10, per ream.....	\$4 50
Medium, 9x12, per ream.....	6 00
Super-royal, 10x15, per ream.....	7 50

SUNNYSIDE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT

Authors' Manuscript.....	2 25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1 80
Editors' Manuscript.....	1 20
Reporters' and Students' Manuscript.....	1 00
Sermon Note.....	2 50
Sermon Pad.....	2 80
Sermon Octavo.....	2 75
Sermon Letter.....	3 30

LOMBARD'S MUGLAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	95
1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	3.00
1 doz. in a box.....	4.00
8 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush,	3.00
1 doz. in a box.....	4.00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	5.00
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5.00
Saloon Jugs, 6 surfaces, 3x5 in., 3 doz.	2.00
On draught, 7 gallon.....	2.00
Trade discount.....	

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

VISITING CARDS.

XX Bristol, 1.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 2.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 2 1/2.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 3.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 3 1/2.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 4.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 5.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 6.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 7.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 8.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 9.....	1.50
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XX Bristol, 93.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 94.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 95.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 96.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 97.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 98.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 99.....	1.50
XX Bristol, 100.....	1.50

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, 3/4 gross.....	40¢ 50
Accommodation, swell, 3/4 gross.....	40¢ 00
French tip, 3/4 gross.....	40¢ 00
Tin holders, 3/4 gross.....	25¢ 00 10
Bone holders, 3/4 doz.....	50¢ 00 20
Gross assorted, in box.....	62¢ 50
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	62¢ 50

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY.

Black Round Gilt.....	\$5.00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	6.00
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	4.50
do. do. bone tipped.....	3.75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5.50
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	4.50
do. do. bone tipped.....	3.25
do. do. rubber tipped.....	5.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Universal Round, R. h.....	4.00
Universal, Plain, Cedar.....	1.25
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2.50 60 00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.....	

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Round Gilt.....	\$4.80
Round Gilt Tipped.....	6.00
Red Hex.....	7.00
Hex. Gilt.....	6.00
do. Tipped.....	10.00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10.00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9.50
English, 10 grades.....	9.50
English Drawing, 7 in box 3/4 doz.....	5.40
English Drawing, 5 in box, 3/4 doz.....	4.50
English Drawing, 5 in box, K. & L., 3/4 doz.....	8.25

EAGLE PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD.)

Black Round Gilt.....	\$4.25
Black Round Ivory Tipped.....	5.25
Black Round Rubber Head.....	6.25
Red and Blue, 10 grades.....	9.00
Red and Blue, 7-inch.....	9.00
Red, Blue and Green, Tipped.....	9.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	6.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2.00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1.00

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 305.....	\$1.00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 170.....	20
Gillott's, No. 35.....	20
American, Falcon.....	45
American, Hawk.....	55
American, No. 355.....	55
American, No. 444.....	40
American, School.....	35
Spencerian.....	15
Spencerian, 3/4 gross.....	60
Perry's Elastic Pen, No. 27.....	1.10
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 130.....	1.10
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	1.10
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	62

QUILLS.

Italian, 3/4 dozen boxes.....	\$3.00
Large, 3/4 dozen boxes.....	4.75
Office, 3/4 dozen boxes.....	6.00
Congress, 3/4 dozen boxes.....	12.00
Quills, 1/4 dozen, from 26 to 48, according to size and quality.....	

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

Pocket, interlv'd, with calendar, 3x5 1/2, 3/4 doz. \$1.80	
Companion, interlv'd, gilt title, 3/4 doz.....	2.92
Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5x8 1/2 in., 3/4 doz.....	2.16
Slate, interlv'd, 6 surfaces, 5x8 1/2 in., 3/4 doz.....	3.60
Mineral, interlv'd, 6 surfaces, 7x11 in., 3/4 doz.....	7.20
FOR LEAD PENCIL.	
Daily memoranda, interlv'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, 3/4 doz. 1.30	
Calendar, 5 surfaces, interlv'd, 3x5 in., 3/4 doz. 2.16	
Every Day, gilt title, interlv'd, 3x5 in., 3/4 doz. 2.16	
Minute, gilt title, 10 surfaces, extra, 3x5, 3/4 doz. 3.00	
Office, ruled and dotted columns, 10 pages, 3x5, 3/4 doz. 3.00	
5 1/2 in., 3/4 doz.....	3.60
Journal, ruled, without dollar lines, 10 pages, 3x5 1/2, 3/4 doz.....	3.60

"D" SLATES.

Sizes.	Prices 3/4 Doz.	Doz. in U.S.	Price 3/4 Doz.
4 x 6.....	\$1.30	24	\$31.20
5 x 7.....	1.50	18	27.00
6 x 8.....	2.10	12	25.20
7 x 10.....	2.90	12	29.40
8 x 11.....	2.40	10	24.00
9 x 12.....	2.90	8	23.20
10 x 13.....	3.90	8	31.20
9 1/2 x 14.....	4.80	5	24.00

CONTENTS OF ASSOCIATED CASES.

Sizes, 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 6 1/2 x 10 1/2 x 12 1/2 x 13 1/2	
No. 1 1/2.....	2 3/4
No. 2.....	3 1/2
No. 3.....	4 1/2
No. 4.....	5 1/2
No. 5.....	6 1/2
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No. 199.....	200 1/

No. 51, 2 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 75
No. 52, 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 50
CASH BOXES.	
Cash Boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. iron.	22 50 & 45 50

BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 Inch Bronzed.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4 00
3 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3 25	
4 Inch Bronzed.	3 50	
4 1/2 Inch Bronzed.	3 75	
Single Rack.	2 75	
Double Rack.	3 25	
Single Stand.	3 75	
No. 20 for Bankers' Small Inks.	5 25	
No. 21 for Bankers' Medium Inks.	5 75	
No. 22 for Bankers' Large Inks.	6 25	
No. 23 Double new.	6 00	

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.	1 75	
No. 9 Flat File, Straight Wire.	2 50	
No. 10 Bill File, Brass Tube, Slide.	4 50	
Check Cancellers.	3 50	
AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.		
BRI Holder, 7 & 9.	2 27 00	
Letter Holder, 9 x 11.	30 00	
Letter Holder, 10 x 12.	30 00	
Invoice Holder, 9 x 14.	33 00	

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7 & 9, per doz., \$3.00. Letter, 9 x 11, per doz., \$4.20. Ex. Letter, 10 x 12, per doz., \$4.20. Invoice, 9 x 14, per doz., \$4.20.		
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EXTRAS—Awls made expressly for this purpose, \$3.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.	4 00	
No. 11 Bronzed Paper Weights.	5 00	
No. 12 Steel Check Cutters.	5 50	
12 Inch Steel Check Cutters.	3 50	
Tin Paper Cutters.	1 40	

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

	Gilt.	Plain.
No. 1 Round.	\$1.50	1 25
No. 2 Round.	1 75	1 50
No. 3 Round.	2 00	1 75
No. 4 Oval.	2 25	2 00
No. 5 Oval.	2 50	2 25
No. 6 Oval.	3 25	3 00
Extra.		
No. 7 Oval.	2 40	
No. 8 Oval.	3 20	
Dampening Boxes.	5 50	
Dampening Bowls.	5 00	
Enamelled Bowls.	6 75	
Enamelled Tins.	6 75	
Dampening Tins.	4 50	
Check Cancellers.	4 50	

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2 inch Flat Inks.	1 50	
For 5 1/2 inch Flat Inks.	2 00	
No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.	1 50	
No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.	1 50	
No. 6 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1 50	
No. 7 Ring Bot. for Draper's small Inkstand.	1 50	
No. 3 Circular.	2 25	
No. 14 New French Pattern.	2 25	
No. 15 New French Pattern.	2 75	
No. 16 New French Pattern.	3 25	
No. 18 New French Pattern, Gilt.	2 75	
No. 19 New French Pattern.	2 75	
Adjustable for Flat Glass Inks.	4 50	

BILL FILES.

No. 2 Titled wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1 00	
No. 3 Titled wire, with screw, paper boxes.	1 25	
No. 2 Extra, paper boxes.	1 25	
No. 3 Extra with Brass Tube.	8 75	
No. 5 Harp.	7 50	
No. 5 Harp Small.	8 75	
Pin Cushions.	6 00	
Wedding Billets.	1 00	
No. 50 Weights.	1 00	
Ink Wells.	1 25	

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.	1 30	
Japanned Iron, assorted sizes.	1 35	
Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.	1 50	
Nickle, 2 1/2, 3 and 3 1/2 only.	6 00	
Check Cutters.	3 50	
Iron Japanned.	3 50	

BOARD CLIPS.

	Gilt.	Nickle.
Cap.	7 00	7 50
Letter.	6 00	6 50
Note.	5 00	5 50
Trade discount.	15 per cent.	

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.	\$3.00	
No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.	4 00	

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.	83 00	
12 x 12 Black Japanned.	9 00	
12 x 12 Black Japanned.	10 00	
6 x 9 Walnut Japanned.	10 00	
10 x 12 Walnut Japanned.	11 00	
10 x 14 Walnut Japanned.	12 00	

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.	\$1 50	
Diffio, double, with stand.	6 00	

COPYING BOOKS AND PRESSES.
POTRELAND LETTER PRESS BOWLS.

Small, 3 1/2 x 1 1/2, 100 pages.	6 00	
Large Plain or Fluted.	7 50	
Water Wells.	6 00	

FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.

9 x 11, 300 leaves.	\$9.00	
9 x 11, 500 leaves.	13 00	
9 x 11, 700 leaves.	17 00	
11 x 12, 100 leaves.	13 00	
10 x 12, 300 leaves.	10 50	
10 x 12, 500 leaves.	15 00	
10 x 12, 700 leaves.	19 00	
10 x 12, 900 leaves.	23 75	

MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.

Mann's, 9 x 11, 300 leaves, each.	\$1.65	
Mann's, 9 x 11, 500 leaves.	2 35	
Mann's, 9 x 11, 700 leaves.	3 05	
Mann's, 9 x 11, 1,000 leaves.	3 75	
Mann's, 10 x 12, 300 leaves.	1 90	
Mann's, 10 x 12, 500 leaves.	2 60	
Mann's, 10 x 12, 700 leaves.	3 30	
Mann's, 10 x 12, 1,000 leaves.	4 00	
Trade discount.		

MURPHY'S COPYING BOOKS.

	Half bound, cloth sides.	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 300 pages.	\$1.40	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 500 pages.	1 90	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 700 pages.	2 50	
Letter, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2, 1,000 pages.	3 00	
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 300 pages.	2 25	
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 500 pages.	3 00	
Commercial Post, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2, 700 pages.	3 75	
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 300 pages.	2 60	
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 500 pages.	3 30	
Packet Post, 10 x 12, 700 pages.	4 00	
Cap, 10 x 14, 300 pages.	2 15	
Cap, 10 x 14, 500 pages.	3 45	
Cap, 10 x 14, 700 pages.	4 00	
Cap, 10 x 14, 1,000 pages.	4 95	

COPY BRUSHES.

2 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$5.00	
3 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 00	
3 1/2 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 00	
4 inches, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	10 00	
Trade discount.		

COPYING PRESSES.

To take 9 x 11 book wheel.	\$5.00 & 8 00	
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	7 00 & 9 00	
To take 10 x 12 book wheel.	9 00 & 10 00	

READY REFERENCE FILES.

Small.	\$1.42	
Medium.	1 75	
Large.	2 00	
Trade discount.		

SHIPMAN FILES.

Size.	No. of Leaves.	Cloth Sides.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	\$12 00
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	13 00
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19 00
8 1/2 x 9.	250.	Bath.	10 00
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	12 00
9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	15 00
9 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	22 50
7 x 11.	250.	Bills Oblong.	8 40
11 x 11.	250.	Bills Oblong.	15 00
12 x 17 1/2.	250.	Manifests.	22 50
12 x 17 1/2.	250.	Manifests.	32 50
11 x 15.	250.	Prices Current.	15 00
11 x 15.	250.	Prices Current.	24 00
6 x 9.	250.	Note Letters.	10 20
9 x 11.	250.	For Letters.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
9 x 11.	250.	Letters.	11 00
10 x 12.	250.	Letters.	19 00
11 x 15.	250.	Invoices.	11 50
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	15 00
9 x 13.	250.	Invoices.	19 00
Trade discount.			

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With strings, according to size and quality.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
With strings, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$1.00 & 90c
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GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.	\$1.00	
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WEDDING CARDS.

Wedding Cards, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. pks.....	\$2 75	\$10 00
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Wedding Billets, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	4 50	
Tying Wedding Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ 100.....	3 00	

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Full Cloth, 128 pages.	2 25	
" " " " " "	2 25	
Half Russia, 9 1/2 x 12 1/2, thick granite paper.	2 50	
Full Russia, " " " "	1 28 p 6 00	
" " " " " "	2 24 p 5 00	

Trade discount. Any size and style made to order.

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(Wholesale Prices.)		$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.
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1 1/2	10	7 00
1 1/2	10	8 00
2 1/2	10	12 00
2 1/2	10	12 00
2 1/2	10	12 00
2 1/2	10	15 00
2 1/2	10	15 00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

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16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.	50 00
16 in. Low wood frame.	45 00
12 in. Bronze rotary frame.	37 50
12 in. Low bronze rotary frame.	25 00
12 in. Low wood frame.	22 00
12 in. Semi frame.	22 00
10 in. Low bronze frame.	20 00
10 in. Low wood frame.	18 00
9 1/2 in. Low wood frame.	15 00
9 1/2 in. Semi frame.	12 00
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Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and packing extra.	

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Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 00	
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 00	
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	6 50	
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	7 25	
Ruby Tubes 50c. $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen extra.		

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Flat, 8 to 14 inches.	0 40 & 0 60	
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	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.		$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. gold.
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Nos. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of	

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No. 4, 1 inch shank.	4 50	
No. 5, 1 1/4 inch shank.	10 00	
No. 6, 1 1/2 inch shank.	10 00	
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.		

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Per 1,000, boxed.	\$2.50	
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No. 2, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.	3 50	
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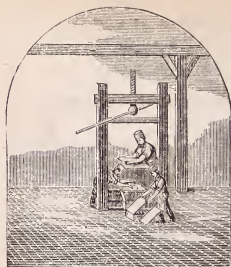
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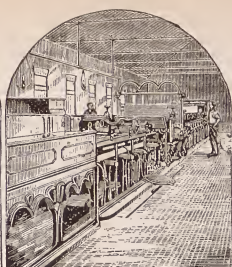
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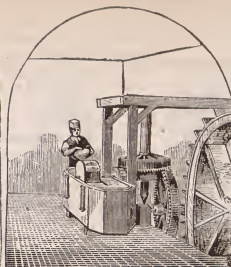
Assorted sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	\$9.00</
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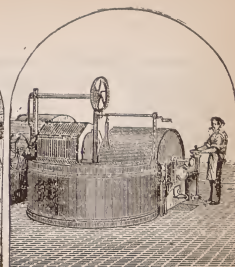
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THE OERA LINDA BOOK.

The discovery in Holland of the Oera Linda Book may change all ideas of ancient history, and upset many modern scientific theories. This volume was found by Professor Jansen, of Hanlingen, and Dr. E. Venoy, of Leyden, in the possession of a poor peasant family in East Frisia, the northwestern province of the Prussian province of Hanover.

The book contains a written record of the history of East Frisia for nearly twenty-five hundred years, and next to the Bible and the epics of Homer and Hesiod is the oldest book extant. It contradicts the accounts given by Tacitus, Velleius, Paterculus, and subsequent Roman historians, concerning the people living north of the Alps, and shows that centuries before the foundation of Rome, and contemporaneous with the most flourishing times of Greek history, culture and a certain degree of civilization reigned on the banks of the Rhine, the Ems, and the Weser.

In the northwest of Germany, between the mouths of the Rhine, the Ems and the Weser, live the Frisians, one of the few Germanic tribes that have maintained themselves in their original places of residence. They are a strong, healthy, hardy race. The Romans were able to subjugate them only temporarily, and their territory was not incorporated with the great Empire of Charlemagne until after the utter overthrow of the Saxons. Their ancient laws were collected and written down, by order of Charlemagne; their language, although akin to the Anglo-Saxon, has been preserved by the people, with only slight alterations through the influence of the Danish and Dutch; and, in the same manner, the ancient farms have been handed down from father to son through countless generations, with their antique furniture, Old parchments, Bibles and hymn books, and even old family records, going back to the most remote ages, are by no means rare. Thus, there lived in Frisia an ancient noble family named Over de Linda (Over the Lindens), which became impoverished, and whose members are now poor peasants. In this family, an old written record has been handed down from generation to generation, until recently the two eminent Dutch savans discovered it in the possession of E. Over de Linda, who had received it in 1818 from his aunt at Enkhuyzen, and who was unacquainted with its valuable contents. Both savans were greatly astonished, not only at its age, but also at its contents, and Dr. Venoy resolved to translate it from the old Frisian into Dutch.

As a matter of course, the genuineness of the Oera Linda Book has been questioned by philologists. The Oera Linda Book was begun in the year 455 B. C., by Adela Over De Linden, who was a "burgh-maid," and who would have been raised to the highest dignity of an "Honorary Mother," if she had not preferred to marry Apol, who was "Grevet-man" over East Frisia. Where Adela's burgh and lands were situated there now roll the waves of the Zuyder-Zee; the lands have been submerged since time immemorial. Adela relates not only the history of her times, but she also gives an account of the origin of the world and of mankind, and a record of the history of the Frisian people back to the eleventh century before Christ, as she found it engraved in her burgh upon marble tablets and hewn stone. The book was continued by Adela's son, Adelbort, and her daughter, Apollonia. Then followed

a lapse of 250 years, when the book was continued by Frothorik Oera Linda, further by his widow, Wiljow, then by his son, Konerud, and finally by his grandson, Beede. The last person that worked at the book was an anonymous writer, a contemporary of King Oscar, and who must, hence, have lived in the first century B. C., that is to say, under Cesar or Augustus. Thus 500 years rolled by before the book was completed. After that time nothing was added to it, only fresh copies were made of it in the family of the Over de Lindas. In 803 A. C., during the reign of Charlemagne, Liko Oera Linda made a copy. The manuscript now discovered is a copy written by Hibbo Oera Linda, in 1256, on "foreign cotton paper." The manuscript forms a large volume in quarto, and the handwriting is in the lapidary style. All the letters are exceedingly regular. They resemble the capitals of the German antique style, which are similar to the Greek capital letters. This is by no means surprising, for Julius Cesar states already that the Gauls and Helvetians had letters similar to those of the Greeks. Nor can any objections be made to the paper; for the Arabs had cotton paper already in the eighth century. They brought it to Europe, where it was supplanted by linen paper, until 600 years later. The same is true in regard to the ink.

The opinion that the Oera Linda Book is of modern origin and spurious, is refuted by the fact that the three men who in the present century alone possessed sufficient knowledge of the old Frisian language, Richthofen, Hettner, and Jacob Grimm, to be able to write it are dead, and in past centuries the lacustrine cities had not been discovered. Apollonia describes in the Oera Linda Book a journey which she made in the sixth century before Christ from the mouth of the Rhine to its falls on the present frontier of Switzerland, and during which she says she saw such lacustrine places in the country of the Marsatas (lake inhabitants), who are the neighbors of the Swetsa (Swiss) and the Kreka lands (Italy and its Greek colonies), the Kalta men (Celts in Gaul) and the wild Twiskars (Deutsche). This was 540 B. C. In 250 B. C. Adel, Friso's son, made a similar journey, and gives a detailed account, not only of those lacustrine places and their construction, but also of the appearance and whole mode of life of their inhabitants. He describes how the Marsatas (that is, people living on the surface of lakes) built their houses on piles driven into the bottom of the mars (lakes), where they lived by fishing and hunting, and made from the skins of the animals warm fur garments. Now, inasmuch as present knowledge of the lacustrine places dates only from the year 1853, when professor Keller discovered them first in Switzerland, and it is impossible that any one could have written the Oera Linda Book after that time, it is indisputable that it must have been written at a time when the lacustrine villages were still in existence and inhabited.

The Oera Linda Book relates that Athens, Tyre, Creta, the Ionian Islands were founded, populated, and inhabited by the ancient Frisians, that they colonized the banks of the Indus, and in Peru founded the empire of the Incas. Minos of Creta was a Frisian Minno. His wise laws, which even the Greeks did not preserve, are recorded in the Oera Linda Book. Wodan, or Odin, was a Frisian sea king. Minerva was a "burgh-maid" at Walhallagora. (Walcheren in Holland). Both were put to death by the priests, and, to quiet the people,

made gods, as was done after the death of Romulus. The three nephews of the old sea king, Stenk, Neef Woodin, Neef Tunis and Neef Inka, first deliver Sweden from the Finns. Then they separate, and Neef Inka goes to America, but Neef Tunis to the Mediterranean, where he founds Tyre, and is afterwards also made a god, under the name of Neptune. Frisians lived in India, on the Gendshab, and Buddha, the founder of the Brahma religion, a religion which, according to the Oera Linda Book, was at that time a religion of love, and which afterwards received, through the priests, its present gloomy and stolid tendency—Buddha was a Frisian.

A CHINAMAN IN LONDON IN 1687.

A news letter from London, dated July 19, 1687, among some seventeenth century documents acquired lately by the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, contains the following account of a remarkable visitor to England at that time:

"I have been somewhat busy in showing the civilities of the Court city & Country to a Chinese lately come over who is the first man of learning of that country that ever was known to have come into Europe. His Ma'ty was pleased to be very civil to him himself, & did not only give me his Royal example, but did lay his commands on me to do so & do all the friendly offices I could by letting him see what was most proper to satisfy his curiosity by. He came out of China about 6 years ago in the company of some of the missionary Jesuits, and stay'd 4 of them in Italy, the other 2 in France & Flanders. The occasion of his coming into England was to have the convenience of embarking on one of our East ships & of returning into his own country, with a Genovese Jesuit who goes an apostolical missionair into China to further the conversion of that great people. Our Chinese is a christian by birth his parents having been so before him, is about 32 years of age, of the great town of Nanquin, where the Emperours of China had their palace and residence before the first Invasions of the Tartars. By profession he is to be a Jesuit and to enter into orders before he leaves England. The best European language he speaks is latin, tho' he understands french, portuguese & Italian. Of his own language he understands 14,000 characters, w'h is a great deal, if compared to the paucity of our characters & words, but if you consider that they have upwards of 50,000 characters in their alphabet it will not appear so much as is necessary to attain to the exact knowledge of the language in all its extension. I sent him about ten days ago to Oxford, where the ingenious men there had a mind to see him & show him some Chinese MSS. of w'h they have a considerable number in the university Library. Mr. Hyde the Bibliothecarian writt to him to favour them with a visit; and tho' he went thither w'th a design of staying only 4 days, yet he is not yet return'd, this being the 11th day."

A responsible firm have offered to build a bridge across the Schuylkill River, at Market street, Philadelphia, under somewhat unusual conditions. The permanent bridge was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th ult. The offer in question is to build a new bridge in 30 days for \$24,000, and to allow a rebate of \$5,000 in case the materials are returned within six months.

IMPROVED PROCESS WITH VENEERS.

A method of preparing veneers, in which the color saturates the whole mass, and of course is exhibited even when the surface is abraded, has been introduced in some of the foreign establishments. This method consists in first soaking them for twenty-four hours in a solution of caustic soda, and then boiling them in it for half an hour, when they are washed with water until all the alkali is removed, and are thus prepared to receive the dye.

This treatment with soda effects a general disintegration of the wood, so that, when moist, it is elastic and leather-like, and is in condition to absorb the color. Veneers thus treated, if left for twenty-four hours in a hot decoction or solution of copperas, will, if previously immersed for the same length of time in a hot liquor of logwood, become of a beautiful and permanent black throughout.

A solution of picric acid in water, with the addition of ammonia, gives a yellow color, not in the least affected by subsequent varnishing; and coralline, dissolved in hot water, to which a small quantity of caustic soda and one-fifth its volume of soluble glass has been added, produces rose color of different shades, dependent on the amount of coralline taken. After dyeing, they are dried between sheets of paper and subjected to pressure to retain their shape. On being applied to surfaces, for the purposes usual with such material, their appearance is said to be in the highest degree satisfactory.

A beautiful style of bronze or copper work, ornamented with gold and silver, is now manufactured in Paris, under the name of *bronzes incrustes*, the process of production being both new and ingenious. After an object of copper or bronze has received the desired form, the drawings are made with water-colors, the body of which is white lead. If several pieces are to have the same design, it may be printed on them by the process used in porcelain painting. Those parts of the surface not painted are covered with varnish. The object is then placed in dilute nitric acid, by means of which the paint is dissolved, and the surface of the metal is etched to a certain depth; when the etching is finished, it is washed with water and immediately placed in a silver or gold bath, and a layer of the precious metal deposited by electricity on the exposed parts of the surface. The varnish is then thoroughly removed and the whole surface ground or polished, so that the ornamented part is just even with the rest, when the surface is bronzed, this operation not affecting the color of the gold or silver. A very fine effect is said to be obtained by producing black bronze of sulphuret of copper on those parts of the surface which lie between the ornamental work.

UTILIZATION OF APES.—In Ceylon, large apes are regularly employed to pull coconuts. These animals are imported from Acheen in batches, and are marched around the plantations by owners, who let them out on hire. A line is first attached to each of these peculiar laborers, and he is then sent up a tree, where he is said to select suitable fruit with great discrimination, and to twist the nut round and round until it falls to the ground. Each successive fall of a nut is hailed by the hairy worker above with a jump and a chuckle of satisfaction.

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PERPETUAL CALENDARS.

It may be interesting to know that perpetual calendars have been constantly in use by our compilers of almanacs for each successive year. The *Kalendarium Perpetuum* was for the peculiar service of the order of preachers, or Dominicans, and adapted to the festivals of that order. Gavantius, in his *Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum*, gives a complete set of tables, which, no doubt, have been used by most compilers of Catholic calendars for centuries. The title is *Ordo Perpetuus Officii Divini*, &c. After some explanatory directions comes a *Tabella Computi Perpetua*, then a *Tabella Temporalis* from the year 1631 to 2000, followed by the usual calendar of feasts throughout the year in the Roman Breviary. Then we have thirty-six tables or almanacs, which together furnish a perpetual calendar or *Book of Almanacs* to the end of the present century.

THE TERM "ALMANACK" &C., AND EXTRACTS IN WHICH IT OCCURS.

Almanack (Arabic), calendar; book in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts, fasts, &c., is noted for the year.

"It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed this kingdom."—*Bacon*.

"This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators."—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

"And the place (Birmingham) whence, two generations later, the magnificent editions of Baskerville went forth to astonish all the librarians of Europe, did not contain a singular regular shop where a Bible or an *almanack* could be bought."—*Macaulay's History of England*, c. iii.

"Draught boards, bound and lettered on the back, scientific treatises, *almanacks*, statutes at large, the works of Hume, &c., &c."—*Lamb, Last Days of Eliza*.

The etymology of this word has been differently given. Some have derived it from the Arabic particle *al*, and *manach*, to count; others make it from German and other sources. Our ancestors were in the practice of carving the course of the moon for the year upon a square piece of wood, which they called *al-moonight*, signifying in old English or Saxon, *all-moon-heed*.

"Actions of the last stage are like *almanacks* of the last year."—*Denham, The Sophy*.

"It was, in plain truth, a perpetual *almanack*. I say *almanack*, which word though many make of Arabick extraction, a great antiquary will have it derived of the Dutch, *al-mon-acht*; that is, to say, *al-mon-heed*, the regard or observations of all moons."—*Fuller, Worthies*, Northamptonshire.

THE TERM "VALENTINE," AND PASSAGES IN WHICH IT OCCURS.

A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.

"Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*."—*Watson*.

"A choosing of persuasions, as countrymen choose *valentines*, that which they chance to meet with first after their coming abroad."—*Hammond, Works*, l., 210.

A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day; a *billet-doux*. This is also a Scotch meaning of the word, according to Dr. Jamieson, who, however, considers the English word as confined to persons. But he is mistaken. Dr. Johnson, indeed, overpasses

it; but it is the old English, and common to this day.

"Many allurements there are; nods, jests, winks, tokens, favours, symbols, letters, *valentines*, &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus would not have women learn to write."—*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, 493.

EXTRACT IN WHICH THE WORD "VALENTINE" OCCURS.

"For, on a day, when Cupid kept his court, As he is wont at each Saint *Valentine*,
Vnto the which all lovers doe resort,
That of their loves successe they there make report."

—*Spenser, Fairie Queene*, b. vi., c. 7.

THE TERM "DIARY," AND EXTRACTS IN WHICH IT OCCURS.

Old Fr., *diarie*; *diarium*, Lat. An account of the transactions, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

"In sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make *diaries*; but in land travel, wherein so much is to be observed, they omit it."—*Bacon*.

"I go on in my intended *diary*."—*Tatler*.

"Herewith I present your lordship with a complete *diary* of your own late legation, which hath cost me some toil and labour."—*Howell*, b. i., s. 6, let. 19.

"The earl (Arundel) seems to have had in his service another painter, one Harrison, now only known to us by a chronologic *diary*, in which he records particulars relating to old Parr, whom Lord Arundel had a curiosity to see."—*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., c. 2.

EXTRACTS IN WHICH THE TERM "CALENDAR" OCCURS.

"This see clepe I the tempestuous matere

Of dispaire, that Troilus was in,

But now of hope the kalendes begin."

Chaucer, Troilus, b. ii.

"Go now your way, quod he, al stille and soft,
And let us dine as some as that ye may,
For by my *kalendar* it is prime of day."

—*Ibid*, *The Shipman's Tale*.

"In this catalogue of books, which are no books—*biblia a biblia*—I reckon court *calendars*, directories, pocket books."

"But the ordinance of the *kalendar*, and reformation of the weal, to take away all confusion of time, being exactly calculated by the mathematicians, and brought to perfection, was a great commodity unto all men."—*North, Plutarch*, p. 394.

THE OXFORD ALMANAC.

"So far back as 1673 was published the first *Oxford Almanac*, which was drawn up by Mauria Wheeler, minor canon of Christ Church. This first number was ornamented with hieroglyphics, and its successors were illustrated for years by Michael Burghers. This almanac is valuable, amongst other things, for the portraits of founders and benefactors of each college, introduced in the years 1723-51, engraved by Vertue, as well as plans and elevations of proposed improvements in the colleges themselves."—*London Stationer*.

ENGLISH TRADE.

When business of all necessary kinds has been flat, even for a by no means brisk period of the year, owing to many commercial causes, as the default of Turkey and the consequent stagnation of capital, the stationery and fancy trades cannot well expect to be unduly favored. Yet, at the present, we may safely

argur from the fact that as lines done all round are in advance of those taken in the corresponding season of 1874, when no untoward circumstances intervened, the prospect is thoroughly bright and encouraging.

Naturally, it is too soon to be sure, but the tone right through our various branches daily sounds better, and on all sides we hear of trade increasing.

Unfortunately, credit yet suffers from the heavy shocks given to it during the past few years, and especially from the great failures of the recent summer.

The Valentine, Christmas and New Year's card, bon-bon, costume, coasque, and Christmas decorative trades that opened dull have become lively, and with every probability of further improvement; so much so, that those who neglect much longer to order are likely to find orders gone "out" and goods not "in."

The general satisfaction recently expressed by the members of the Paper-makers' Club must be taken as embodying the favorable opinions of the great mass of the manufacturers. In a number of instances, difficulty is experienced in keeping pace with orders, and the mills, chiefly the best, are busy for some time to come. Buyers are mostly ready to order for stock, and the demand is increasing at current rates, which looks like a guarantee that prices will hold firm. Things taken fairly, in the face of the low rates which have prevailed, it is likely that there will be a general advance in prices.

The bright side of affairs almost solely holds good for news and printings; browns and boards have been and are dull.

As a sample of the abundance of orders relative to newspaper printings, owing to the abundance of orders, and attendant shortcoming of heavy lots in hand, one of the cheap morning papers has been advertising for paper. Reports are about that orders have been sent to foreign mills. It cannot surely be a bait to lead its advertisers to deeper investments.—*Stationer and Fancy Trades' Register*, Nov. 6.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Pope is said by the *Chronique des Beaux Arts* to have lately bought a collection of very precious enamels belonging to M. Bossignani, an Italian amateur, and comprising many rare works of J. Sibille.

A large and hitherto highly respectable bookselling firm in Leipzig—that of Veit & Co. has become bankrupt. It was founded by Dr. Moritz Veit, was sold by him in 1859 to Eichhorn, and by the latter to its present owner, D. C. Thon.

On the occasion of the quatercentenary of the founding of Amsterdam city (October 27, 1575), the firm of Ten Brink & De Vries published a work by the learned historiographer, Dr. P. Scheltema, entitled "De Oudste Regie van Amsterdam."

While some workmen were pursuing their researches in Pompeii in the wooden house where the writing tables were lately discovered, they came upon two inkstands and a pen, which had been used. The pen is stated to be of metal and in the form of a goose quill.

A machine has been invented in England designed and constructed to obviate the difficulty of bordering paper, whether with black or colored fluids, of uniform width. By its use paper, cards, and the fronts and flaps of envel-

opes can be laid out easily, rapidly, and with precision. It is easy to change the width by lifting a pin from one hole to another. The space occupied is small, four feet long and twenty inches broad.

There has just been issued a neatly-printed translation of the Gospel of St. Luke, prepared by the committee of the American Bible Society in Japan. The translation is printed from wood blocks on Japanese paper, and is in the simple Hiragana character, so that all may read.

The number of postage stamps issued in the United Kingdom during the last year was 601,931,520; stamped envelopes, plain, 65,014,606; stamped envelopes, requests, 59,291,250; newspaper wrappers, 13,956,750; and postal cards, 31,094,000, the whole number being 764,106,120.

L. Rice, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, is about to publish translations of a collection of South Indian inscriptions, photographed some years ago by Colonel Dixon. Some important inscriptions of the Chera dynasty were lately published by the same gentleman in the *Indian Antiquary*.

A newspaper called the *Echo of the East*, is about to be published at Paris, under the editorship of Florean Pharaon, formerly an interpreter in Algeria. The intention of the paper is to open up a line of communication of public thought between Paris and the East, binding Paris with Constantinople, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco.

Another has been added in Turkey to the long list of literary ministers by the appointment of Kadri Bay as a Minister of public Works. Kadri Bay for a considerable time edited a monthly magazine, chiefly at his own expense, and has taken an active part in all educational movements. He is one of the few statesmen of the Empire who understand English, and was in London with the Sultan. He is the son-in-law of a very distinguished man, Ismael the physician, Bey Pasha, so well known to Miss Fardoe and the elder generations of the travelers.—*Athenaeum*.

The following paragraph has been printed at the Bank of England, and has been issued as a note for private circulation: "The stock of paid notes for 7 years is about 94,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000, which, if placed side by side, would reach 3 miles. The notes, placed in a pile, would be 8 miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hyde Park; their original value was over £3,000,000,000; and their weight over 112 tons.

The *Journal Official*, of Paris, invites the French artists who propose to exhibit at Philadelphia, to report before the 16th of November to the General Committee on International Exhibitions, at the Hotel de Cluny, so that the preparation of the catalogue may be proceeded with. The works meant for the exhibition will be received at the Hotel de Cluny between the 1st and the 16th of January, 1876.

The Director-General has been officially notified by the Brazilian Minister at Washington that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil will visit the Exhibition. The Minister, Mr. A. P. Carvalho Borges, will come to Philadelphia in a few days to make arrangements for the erection in the Park of a building for Brazil.

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IN ENGLAND.**In an article in *Iron*, on the industries of Birmingham, we find the following:

When a stained glass window is required the first thing to be done is to forward to the maker an accurate plan of the shape and size of the window and the subject which it is desired to represent. A design in colors is then made and submitted for approval. When this has been done a copy is drawn of the full size of the window. This drawing is made structurally, and on the flat, and with but little shading. This method of drawing is necessary, as each piece of glass has to be fastened in leads, and the work is, of course, mosaic, all the effects of color being produced by the glass itself, and those of distance, drapery and so on, by the painting. All the drawings are colored by Mr. John Powell, who performs this most important and artistic part of the work himself.

The working drawing finished, we turn next to the glass. It is produced in small muffs, and is of irregular thickness, which produces tints of a deeper and lighter shade. The muffs are opened and the glass flattened, still preserving the irregularity of texture. In all colors, with the exception of ruby—which is "flushed"—the glass is what is termed "pot metal," and is of one color throughout. It is then cut into the required size or patterns by diamonds, the edges being trimmed with pincers.

The pieces of glass are then laid on the cartoon, or drawing, and the skilful workman proceeds to paint them. This is done by lines, and in such a manner as to produce the effects of light and shade. There is no enameling of any kind. The lines laid on by the painter only produce the effects of light and shade, of distance, the folds of the drapery on the figures, and so on, but all the tints from the brightest crimson to the deepest red, from the brightest blue to the darkest of blue tints, are in the glass itself, and are not laid on at all. White glass is stained yellow by using chloride of silver, and the most exquisitely beautiful work is thus produced, embodying the nicest gradations, passing from deep brown to the pale yellow, delicate in execution, artistic in design, harmonious in color and lovely and delightful to the eye. The material used in general painting is oxide of iron and flux.

When painted the glass has to be burnt. The pieces are laid on iron plates, lightly covered with sand. The sand is merely to prevent the glass from setting on the plates. The plates are then placed in rows, one above another, in a cast iron muffle. This muffle is closed by an iron door, and heated air passed round the muffle. By this heat the glass is softened, the flux used in painting is liquefied, and thus attaches itself to the glass. It takes from five to six hours to heat, and from twelve to fifteen to cool the glass afterward. The cooling is done gradually, and when finished the painting is as hard as the glass itself. Sometimes the glass has to be burnt twice or thrice in the process of making.

The next operation is called "leading up." This is very important. The cartoon is fixed on a bench or board, and a straight edge of wood is placed on the side nearest the workman. Against this is laid a straight piece of lead, in which is a groove for the glass to be fixed in. All the pieces of glass, no matter how numerous, no matter what their shape or form, are

fixed into pieces of lead thus grooved. The lead is bent round the pieces of glass, and is then cut off, and each of these joints is afterwards soldered. The pieces of glass, during operation, when placed in the lead, are kept in their proper position in the window by the means of iron pins. Windows are thus made in lengths for the convenience of packing. The lead "carms" used for fixing the glass are cast on the premises.

After "leading up," the pieces in the window have to be fastened at the joints by soldering. For this purpose it is placed on a table, and soldered in the ordinary manner at each joint; it is then turned over, and is soldered on the other side.

Another operation has yet to be performed. We mentioned above that in order to produce different shades in the coloring of the glass it was made of irregular thickness. In consequence of this difference in its thickness some parts of the glass do not fill up the grooves of the lead in which is fixed, and others make it bulge a little. If left thus the window would let in the rain, or rattle in a wind. To make it safe and sound a cement composed of red lead and whiting—in fact, putty in a nearly liquid state—is spread over the whole surface with a brush. By a peculiar motion of the workman's hand this is forced into all the interstices, and the rest rubbed off. This is done, of course, on both sides of the window, and this in a little time becomes so hard that it is easier to break the glass than to take the window to pieces. When this is done, the window is finished and ready to be sent to its destination.

In looking at such a window, we at once see why it is that the lines of lead in no way interfere with its beauty. At the proper distance these are not seen at all, and the subject represented is altogether complete and unbroken. Nay, their presence adds to the beauty of the whole, instead of detracting from it. If it were not for these dark lines of intersection, the varied bright tints of the glass coming so closely together would appear blurred and indistinct at the lines of junction, but as it is they blend gradually and harmoniously together.

Deacon Taylor, of the Union Ink and Paper Company, can go to the head. His "Autumnal Papeterie" for the holiday trade beats everything in that line yet offered. Behold first, elegant paper boxes, with really artistic chromos representing the brilliant hues of our forests in early autumn, on the cover—some showing oak leaves, some maple, some birch, some sumach and others a combination of these. Within, some of the boxes present an assortment of fine writing paper, in three shades, with envelopes to match. Others, which are designated the "Autumn Leaves Cabinet," contain four shades of paper, with corresponding envelopes, while a bottle of Jockey Club perfumery also nestles within, diffusing a pleasant fragrance. The "Cabinet" boxes are a trifle finer than the others, with separate apartments for the paper and envelopes, and are quite worthy of preservation for future use when the original stock is exhausted. We are not surprised to learn that the "Autumn Papeterie" is having a great call.—*Springfield Union.*

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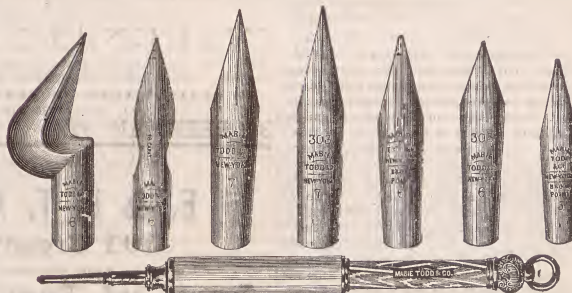
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CENTENNIAL NOTES.

The buildings intended for the Commissioners of Great Britain are completed.

Funds are being raised in Massachusetts to enable a corps of 1,000 veterans to visit the grounds.

The heating apparatus has been introduced in Horticultural Hall, and the forcing-houses have already been filled with plants.

The ladies of Portland, Oregon, are making up a large collection of the flora and fauna of the State for exhibition at Philadelphia.

An ethnological representation, by clothed dummies, of all the races inhabiting this continent, will be a feature of the display by the Smithsonian Institute.

Admiral Jenkins, who has charge of the United States naval display, is arranging an illustration of the torpedo system, with the most complete apparatus.

The Government of New Zealand has under consideration the sending of representatives from that country to compete at the International Rifle Match at Philadelphia in 1876.

A number of guns, ranging from 730 to 114,000 pounds weight, have been already delivered on the Centennial grounds—part of the exhibit of the War Department of the National Government.

The Bey of Tunis has appointed Mr. George Harris Heap, for nine years American Consul in that kingdom, as First Commissioner in charge of the Tunisian section of the Centennial Exhibition.

The Municipal Council of Rouen has contributed 500 francs and that of Havre 1,000 francs to the general fund for the Philadelphia Exhibition, and it expected that other cities will contribute in like manner.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have issued a circular calling on the women of America to furnish receipts to a volume of American cookery, to be issued by the Committee at the Exhibition.

A petrified forest has been discovered in the desert of Northwestern Humboldt, Nevada, about thirty miles west of the Blackrock range of mountains. Parties are engaged in preparing a section of one of the trees for the Centennial Exhibition.

In addition to the plaster casts, molded in gelatine from the living fish, of all the food fishes found near our coasts, the Fish Commission will exhibit specimens of every preparation of preserved fish, and every instrument used in the capture of fish.

Rails are being put down for the narrow-gauge railroad which is to make a circuit of that portion of Fairmount Park set apart for the Centennial Exhibition. Noiseless dummy passenger-cars are to be run on the road, and the railway is bound by its contract to charge a limited fare.

The Government Building is now nearly completed. It will be occupied by the Finance, Post-Office, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, and also by the Smithsonian Institute and the Fish Commission. The War and Navy Departments have already forwarded a number of cannon.

Vermont is to supply the tile of the Art Gallery at the Centennial, D. L. Kent & Co.,

of Manchester, taking the contract. It will contain a good show of white, black, red, and blue marbles—white from East Dorset, black and red from Swanton, while the blue comes from Pennsylvania.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee are working vigorously in preparation for a special display of goods of the forthcoming Exhibition, and through their zealous efforts, and the coöperation of the public to whom they have made constant appeals, their department promises to be one of no little interest to visitors.

The Bey of Tunis will make an interesting exhibit, consisting chiefly of essences, gilt brackets, woolen and silk goods, national costumes, jewelry, arms and saddlery. The Bey will send two large Arab tents to be pitched in the Fairmount Park. French and Tunisian merchants will contribute displays of Oriental manufactures.

The list of the German exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia next years numbers 1,140. The presidents of the provinces, at the suggestion of the Empress, are collecting a large number of articles connected with the treatment of the wounded in time of war. They will be exhibited together. One of the objects of interest will be a complete train fitted out expressly to transport the sick and wounded.

Thomas Dagnan blew four enormous glass shades for statuary and other purposes at the works of the Union Glass Company, at Somerville, Mass., recently, in preparation for the Exhibition at Philadelphia. The largest measured five feet in height, by two feet in diameter, and the smallest about four feet by one and a half. Under favorable conditions Mr. Dagnan promises a shade twelve or more inches higher than the largest one produced.

LIFE IN SPONGE.

Recent investigations have shown this curious fact about sponges: That no matter how long it may have been used, no matter how long it may have been kept dry, its life is apparently restored when it is wet. The sponge being wet with warm water and placed in a warm room, the extremities of the sponge after a little while appear to be alive and reach out like so many snakes—the longer they are the greater the motion. Wetting the sponge with salt water is found to increase the motion. Nearly half of all the slender points seem to come to life, but after they become dry the motion ceases. All sorts of dust were put upon the sponge so that they should be under the same circumstances as the pores of the sponge, but nothing but the pores showed any motion. These moving parts, when caught with pliers, would pull out a portion of the sponge. When there is much water in the sponge they seem to be satisfied, but it is as the sponge is drying gradually that evidences of life are exhibited—this fact being discovered with an instrument which magnified only forty-two diameters. — *Western Furniture Trade.*

PERFUMES.

Few people are aware of the commercial importance of perfumes, and of the extent to which their manufacture is carried on. The flower harvest of the district of Var, in the

southeast of France, includes no less than 1,475,000 pounds of orange blossoms, 530,000 pounds of roses, 100,000 pounds of jasmine, 97,000 pounds of violets, 45,000 pounds of acacia, 30,000 pounds of geranium, 24,000 pounds of tube roses and 5,000 pounds of jonquil. A well-known perfume manufacturer at Cannes uses annually 140,000 pounds of rose leaves alone, and other perfume laden flowers in proportion. It is remarkable that the perfumes obtained from the flowers named above are the types of nearly all flower odors. Thus, if we blend jasmine and orange-flowers, the result is a scent like sweet-pea; and when jasmine and tuberose are mixed, the perfume is like that of the hyacinth. Violet and tuberose resemble lily of the valley. By blending primary odors we also obtain all the various bouquet and odors, such as "frangipanni," "white rose" and "sweet daphne."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Several large Arab caravans have reached the Zanzibar Coast from Unyanyembe with more than 2,000 frasilahs of ivory, but, owing to prices having fallen to \$18 per frasilah for the best ivory, there is no sale for it.

The Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, owns a copy of the Book of Psalms, printed at Mayence, in Germany, in 1478, by Petrus Shaeffer, the son-in-law and apprentice of Faust, and another volume printed in Venice in 1476.

November, eleventh month of the year, or the ninth, reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first. *November* is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. — *Peaschard on Drawing.*

An advance of five cents a hundred pounds on fourth-class freights from Chicago to Eastern points was decided upon, Friday, by the general freight agents, to go into effect, December 1. This makes the charge to Boston 50 cents, New York, 45 and Baltimore 40.

L. B. Bertram, 37 Park Road, New Wandsworth, London, S. W., has forwarded samples of his mysterious pen, which supply a black writing fluid by simply dipping them into water. The Prince of Wales purchased a number of them for use on his Indian tour.

During the sale of the Shurtleiff Library at Boston, a copy of the Bay psalm-book, said to be the first printed in New England, was offered for sale, when an injunction was served by the deacons of the old South church, who claim that it is the property of that society, and mysteriously disappeared.

The annual report of the Congressional printer, shows the department to be in an unusually satisfactory state. At no period during the past ten years has the office been so clear of unfinished work as at this period with the almost certain prospect of an early and extensive forlough in both the printing and binding departments. In all cases where complete copy has been furnished, the printing has been done and the binding and delivery have promptly followed. The actual expenses for printing and binding for the Government for the year ending September, 1875, were: For the public printing, \$995,067; for paper for the public printing, \$387,471; for the public binding, \$477,957; for lithographing and engraving for Congress, \$12,766; for mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$735; for salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional printer, \$16,617; Congressional Record, \$88,959.

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J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. Buell, Pres. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADE.

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: DECEMBER 23, 1875.

NO. 61.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.

No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, December 4, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

If the prophets are to be believed, we are to have a very severe winter, and so far appearances are in their favor, for, although it is but the beginning of December, we have already experienced two heavy falls of snow, and were it not that that delight of King Solomon is being rapidly churned into mud, the appearance of our dingy metropolis would be rather more sightly.

The seasonableness of the weather is not likely to retard the more favorable symptoms of a reviving trade. The large wholesale stationery houses are for the most part doing well; some of them, indeed, are very busy. I was informed by the principal of one of the largest houses in the trade that the execution of any fresh orders received by them would have to be delayed until after Xmas, as their orders in hand were more than sufficient to occupy them until the new year. But although it is said that the retailers are participating in the revival, I have not found that there is any very marked improvement as yet. The accounts received concerning the paper trade are most satisfactory, and you may expect to hear of a rise in prices before long. In the printing trade there is a marked improvement. In London there are scarcely any good hands out of work, and the accounts from the provinces are uniformly favorable. At the same time, both at Manchester and Liverpool, although the trade has improved, it is not so busy as might be expected at this season of the year. From Edinburgh and Dublin favorable reports are received.

Cope & Co., the well-known tobacco dealers of Liverpool, have introduced an improvement in the manufacture of cigarettes which is worthy of notice. Small divisions or cells are made in the mouthpiece which answer the double purpose of obstructing the passage of the tobacco into the mouth and also of strengthening the mouthpiece.

A German has taken out letters patent for an improvement in dyeing. This consists in chemical combination of "mecaptane," which has great affinity to both vegetable and animal fibres, whereby, instead of using several

"baths" for the different kinds of fibres, as heretofore, but one bath is required, and tissues of mixed fibres may be dyed with one bath.

A Russian has taken out a patent for the application of springs to certain articles of dress, more especially for neck protectors. The spring is adapted to the figure and enclosed in the tippet or other neck covering, and is self-fastening without the aid of hooks, strings, &c.

An umbrella is one of the last places where one would expect to find skylight, but something of that kind of thing seems contemplated, as a patent has been taken out by a West End tradesman for inserting transparent material in the covering of umbrellas and parasols.

An improvement in cricket bats has been patented. The novelty consists in forming a dovetailed recess in the center and driving portion of the blade of the bat, and filling it in completely with a mixture of gutta-percha and india-rubber, so as to increase the driving power of the bat.

Foremost among occupations for leisure hours may be mentioned Mr. Bernrose's discovery of "Mosacon," or paper mosaic. Under the directions of this gentleman, which are contained in a shilling volume, and by the aid of many colored papers, some very beautiful effects are to be obtained; a great number of fancy articles can be manufactured and decorated at a very small cost. As a novel and seasonable occupation the art of "Mosacon" will this Xmas be almost without a rival.

Letts & Co. have just introduced a shilling inkstand to the trade which is sure of a ready sale. Including the square base upon which it rests, and which is made to receive pens, it is entirely of glass; it has a very good appearance. The same firm has a trifle in the form of a gilt pin-case, which is sold at a low price. They have also an improvement in writing-cases; it is called "the Stanley," and is constructed so that it will contain more than other cases of like dimensions.

Under the somewhat alarming title of "Polychromochromation," Perry & Co. have improved upon the old friend of childhood, the kaleidoscope. It consists of a wooden case fitted at one end with sights and at the other glass discs, between which are inserted at pleasure the objects to be viewed.

To cater well for the amusement of the public demands ceaseless activity on the part of the caterer. Fired by the success of the skating rink, the idea of which may be considered an importation from your side of the water, an ingenious citizen is about to introduce the Russian pastime of "Montagnes Russes." In lieu of snow mountains, which, by the way, are just now a cheap luxury, he

manufactures inclines of asphalt, &c., down which the sledge is allowed to slide.

The Typographic Etching Company is building new premises at Chiswick, which will be known as the Hogarth Works. The electrotyping machinery, when completed, will be larger than any yet erected in England. The prejudice against automatic engraving, which was once so prevalent, is gradually disappearing. As an illustration, I may mention that the *Sporting and Dramatic News*, which is illustrated in a great measure by this process, when it was purchased a year ago by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, had a circulation of about five thousand, which is now nearly trebled.

The large factory and warehouse which is being built in the Farringdon Road for Frederick Ulmer, printers' broker, of Old Bailey, is now nearly completed.

The late Mrs. Lander, wholesale stationer of Glasgow, who died recently, has left some very handsome bequests to various local and other charities; besides remembering the National Bible and Missionary Societies, she has made one bequest of a thousand pounds to the Glasgow University, three bequests of a hundred pounds each to the Aged Men, Women's and Widows' Societies, seven legacies of fifty pounds each to various other asylums, and five other institutions have been benefited to the extent of twenty pounds each.

By some inexplicable blunder, the *Press News*, in its October issue, gave the results of a trade sale in such a confused manner, the prices apparently being put indiscriminately against the lots, so as to arouse the susceptibilities of Salisbury & Taylor, the auctioneers, who demanded an apology. This was given by W. Dorrington, the proprietor, in a most handsome manner. If these little *lappins calami*, which will happen even in the best regulated papers, were generally amended in this fashion we should hear less of libel cases and the like.

John S. Levey, of Fetter Lane, has been appointed the London and colonial agent for the sale of Northway's writing inks. This firm has been making great exertions of late, and Mr. Stevens will have to look out for his laurels.

Apologies of ink, G. H. Mason, the well-known ink-maker of Poppins Court, is aspiring to civic honors, or, in other words, has offered himself for election as Common Councilman for the city of London.

Some aspire to greatness, others have it thrust upon them; to wit: Thomas Corisbeke, printers' engineer, and Chas. Hammond, type-founder, had both the unpleasant distinction of serving as jurymen on the protracted Wainwright trial.

In Paris, next July, there is to be an exhibi-

tion of the appliances of electricity as used for industrial and domestic purposes. Information can be obtained on application at the offices of the exhibition, 86 rue de la Victoire, Paris.

There is some talk in Paris of opening a special exhibition of the improvements in railway appliances.

The Société d'Encouragement, of the same city, has offered a prize of two thousand francs for the best specimen of photographic paper. The prize is to be awarded in 1880, so there is ample time for the inventive genius to look about him.

CINCINNATI TRADE.

CINCINNATI, December 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

Won't some one "shoot" the designers of New Year Cards? Of all the abominable trash ever offered for sale the great bulk of these New Year Cards are the worst. No one who has respect for himself or his "future ancestors" would wish to be found dead with them in his clothes, much less to leave them as a record of his call on the first of January.

Trade is fair here. No one has retired with a fortune, nor has any one gone under. We ought to be thankful for that. I think there is not so much a falling off in real amount of trade as in profits. Everything is sold very close, while rents and all expenses remain at old figures. Hence, while there is sufficient business, there is no money in it. How shall we get out of our troubles? That is a question not so easily answered.

A step in the right direction is a movement against the Government envelope business. If people want stamped envelopes, let the Government stamp any and all envelopes that may be sent in, the same as they now stamp checks. This would enable people to have any style or quality stamped, and would obviate all objections to stamped envelopes. The Government bases its claim to a right to interfere in our business on the ground that stamps are washed and used again, while stamped envelopes can be used only once. It is not likely that many stamps are washed and re-used, but that could be prevented by printing the stamps in aniline colors. There is no reason why stamps should be printed in such indelible colors as they are now, especially as they are to be used but once. They might be printed in colors so delicate that no one could wash them. I think the Government would derive much more profit from stamping envelopes in the manner proposed than it now does from the envelope business.

Our fellow-townsmen, F. A. Wright, is doing well with his two new games, "Logomachy," which is better in English, "War of Words," and "What O'Clock." We have never been noted as a "game" city, but who knows what may happen!

Beeler & Curry have produced a decided novelty in their water-mark monogram, which is just what its name indicates—a water-mark put in after the paper is made, and consequently it may be put in any part of the paper desired. They have used it as a monogram for wedding envelopes with great success. B. & C. will tell their brethren the "how" of it for a consideration. Another novelty of theirs is the Japanese monogram. The letters are as fantastic as possible, and read from the top to the bottom—very pretty for names.

If we are to reform things, why can't we

begin in '76 to have 25 sheets in a quire of paper, 5 sections of 5 each, 500 to the ream? The old ream was made before envelopes were invented, and why should it continue when there is no sense in it, but contrarywise a great deal of vexation and trouble? Then, if paper is to be ruled, why not rule four sides, the first and fourth with the same heading, and if half sheets are required it can be cut and each half be alike? The reason for three-page ruling ceased when envelopes were invented. Why not make things as handy as possible? Let manufacturers and wholesale dealers agree that these things shall be after a certain date, and it is done. They hold conventions for various purposes, and ought to hold one to abolish the absurdities of the trade! If some smart dealer would begin the reform and advertise all his papers ruled four sides, 25 sheets to the quire, 500 to the ream, he would have a big advertisement and the rest would have to follow. Then let us have black boxes for putting up envelopes. We have them for one quire boxes, why not for quarter ream and quarter thousand boxes? Not necessarily black, but dark. White boxes are a nuisance, especially in all smoky cities, and I am confident dark ones will look better in any place. The Britisher is "up" in all paper matters, and he uses dark boxes.

Yours,

JOHN BROWN.

TO THE TRADE.

NEW YORK, December 20, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

I have coming to my knowledge that reports are circulating in the trade that connect the names of several of my employees with the recent defalcation by my cashier. I ask the courtesy of your columns to say that all such reports are utterly without foundation.

Very respectfully, EBERHARD FABER.

ALMANACS.

The word almanac is derived from the Arabic article, *al* and *manah*, to count, and received by European nations from the East denotes a book or table containing a calendar of the civil divisions of the year, the times of the various astronomical phenomena, and other information. This last, until a comparatively recent date, consisted of various absurdities, such as astrological predictions, superstitions and nostrums. At present its place is supplied in the best almanacs by a great variety of useful notes, political, statistical, historical and agricultural. Inferior works of the class contain brief humorous paragraphs and stories, with fulsome notices of goods or patent medicines which they are designed to advertise. Early in this century the almanac was an all-important appendix to household appointments, and although it has come into some disuse through the competition of diaries, calendars, and weather reports, which serve to keep the people pretty well posted as to all that they require to know of the times and seasons, yet there is a great demand, in agricultural districts particularly, for something of the kind. Old wives have their favorites, and look anxiously for those which they have greeted from year to year, and have hung time out of mind to a nail over the chimney or upon the jamb of the kitchen-door.

In the British Museum there is an almanac nearly 3,000 years old. An account of it is given by a writer in the Dublin University

Magazine of 1846. It was doubtless used by some old Egyptian as a monitor, and was buried with him when he was wrapped in cements and mummified. Some ambitious explorer dug it up, unrolled it, copied it *fac-simile*, and displayed it to the public. It was written on papyrus and originally covered thirty-eight columns. Twenty-five columns are preserved in tolerable legibility. The days are written in red ink, and the figure terminating the name is followed by three characters prophetic of the nature of the morning, the day itself, and the evening. Thus, under "Thoth"—January—we read what can be equivalently expressed—"Thoth 25 G. G. M.," the letters being abbreviations for "good, good, and middling," and implying that the morning and daytime would be favorable to enterprises of one kind and another, but that a body had best keep shady in the evening. After these general predictions follow particular observations. Some of them relate to religious ceremonies that are to be performed on given days or to mystic events that happened on those days, after the manner of the Church calendars of later times. Other observations are cautions against doing certain things on the given days, and others still are predictions of the fates of children that may be born on those days. These observations resemble closely the astrological observations that used to make up a large part of the almanacs of the Middle Ages, and were common even to the early part of the present century. But they were not astrological predictions, it is agreed among investigators, but were perhaps made on as slight grounds as the beliefs in the influence of planetary motions on individual beings or courses of events. The Egyptian almanacs were intended to last for a quarterion, or period of four years. The intercalation of a three hundred and sixty-sixth day had been declared an intolerable nuisance, and a law had been passed abolishing it. As a consequence the first day of the year began to swing round at a most discouraging rate, and an almanac was absolutely necessary to instruct the Egyptian upon what days his feasts and other ceremonies would fall. The almanac in question was lived in the time of Rameses the Great, who lived, as nearly as can be known, 1300 years before the birth of Christ. As examples of the entries made in the almanac we quote the 23d of Thoth, which is marked as a fortunate day throughout; yet no incense was to be burned, and no hunting or fowling to be carried on; and it was foretold that any child born that day would not live. The 25th was the day of the exit of the Lioness of the Eastern Mountain, and was to be a day of eating and feasting. The 26th of Thoth was a very bad day. "Do nothing at all this day," is the entry: "This is the day of combat of Horus and Typhon." The entry for the 28th is, "If thou seest anything at all this day, it will be fortunate." A person born on the 23d of Paophi would be killed by a crocodile, and on the 27th by a serpent, while one born on the 28th would have a happy end. On the 12th of Tybi persons were cautioned not to look at a rat. On the 17th no person should wash with water. On the 14th of Machi the grateful command was given, "Do not go out before daylight." This Egyptian almanac is the oldest almanac in preservation, and of the almanacs that were written between and those of the Roman Church there are no specimens extant.

The most ancient Roman Church calendar,

according to M. Baillet, was composed during the fourth century, either by Pope Liburnus or Pope Julius. It contained announcements of Pagan as well as Christian festivals, and the number of the latter was by far the smaller. Another calendar was composed at Rome in 448 by Polemius Sylvius. The next in order was written at Carthage in 483, and the manuscript is still preserved at Paris in the Abbey of St. Germaine des Prés. In the same abbey is a manuscript of the seventh century. Then comes D'Archy's calendar of 836. These early calendars were, according to Hampson, characterized by paucity of announcements and simplicity, the names of the saints only being expressed, with the addition of the calendars of the feasts and other religious ceremonies consecrated to them. The Saxon almanacs of a few centuries later are quite numerous. A "Kalendar" by Bishop Leofric is probably nine centuries old, and there is another of the age of King Athelstan, who died in 940. This latter contains the obit of King Alfred the Great. The Kalendar of Galba, a few years later still, is preserved almost entire. The first page is headed "Januaris habet dies XXXI," and below are the days, with obits and announcements opposite them. Gradually the historical came to take an important place with the ecclesiastical, and in time, when the art of printing admitted of it, there was a great variety of almanacs containing announcements of peculiar interest to special classes.

The most extraordinary almanacs of antiquity were those in use among the people of the Baltic nations, to whom the art of pyrrus-making was probably unknown. These people had to engrave their calendars on wood, and generally chose as receptacles of the engraving, not tablets specially prepared for it, but some household utensil or article of personal use, and there are preserved to this day axes, knives, swords, walking-sticks, and possibly w-hubs, upon which, in Runic or Gothic characters, were written calendars of the days, weeks, and months, with tables of lunar movements, and of Church feasts and court festivals. Dr. Robert Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," gives an account of some clog almanacs which he supposed were brought to England by Danish invaders. They bore the same relation to a printed almanac that the Exchequer tallies do to written account books. The clog was a square stick, generally forming part of a cane, on which were marked the Sundays and holidays of the year. It was a perpetual calendar, in the use of which the owner had to make additions and subtractions in order to get a correspondence with the beginning of the year. The days were noticed at the corners of the stick, three months to a corner; Sundays had a broad notch. The saints' days were marked in symbolical characters. An axe was for St. Paul's Day, a harp for St. David's, a gridiron for St. Lawrence's, and a true lover's knot for St. Valentine's.

Some of the rhymes that are the embodiment of the weather philosophy of rural regions are worthy of notice. Most of them are centuries older than the people who use them generally know. For instance:

"The evening red, the morning gray,
Are certain signs of a fair day;
The evening gray, the morning red,
Makes the shepherd hang his head,"

is as old as Chaucer, and its origin goes back to the time of Christ, who rebuked the Pharisees and Sadducees, saying: "When it is even-

ing ye say, 'It will be fair, for the sky is red.' And in the morning, 'It will be foul, for the sky is red and lowering.' Oh, ye hypocrites," &c.

The same thing is put into the more familiar verse of the present day:

"Evening red, and morning gray,
Will speed the traveler on his way;
But evening gray, and morning red,
Will bring down rain upon his head."

Equally old is the English couplet:

"February ill dike, be it black or be it white;
But if it be white it is better to like."

A prayer which the Welshman also breathes out, for it is said:

"The Welshman would rather have his dam on her bier
Than see a fair and cloudless Februeer."

And the Frenchman has it in mind when he says:

"Fevrier qui donne neige,
Bel été nous pleige."

And when the farmers of to-day sit down in the village grocery to chat about the weather and the crops, you may hear some prater pronouncing the fat of 300 years ago:

"A dry March, wet April, and cool May
Fill cullars and barns and give plenty of hay."

Or if the scene be laid in far-off Germany, the couplet is:

"Trockener März, nasser April, kübler Mai
Füllt Scheunen, Keller, bringt viel Heu."

Or it may be a nervous little Frenchman who says:

"Froid Mai, chaud Juin
Donnent pain et vin."

The philosophical observations just quoted are quite in contrast with the following, found in a table of weather predictions in an Anglo-Saxon manuscript: "Gif bið K. L. Januarius on ðæg dritenleum, Winter god, bið winsum and wearm," i. e., "If the Kalends of January fall on the Lord's Day, the Winter is good, pleasant, and warm." "Kl. Januarius gif bið on Mona ðæg, ðoume bið grimme, gemenced Winter and god lencen," i. e., "If the Kalends of January fall on a Monday, the Winter will be severe and stormy, and the Spring good."

The Alexandrian Greeks had almanacs, but the date of their first introduction to Europe is uncertain. The oldest European copies (in manuscript) known to be in existence are of the fourteenth century. Specimens of these are in the British Museum and in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

John Somers wrote one in 1786, which was printed in 1812 as a literary curiosity. Its contents were classified as follows: "1. The Houses of the Planets and their properties. 2. The Exposition of the Signs. 3. Chronicle of Events from the birth of Cain. 4. To find the prime numbers. 5. Short notes on Medicine. 6. On blood-letting. 7. A description of the table of signs and movable feasts. 8. Quantitates Diet Artificialis." Under the head of "Exposicion of the Synes" is the following: "Aquarius es a syne in the whilk the son es in Jan'y, and in the moneth are 7 plyos days, the 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 15, 19, and if thonor is heard in that moneth it betokens grea'e wynde, mykel fruite, and batel."

One of the most important compiled by Purch, a celebrated astronomer, appeared between 1450 and 1461. His pupil, Regiomontanus, prepared the first printed almanac, called the "Kalendarium Novum," and calculated for the thirty years from 1475 to 1506. It was published at Buda, in Hungary. It con-

tained the eclipses and places of the planets for the given years. The price of it was ten crowns gold, and it was rapidly sold in Hungary, Germany, Italy, France, and England. An almanac was published in Spain in 1487, and in Germany in 1491 and 1524. Copies of these later publications are very rare.

In France, Rabelais published an almanac for 1538, and renewed the publication in 1535, 1548 and 1550. The first almanac printed in England was the "Shepherd's Calendar," a translation from the French. Richard Pynson printed it in 1497. Almanacs became common on the Continent by the close of the fifteenth century, but not in England till fifty years later. Skillful mathematicians calculated the astronomical parts, but the astrologers supplied the tables of planetary influences and other matters of interest to the vulgar mind. Their titles are peculiar and instructive. One of them was called, "A Prognostication and an Almanack fastened together, declaring the dysposicion of the People and also of the Wether, with certain Electyons and Tynes chosen both for Physicke and Surgery, and for the Husbandman." Another had for its title, "A Newe Almanache and prognostication collected for the year of our Lord M.D.LVIII., wherein is expressed the Change and Full of the Moone with the Quarters. The varieties of the Ayre and also of the Windes throughout the yere with infortunate times to bie and sell, take Medicine, Sowe, plant and Journey."

Nostradamus, the famous astrologer, predicted the death of Henry II. of France, the Execution of Charles I. of England, the London Fire, and the Restoration. Some of his prophecies have been apparently verified in later days, and others are yet said to stand in probability of development. His fame and success led to imitators, who by 1579 had gone to such lengths that Henry III. of France prohibited the insertion of any political prophecies in almanacs. This prohibition was renewed by Louis XIII. in 1628. In the reign of Charles IX. every almanac had to be stamped with the approval of the diocesan bishop. James I. of England granted a monopoly of almanac-making to the two universities and the Stationery Company of London. The Universities, however, did not work their grant, giving up their monopoly almost entirely to the Stationery Company, under whose patronage astrology shamefully flourished. But the tastes of some men of the times craving something more reasonable than astrology, the Stationery Company in 1624 issued Allstee's Almanack, which dissuaded people from their superstitions and nonsense.

Similar to Allstee's was "Poor Robin's Almanack," which was issued in 1664. "An Almanack after a new fashion, wherein the reader may find many remarkable things if he be not blinde. Written by Poor Robin, Knight of the Barnt Island, a well-wisher of mathematics. Calculated for the meridian of Saffron Walden, where the pole is 53° and 08' above the Horizon." It was intended as a sarcasm on skeptics and scoffers at celestial science, and was filled with low, coarse, and indecent witticisms. Robert Herrick, the poet, is said to have assisted in compiling the early numbers. The publication of it was not discontinued till 1828. The Stationers' Company, under the original grant of James I., continued to enjoy its monopoly down to 1775, when it was abolished by a decision of the Court of Common Pleas. It was sought in 1779 to renew the

privileges of the Stationers' Company, but the powerful opposition of Lord Erskine in Parliament defeated the attempt. The Stationers' Company retained its monopoly, however, by buying up rival publications, until in 1828 the establishment of the British Almanac and the efforts of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, with the repeal of a stamp duty, extinguished the monopoly and drove all astrological absurdities from the field. The Stationers' Company then published the "Englishman's Almanac," which became entirely free from the abuses and errors of its earlier publication.

Astrological almanacs were in great request in the time of Charles I. Then William Lilly, Dr. Dee, Winder, Kelly, and Evans were famous. In 1694 the first Gardeners' Almanac was published by John Evelyn, who, in one of his series, gives the commendable advice that every man ought to walk at least one mile before breakfast. "And, if possible," says Evelyn, "let it be upon your own ground." Partridge was the next celebrated almanac maker. He lived in 1644 to 1714, and was originally a shoemaker. He deserted cobbling for almanac making. He was the object of Swift's satire, who issued a series of humorous predictions in 1708, one of which related to Partridge. Swift says: "I have consulted the star of his nativity by my own rules, and find he will infallibly die on the 29th of March, about 11 at night, of a raging fever; therefore I advise him to consider of it and settle his affairs in time." Swift printed an epitaph on Partridge in the *Tatler*.

Prophetic almanacs, of which the most popular is the *Almanach Liegeois*, still circulate in France. The *Almanach Liegeois* was published in 1630, and in 1774 predicted a political event which, being fulfilled, added greatly to the reputation of the work. In 1832 the French Government put a stop to the circulation of many of the almanacs which were printed for the use of the superstitious and ignorant, and their place has been supplied with periodicals of a more enlightened character. The earliest Scottish almanacs were produced about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The Aberdeen Almanac acquired a great reputation, but was displaced by the Edinburgh Almanac, which steadily grew in size and favor. Thom's Irish Almanac acquired a repute not altogether local, and was distinguished for its excellence. Several national almanacs have been issued, some of which are still in existence.

In the early years of America, dependence for almanacs was had upon England, and the first really valuable almanac published this side the ocean was Benjamin Franklin's, which he issued under the fictitious name of Richard Saunders in 1733. It was called Poor Richard's Almanac, and continued under the personal supervision of Franklin twenty-five years. Since then almanacs have appeared in great variety. Of the older ones, Thomas's, the Farmers', the Boston, the Christian, were well known. To-day we have religious almanacs, supported by the sects in whose interest they appear; medical almanacs, such as Ayer's, Mrs. Winslow's, and Herriek's, lauding the virtues of the patent medicines which they serve to advertise; life insurance almanacs, published by prominent companies anxious to place extraordinary advantages before the public. There are also humorous works, such as "Josh Billings's Almanax," devoted to exaggerated spelling, with a fair combination of humor,

wisdom, and nonsense; and Nast's Almanac of Caricature. In short, there is at the present day an almost unending variety of publications of this class, by far the larger part of which are intended for gratuitous circulation, and as advertising mediums are expected to yield ample returns for the cost of their distribution. There are, however, almanacs which are of historical and political value. These issue from the leading newspaper offices of the country, and no better examples of really useful and important publications of the kind can be given than in the *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *World* Almanacs.

CENTENNIAL LITERATURE.

WASHINGTON:

A Heroic Drama of the Revolution.
BY

INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD.

Mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents.

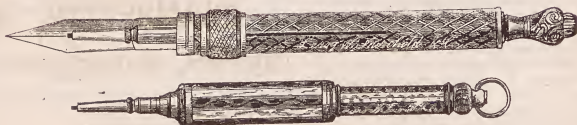
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REVIVAL OF PLUMBAGO MINING IN ENGLAND.

Next to illustrating the details of a new industry, we can scarcely experience a more genuine pleasure than in describing some old and well-known trade, which, from some cause, has apparently subsided into oblivion and been unexpectedly resuscitated. Such a pleasure we had almost promised ourselves on recently glancing at an article with the above heading in the pages of an engineering contemporary, in which this enterprise and the intended manufacture of pencils in Keswick are alluded to by an enthusiastic correspondent with all the rapture of one who has hit upon a new discovery. But our anticipated treat immediately vanished when we ascertained that pencil-making in that picturesque little town, so far from being "an extinct British industry," never was in a more flourishing condition than at present. At one time, there is no doubt, a few German manufacturers attempted unsuccessfully to absorb the trade of the Lake District by temporarily drugging the market with cheap, gaudy, and trashy pencils; but native skill and honesty prevailed, and the enemy had to retire defeated. It is true, also, that the celebrated Borrowdale lead-mine, which used to yield the finest plumbago in the world, has been closed during the greater part of this century, but it may not be generally known that a very little pure graphite makes a comparatively large number of high-class pencils, and that on the last occasion of the disposal of the produce of the mine, enough black-lead was obtained to meet the demand for many years still to come. Among those who secured a large supply of this precious mineral was the late Mr. Joseph Banks, of Keswick, who, more perhaps than any other pencil manufacturer of the period, contributed to the improvement and elevation of the entire industry to the pinnacle of perfection it at present occupies. Latterly, the only other considerable holder of pure plumbago from the Borrowdale mine was the late Professor Brooke, whose experiments on the various forms of carbon associated with iron are familiar in scientific circles. His stock, we understand, has likewise been acquired by the heirs and successors of the late Mr. Banks, and is being now used in the manufacture of the same high classes of pencils that gentleman rendered so celebrated among artists and professional men.

It appears from the paragraph to which we have alluded that a few gentlemen are about once more to work the mine—indeed, they seem to have already made a fair beginning—and erect extensive mills for the manufacture of pencils. With the mining part of their enterprise we are sure no one will sympathize more heartily than Mr. Banks's representatives, especially if by this means a steady supply of pure plumbago can in future be obtained; but we are not so certain that the company's proposal to combine mining with manufacturing will be greeted with much enthusiasm either by the present pencil manufacturers or by the public.—*British Trade Journal.*

When a Chinese bank fails all the officers have their heads cut off and flung into a corner with the assets, and it has been five hundred years since there was a bank failure in that country.

Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it.

ANDERSON & CAMERON
Stationers Goods.
96 & 98 FULTON ST. NEW YORK.
Specialties.
American School Cards. Blank Notes, Drafts, &c.
Marriage Certificates. Gum Labels. Saw Seals.
N. Y. Bill Holder.
Superfine Bristol Board Visiting Cards.

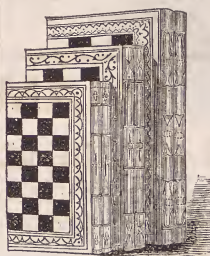
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MUSIC PAPER, SPRING BACK BINDERS,
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A combination of Blotting-Case, with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly

Send for Sample and Descriptive Price List.

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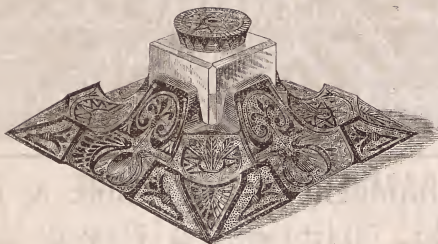
TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

B. B.

The accompanying cuts illustrate two new inkstands offered to the trade by Brower Bros. Of these B. B. No. 15, or the

LOTUS LIBRARY INKSTAND, is of Egyptian pattern, finished in nickel,

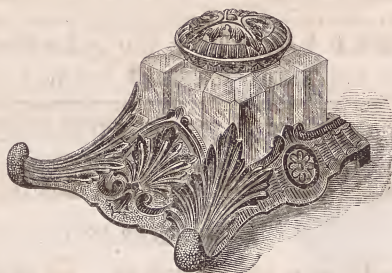


natural bronze, verd antique, and polished brass, the latest style. List price \$6.50 each.

The other, known as B. B. No. 16, is the

LEAFLET INKSTAND,

style of Louis XIV., and finished in imperial bronze, is worth \$6 per dozen, list; finished in



nickel, natural bronze, verd antique, and polished brass, latest style, with all cut bankers' inkstands, \$3.50 each, list.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 169,893. Copy-Holders.—Luther Count, Geneva, Ill.

A slot in the card leaves a space to be written upon, and serves as a gauge of ruling truly. The card also shuts out from the pupil his former efforts, and presents the copy with equal nearness to all parts of the page.

No. 169,935. Book-Cover Protectors.—Geo. W. Hoblen, Dayton, O.

No. 169,950. Geographical Globes for Schools.—Newbern N. Browne, Woorstock, Ala.

No. 169,973. Paper Boxes.—J. P. Buckingham, Chelsopee, Mass.

The flanks from which the boxes are formed are cut so that when bent into shape the corners will be of a double thickness, and will be locked together, so as to hold the sides in position.

No. 169,923. Paper Boxes.—David L. Hawkins, Elizabeth, N. J.

As a new article of manufacture, having printed on the periphery of the cover, or on the periphery of the body of the box, twelve numbers, corresponding to twelve hours of a day, which numbers are arranged at regular intervals apart around the box,

and a pointer to indicate the hour for taking a dose of medicine.

No. 170,069. Metallic Endless Paper-Fasteners.—John W. McGill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

As an improved article of manufacture, an endless fastener or binder, constructed out of cylindrical metal or any other suitable material.

No. 170,063. Paper-Box Machines.—John E. Williams, New Haven, Conn., assignor to Hiram Stevens, same place.

Paper from the web passes between the scoring, cutting, and feeding rollers, under the paste-book, thence under the reciprocating knife, which severs the blank, when it is seized by the nippers, which draw it over the die. The wheel carrying the former then rotates, forcing the sheets into the die, when the die and end rollers advance and complete the box. The former-wheel then rotates one notch to bring another sheet into the die, while the end of the completed box is pressed by the segmental plate, and the pressure-fingers hold the sides until

the paste is dry. At the proper time the box is delivered by the stripper-fingers.

No. 170,042. Photograph Albums.—Henry T. Anthony, New York, N. Y., assignor to E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., same place.

The photograph album sheets, united together by the sheet of cloth-lined paper, that is folded, and forms both the back hinge and the faces of the adjacent pastebord bodies.

again supplied with other tubes, and attached to the base-plate for further use.

No. 170,225. Type-Setting Machines.—L. S. Cran-dall, New York, N. Y.

The platen is vibrated transversely to the line of printing, to form perfect impressions of the points. The key is pushed outward to print one letter, and inward to print another.

No. 170,243. Paper-Weights.—Edward Dressler, Galtion, Bohemia, Austria, assignor to Alfred J. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 170,357. Parallel Rulers. John D. Hall, New York, N. Y., assignor to H. L. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 170,375. Envelope-Openers.—John La Blanc and Xavier St. Pierre, Ophir City, Utah.

No. 170,282. Temporary Bladders.—Charles D. Lindsay, Cincinnati, O.

An improved portable paper-holder formed of a sheet-metal plate, having recessed a spring clamping-plate, having a closed and open slot, and fasteners provided with toes.

No. 170,294. Paper-Fasteners.—Wm. H. Pack and Joseph S. Vanhook, Jersey City, N. J.

A blank for the manufacture of paper-fasteners, having the main body or web provided with two sharpened tips projecting from one end of such web, and two tips projecting from its other end, and in the opposite direction.

No. 170,337. Machines for Perforating Paper.—William Braidwood, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

No. 170,360. Vegetable Parchment.—A. G. Fell, New York, N. Y., assignor to himself, Wm. H. Phelps and Wm. H. Smith, same place.

Treat paper with sulphuric acid. Wash. Subject for three hours to bath heated to 60 degrees of water, eight hundred parts; glue, eighty parts; tungstate soda, two to four parts; acetate lead, 8 parts; glycerine, five parts. Immerse suddenly in pyroxyline solution at normal temperature. Dry and calender.

No. 170,402. Electric Music Sheets. Wm. F. Schmoele and Henry Schmoele, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., assignors of one-third their right to Chas. Schmoele, same place.

Provides for the use of one two or more columns removed from one another, whereby long notes may be divided, and those that would otherwise come near together may be scattered, thus obtaining in the one case continuous long perforations, and in the other narrow and weak division-strips. Makes a line or row along the edge of the sheet, excepting at the points where the sections overlap, so as to present at all points the same thickness of paper to the rollers.

No. 170,381. Playing Cards.—R. R. Landis, Chicago, Ill.

A pack of game or playing cards, comprising a champion or advantage card, a Philistine or disadvantage card, and forty-eight or other number of cards containing Bible or other stories, said story-cards being arranged to be readily converted into reward-of-merit cards.

No. 170,513. Ink-Powders.—William A. Bonney, Hyde Park, assignor to Daniel Sweet, Wakefield, and Samuel D. Niles, Reading, Mass.

An ink-powder, composed of extract of logwood, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, gum arabic and coppers.

No. 170,585. Picture Holders.—Francis E. Perkins and Walter S. Dodds, Elgin, Ill.

No. 170,593. Type-Setting Machines.—A. C. Richards, New York, N. Y.

RE-ISSUES.

No. 4,745. Paper-Box Machines.—Henry R. Heyl and August Brehrer, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to the Novelty Paper-Box Company. Patent No. 132,074, dated October 8, 1872.

No. 4,796. Eraser-Holders and Pencil-Point Protectors.—L. L. Tower, Boston, Mass., assignor to O. Cleveland, Jersey City, N. J. Patent No. 155,272, dated September 23, 1874.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 3,138. Rubber Erasers.—Eberhard Faber, Port Richmond, N. Y.—Application filed November 4, 1875.

"Words 'Crescent Rubber'."

No. 3,167. Pencils and Rubber Erasers.—Gustav Schwannhauser, Nuremberg, Germany.

"Figure or representation of a 'Floating Swan'."

No. 3,168.—Mechanical Lead-Pencils and Rubber Erasers.—Gustav Schwannhauser, Nuremberg, Germany.

"Device or representation of a 'key'."

LABELS REGISTERED.

No. 303. Title: "Erasine, for Erasing Ink from Paper and Removing Stains from Cotton, &c."—Albert T. Knowlton, Titusville, Pa.

No. 407. Title: "Champion Violet Copying and Record Film."—Levison & Blythe, St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,504. Inkstands.—Homer Lee, New York, N. Y.

No. 8,808. Paper-Weights.—Charles Rowland, New York, N. Y.

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122 & 124 Duane St., N. Y.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC**Writing Desks.**A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
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NEW YORK.A WELL SELECTED STOCK
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and BILL BOOKS,

Fine Russia and Morocco Wallets

ALSO,

PORTABLE WRITING DESKS.

In Wood and Leather.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Board of Trade returns show that the declared value of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries in the first three quarters of the year 1875 was £212,869,249, which is less by £3,091,073 than in the corresponding period of the preceding year; and from British possessions £88,023,711, an increase of £1,267,529. The total is, therefore, £280,892,960, showing a decrease of £2,423,543. The largest decrease is that of nearly six millions in the trade with the United States, and there is a material falling off in the value of our imports from Sweden, Norway, Spain and Chili, but a large increase in those from China. The value of the imports from Canada shows a large decrease; those from Australia a large increase. The declared value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the first three quarters of present year, namely, £169,365,564, is less by £11,575,314 than the value for the corresponding period of last year. The value of the exports to foreign countries is £116,348,486, showing a decrease of £10,930,215; and to British possessions, £53,017,108, a decrease of only £45,000. Here again is shown a large decrease in the trade with the United States, and there is a decrease also in the value of our exports to European countries generally and to various South American States.—*British Mail.*

ANILINE PENCILS.

French aniline pencils are made in grades, according to the hardness, very much like common lead pencils. The materials used are aniline, graphite and kaoline, in different proportions. Made into a paste in cold water, they are pressed through a screen that divides the mass into the slender sticks used in filling the pencils. When dry the sticks are fitted to the wooden parts, and these are glued together very much in the usual way. They may be used in copying, marking in permanent color and in reproducing writing or designs. In copying, a thin sheet of moistened paper is laid over the letter, design or document, and the lines are traced with the pencils. The action of the water on the aniline gives a deep, fast tracing, resembling ink in color. The German makers also employ aniline in the manufacture of these pencils. On ordinary dry paper they give a well-defined mark that cannot be removed by india-rubber. When the paper is dampened with water the markings assume the appearance of ink. Moistened sheets laid over the writing, under a slight pressure, will transfer good impressions, that do not blur, and that resemble the original in every respect.

A NOVELTY IN BRONZE.—German metallurgic science and ingenuity have resulted in a most beautiful novelty. It consists of a substance produced by fusion of gold, silver, and platinum in small quantities, with bronze, with effects of color and luster which are described as gorgeously beautiful. It is cheap enough to be applicable to the embellishment of wood, leather, iron, &c., and much use may be expected of it in decorative art at no distant day. There has been a want of some metallic variety of hue and tone, especially for tints of purple. This elegant product completely supplies the want, giving a violet which is said to be quite indescribable.

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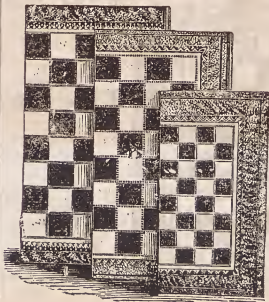
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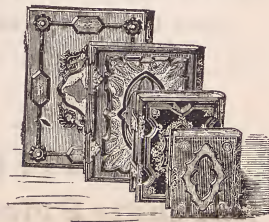
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Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.



TO FIX PAPER ON DRAWING BOARDS.

Take a sheet of drawing-paper and damp it on the back side with a wet sponge and clean water. While the paper is expanding, take a spoonful of wheat flour, mix with a little cold water, and make a moderately thick paste; spread the paste round the edge of the drawing-paper one inch wide with a feather, then turn the drawing-paper over and press the edges down on a board. After this take four straight pieces of deal wood, three-quarter inch by two and one-quarter inches wide, place them on the edge of the drawing-paper, and put a large book or heavy weight on each corner to make the paper adhere firmly to the board. In about an hour's time the paper will be straight and even, and quite ready for executing a drawing. When the drawing is finished, take a sharp knife and raise one corner of the paper, then take a scale, run it round the edge, and the paper will come off easily. Turn it over and take the dry paste off with a knife, and all will be perfectly clean and no paper will be wasted.—*Scientific American*.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

By a bold and opportune move the British Government has acquired a commanding interest in one of the greatest commercial achievements of the age, and at the same time has asserted its firm resolve to maintain an unbroken line of communication with our Indian Empire. The shares in the Suez Canal held by the Khedive, numbering 177,000, or, to be precise, 176,602, have been bought for the lump sum of four millions sterling, and Ismail Pasha has the power to draw on Messrs. Rothschild at sight until this nice little credit is exhausted. The total capital of the Suez Company consists of 400,000 £20 shares, and we, it will be seen, have acquired nearly half the number. But these shares will not be entitled to participate in any dividend for the next nineteen years, the Khedive having six years ago, and before the opening of the canal, detached the coupons for twenty-five years and handed them to the Canal Company in payment of some outstanding debt. However, during the nineteen years that must elapse before England enters on her full proprietary rights, the Egyptian Government has engaged to pay interest at 5 per cent. on the four millions. Considering, then, the present satisfactory position of the canal and the great promise of the future, it must be admitted that the bargain is, from a commercial point of view, by no means a bad one. But apart from monetary considerations, by the purchase a magnificent political object has obviously been achieved. The great European powers, who are even now standing on the tiptoe of expectation awaiting the developments of that ever-menacing Eastern question, will not be slow to appreciate the true meaning of this national investment. For Great Britain Constantinople has no longer an engrossing interest. The way to India now lies in another direction, and, in short, Egypt has taken the place of her suzerain in our estimation and calculations. By purchasing her ruler's interest in the great maritime highway to the East we have established a fresh bond of connection in addition to those previously existing. In its political aspect the event is most momentous, and its commercial significance will not be underrated.—*British Trade Journal*.

CHARLES McILVAINE & CO.,

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McIlvaine's Printers' Copying Inks, All Colors.

Stamping Inks & Copyable Ruling Inks for Faint Lines.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE FOR COPYING ANY TIME AFTER PRINTING.

All Goods Warranted.

Best Copyable Inks, All Colors - \$5.00 and \$6.00 per lb.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST OFFICE DIARY PUBLISHED.

No. 31, One week in an opening, interleaved,	size 8 x 12 1/2	\$1 25
No. 31, One week in an opening, not interleaved,	size 8 x 12 1/2	75
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Ruled with or without 5 and cent columns.

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White and Tinted.

Z. CRANE, JR., Dalton, Mass.

Having made two-sized Bristol, my specialty for some time, I now offer it as possessing all the requisites for a first-class article. It is made from PURE STOCK only, and is especially commended for its firmness, purity and finish. Samples and prices sent to any address.

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37 JOHN ST. N.Y.— UP STAIRS

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

For Insurance rates address

ANDERSON & STANTON,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Collins & Allen, New Bedford, Mass., manufacturers of blank books, have filed an order for Honolulu.

Calm, Zinn & Silbermann have succeeded to the firm of Calm & Zinn in the manufacture of pocketbooks in this city.

Kaufman & Pinzer, publishers, Syracuse, N. Y., have discontinued. The business is now in the hands of Joseph Pinzer.

A. S. White & Co.'s fan factory at Weymouth, Mass., has resumed manufacture, preparatory to next season's trade.

Business is said to be quite brisk with N. L. Tuck at his paper box manufactory, where five girls, constantly employed, turn out 8,000 boxes per week.

The manufacturers of steam-dried straw boards, at a meeting held in this city December 15, resolved to advance the price of their product five dollars per ton.

Sheldon & Co. will remove their book publishing house to Murray street early in January, and will discontinue their retail trade, offering the stock at reduced prices.

In criticising the New Year's Cards offered to the trade by Ph. Hake, a wholesale condemnation of the goods was not intended. Most of the specimens exhibited were equal to any in the market.

Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co. are doing a good business with their choice lines of paperies, than which there are none better in the market. Their samples embrace all that can be desired in the way of fine goods.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Directory for 1876—Holland Publishing Company, Chicago—is issued in very full and apparently complete form, and gives a good idea of the history and progress of that enterprising and thriving town.

A new ink has made its appearance, called the Anglo-American Writing Fluid. It is of a bluish color, and it is said that an acid which took Arnold's fluid completely out of the paper failed to have the slightest effect upon the Anglo-American.

The house of Shakespeare & Rounds, book-sellers and stationers, Kalamazoo, Mich., has been established for thirty years. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the place, and keeps a general assortment of goods in its line quite equal to any in the trade.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, publish Mettenheimer's "Safety Book-Keeping; or Exposition of Book-Keepers' Frauds." This work contains suggestions for the safe management of the cash department in retail stores, and for various other methods of accounts valuable in trade.

The Powers Paper Company lays claim to "Ye Washington" water mark, which has been credited to the Riverside Mill. News samples of the Powers Company's manufacture embrace "Ye Washington" in commercial, bath and octavo sizes, and the commercial, fern, lily and souvenir paperies, all fine goods of their class.

There is to be some competition from the stationery trade of this city at the Centennial Exhibition. Kiggins, Tooker & Co. are exerting themselves to display an unusually fine

line of goods. Porter & Bainbridge will make a choice show, in which "Ye Centennial" will be a leading attraction. Nicholas Muller's Sons will exhibit an elegant show-case with samples of superior bronzes and other goods of their manufacture.

O. Nichols, 69 Beverly street, Boston, has patented a new process for the manufacture of leather board. Sheepskin skivings are put into a shredding machine, where they are torn into bits, after which they are mixed with a paste containing a large amount of an alkaline solution of rosin. The pulp is then placed between two thicknesses of leather, cloth or paper, and pressed while hot. It is claimed to be a superior article.

Carter, Rice & Co., 69 Federal street, Boston, have forwarded samples of their card stock in every variety, which compare favorably with any goods of the kind in the market. Their floral advertising cards are well gotten up and attractive. This firm carries a large stock of papers adapted to all the wants of the trade, and its prices are said to be as favorable as can be desired. The firm has made numerous reductions in its net price list for cardboard in sheets.

Thomas W. Price & Co., blank book makers and general stationers, 505 Minor street, Philadelphia, have published the "Centennial Historical Calendar," an almanac fulfilling all the general conditions required for works of that kind, with a chronological arrangement of American historical events and other pertinent information. Price & Co. have a large standing in the trade, and their business success is another instance of the results achieved by pluck, energy, and fair-dealing.

Charles Z. O'Neill, 24 Broad street, Boston, Mass., publishes a "Discount Register" or systematic formula for recording the negotiation of notes and drafts with banks, so as to exhibit clearly and concisely at any time the balance of discount at each bank, the amount maturing monthly, the date on which each note or draft falls due, with the place of payment, &c. It seems to be an excellent thing which upon its merits, aside from the character of its testimonials, ought to commend it to the mercantile community.

THE LATEST USEFUL NOVELTY.

Richard Howland, 69 Dover road, Folkestone, England, has produced a novelty which is likely to come into favor in this country, as it has abroad. Samples have been forwarded and may be seen at the office of THE AMERICAN STATIONER. The article is patented here, and there is a chance for some good and enterprising house to secure a monopoly for its sale.

The object of the invention is the production of a perpetual calendar or almanac, adapted to pencil-cases, penholders, penknives, and other articles of utility. The device, when attached to a pencil-case or penholder, consists of a circular plate having the days of the week and month impressed thereon. The numbers of the days of the month, up to 31, are engraved in parallel rows and arranged in seven vertical columns, forming a tablet in which the days of the month are represented. Above there is a movable collar, on the surface of which the initial letters of the several days of the week are engraved or impressed. The tube or collar enables the al-

manac to be readily set for one month, by turning it until the initial letter denoting the day of the week upon which the month commences stands over the figure one, when in the same column will be seen the succeeding days of the month at intervals of seven days.

The edges of the two parts of the calendar are scolloped where they meet, so as to enable the tube or collar to retain its relative position after being set. The tube or collar is kept in position by a movable cap on the end of the pencil-case.

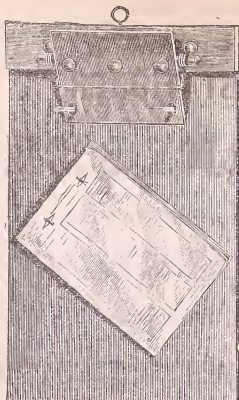
AN ELABORATE MIRROR.

A most elaborate mirror has lately been imported by a wealthy lady resident in Baltimore, and as it is unrivaled for originality of design and delicacy of execution by any object of the kind in America, and has excited the greatest admiration among connoisseurs, it is worthy of detailed description. The frame, which has an exterior of silver sufficiently thick to be very durable, as should be for a work upon which so much artistic effort has been lavished, represents an alternation of heads of nymphs, with the heads of fawns so arranged in foliage of ferns, combined with grape leaves, roses, and lilies that a most charming effect is arrived at—the fawns appear to be continually surprising the nymphs by their coming. The merry faces of the fawns, the lovely but resentful countenances of the nymphs, the exquisite fineness and beauty of the foliage and the flowers, are wonders of workmanship. The entire rests upon the crouching form of a satyr, while above it a second and small mirror frame hangs suspended from the hands of Cupid, and is an "enlarging glass." The entire mirror stands upon goats' hoofs, and may be set in any part of a lady's boudoir, it being portable.

A MARVEL OF MECHANISM.

A marvellous piece of mechanism, in the way of clocks, is described in the French journals. It is an eight-day instrument, with dead beat escapement maintaining power. It chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three times every twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go round as follows: One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age; the rising and setting of the sun; the time of high and low water, half ebb, and half flood, and, by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting some ships at high water tide as if they were in motion, and as it recedes, leaving these little automaton ships dry on the sands. The clock shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and in the day of the month there is provision made for the long and short months. It shows the signs of the zodiac, it strikes or not, chimes or not as may be desired; and it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year.

A darkey who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him; so when he scrambled out of the water, and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I dunno 'zactly, but 'peered as if de shore kinder h'listed and frowned me."



No. 16.—Showing Papers fastened together with Binders.

These PATENT TUBULAR BINDERS are designed especially for use on Pack & Van Horn's Patent Bill Files, but can be used on any files that are adapted to use binders. They also can be used very readily without files of any description, where it is necessary or desirable to bind large or small quantities of papers. To use these binders in connection with the files, the blunt elongated tips are bent outward at right angles with the body of the binder. They are then placed on the pins with which the files are provided, under the lever. When the desired quantity of papers are filed, the sharpened tips or points are bent outward from each other, and pressed down upon the paper; the whole can then be lifted from the pins, and securely and neatly bound.

These goods are for Sale by Wholesale Stationers generally at a very Liberal Discount from Retail Prices.

Wm. H. WOGLOM, General Agent,

No. 239 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

**COMPOUND LEVER COPYING PRESS,
HOFFMAN & HOYT'S PATENT.**

Superior to any in the market, rapid in motion, and powerful, obtaining more pressure with less exertion. Double arch, steel castings in its working parts, and adjustable for all thicknesses of books. Sold by principal stationers. For particulars address



HOFFMAN & HOYT,
"Evening Post" Building, New York City.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill

Files, Dampening Boxes,

Bowls, Paper Weights,

COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

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Envelope Manufacturers.**

Warren and Connecticut River Mills

FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
ROCKVILLE, CONN.

**Lockwood's
DIRECTORY
OF THE
PAPER TRADE.**

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESS,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

**PACK & VAN HORN'S
Letter Clips, Bill Files & Binders,**

(PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.)

Are the NE PLUS ULTRA of Counting House Furniture. They are the Neatest, Cheapest, Best, and Most Saleable of any on the Market; yield a large profit to Dealers, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.



No. 2.

RETAIL PRICES.

Letter Clips.

No. 1, 2 1/4 x 4, Without Pin, - - - 25c. | No. 2, 2 1/4 x 4, With Pin, - - - 25c.

Letter and Bill Files.

No. 13, 6x9 3/4, Note Size, Without Pins - 65c. | No. 16, 8x12, Letter Size, With Pins - 75c.

" 14, 6x9 3/4, Note Size, With Pins - 65c. | " 25, 8x16, Cap Size, Without Pins - 90c.

" 15, 8x12, Letter Size, Without Pins - 75c. | " 26, 8x16, Cap Size, With Pins - 90c.

Vanhorn's Improved Railroad File

No. 36, Double Clip, Single Action, with 4 Pins, Size 15x18 - - - \$2.25

Special Sizes Made to Order.

PATENT TUBULAR BINDERS, per 100 - 60c.

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

The following are some of the Advantages these Globes have over others:

SUPERIORITY of manufacture, the result of an experience of over THIRTY YEARS.

The Maps are MORE DISTINCT than others, being printed on COPPER, not on STONE.

The Meridians are all BRASS, and not IRON, properly lacquered to avoid tarnishing.

We WARRANT them against CRACKING, a common failing with Globes not properly made.

All foreign Globes CHECK in our climate.

We supply both TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, of all sizes except the 30-inch.

Also, furnish QUADRANTS for all sizes, except 6-inch. The Terrestrial plates are engraved to a LATER DATE than any other. Considering the length of time that a Globe lasts, it is important that they should be MODERN when purchased.

The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories; IMPORTANT discoveries in AFRICA; CORRECT names of countries, as DOMINION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The 16-inch Terrestrial gives the Isothermal lines of temperature, and the deep sea soundings.

The leading dealers in School Furniture in the large cities give our Globes the PREFERENCE over ALL OTHERS, their experience teaching them that they are the only Globes that give perfect satisfaction to their customers.

For prices see "Prices Current" in this paper.

H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

G. H. Graves, with Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co., is in Chicago.

W. H. Chamberlin is in Charleston, S. C., on business for his firm.

F. B. Gilbert is back once more from the West and at his old desk as superintendent for Victor E. Mauger.

Henry A. Sumner has become the New York agent, at 678 Broadway, for John Church & Co., music book publishers, of Cincinnati.

W. F. Muller, of Nicholas Muller's Sons, is at present away on a trip for his health. It is hoped that he will return completely cured.

Henry Hawkes, the New York partner of Dennison & Co., in order to improve his health, has gone to San Francisco, where he will remain for about one year.

D. B. Mudge has assumed the management of the New York branch of the house of Altenuis & Co., and will supply the trade with all of the goods manufactured by this firm.

The wife of J. C. Y. Cornwall, while crossing Fifth avenue on December 11, was knocked by a passing team into an excavation for gas-pipes and so seriously injured that she died within two days thereafter.

Jonas Childs, of Hallowell, is probably the oldest bookbinder in Maine, having worked continuously at the business during the last fifty-eight years, most of the time in the employ of Masters, Smith & Co., at whose establishment he learned his trade more than half a century ago. Mr. Childs is about seventy-two years of age, and is still active and diligent in the line of his profession.

CERAMIC MADNESS.

The most recent and overt spasm of ceramic *mania* was at the Hooton Hall sale, near Chester, England, and although the attendance of buyers was limited, and those buyers were mainly "in the trade," the bid-dings were, it is said, "on the whole satisfactory." A punch bowl in old Derby was sold for £43—forty years ago it would probably have fetched as many shillings. Four candlesticks of Capo di Monte—a by no means artistic and very *rococo* ware—were knocked down for £84; had they been of sterling silver they would have been dear at the price. For a Battersea enameled casket adorned with landscape, cattle and figures, 118 guineas was bid. A pair of pugs fetched 31 guineas; a center vase and cover realized 161 guineas. For a circular Gubbio dish of majolica, twelve inches in diameter, 236 guineas was paid. A collector, wise in his generation, secured a parcel-gilt cup and cover, attributable to Benvenuto Cellini, for 270 guineas; and we congratulate him on his purchase. He has got value, and probably more. As for the ceramic craze, it has spread, we are sorry to say, from country manor-house sales and West-end auctions—from St. James' and Oxford street and Holborn—into the once sequestered regions of Gray's Inn lane and the Brompton road, where bric-a-brac hunters of moderate means were once enabled to pick up really artistic bits of rare old china at very moderate prices. The smaller dealers, all over London, are now quite as well aware as the large ones of the prevalence of "moody madness laughing wild amidst sever-

est woe," and are demanding woful prices for Dresden and majolica, the genuineness of which is sometimes open to more than a doubt. A slight *planche de salut* is afforded to the unhappy collector when the pawnbrokers choose to put any good porcelain in their windows; for the landlords of the "Lombard Arms" are, above all things, anxious to realize, and are generally open to a fair offer for unredeemed pledges.

An Eastern manufacturer has refused an order for 250,000 wood envelopes, white, at \$1.10 per M., saying that if \$1.15 could not be paid he preferred to decline the offer, as the goods cost \$1.10 to make.

USEFUL HINTS.

TO PRESERVE WOOD.—Mix 40 parts of chalk, 50 of resin, 4 of linseed oil, and melt them together in an iron pot, then add 1 part of native oxide of copper, and afterward 1 part of sulphuric acid. Apply with a brush. When dry, this varnish is said to be as hard as stone.

To prepare tin for tinning brass, copper, and iron: Melt the metal in a crucible which has previously been slightly warmed; and at the moment the metal begins to set, and when it is very brittle, pound it up rapidly, and sift when cold to remove any large particles.

WATER-PROOF STUFFS AND PAPERS.—Bichromate of potash renders glue insoluble in water. Thus paper and cotton, linen or silk goods prepared with the glue thus rendered insoluble, are completely water-proof. To render glue insoluble one part of bichrome is added to fifty parts of glue in solution at the moment when it is about to be used. The operation must be performed in full daylight.

TO PREVENT GLUE FROM CRACKING.—Glue frequently cracks because of the dryness of the air in rooms warmed by stoves. An Austrian contemporary recommends the addition of a little chloride of calcium to glue to prevent this disagreeable property of cracking. Chloride of calcium is such a deliquescent salt that it attracts enough moisture to prevent the glue from cracking. Glue thus prepared will adhere to glass, metal, &c., and can be used for putting on labels without danger of their dropping off.

An excellent black varnish, which gives the effect of ebony to walnut, apple or pear wood, especially when free from veins, is prepared by first boiling 400 grammes of nutgall, 100 grammes of rasped Campanche wood, 500 grammes of vitriol and 50 grammes of verdigris, with a suitable quantity of water. This is to be filtered while still hot, and several applications are to be made to the wood. Afterward two or three layers of the following preparation are to be applied: 100 grammes iron filings dissolved in 75 centiliters of acetic acid. Each application is to be allowed to dry before another application is made.

REMOVAL OF STAINS WITH MAGNESIA.—Carbonate of magnesia—magnesia that has been previously calcined is best—is dried in an oven and mixed with sufficient benzine to form a soft friable mass. In this state it is put into a wide-mouthed glass bottle, well stoppered, and kept for use. It is spread pretty thickly over the stains, and rubbed well to and fro with the tip of the finger. The small rolls of earthy matter so formed are brushed off, and more magnesia is laid on and left until the benzine has evaporated entirely. Materials that will bear washing are then cleaned with water; on silks, alcohol or benzine should be used instead. The process may be applied to textile fabrics of every description, except those containing very much wool, to which the magnesia adheres very tenaciously. It may also be used for stains, old or new, on all sorts of woods, ivory, parchment, &c., without risk or injury. Ordinary writing ink is not affected by it, but letterpress ink quickly dissolves, owing to the absorption of the fatty matter in the ink.

THE

STATIONERS' PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COMPILED BY

ANDREW GEYER,

EDITOR OF THE

AMERICAN STATIONER.

PRICE, \$2.50.

Will be Ready for Delivery

Early in January, 1876.

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER,

No. 74 Duane Street, N. Y.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING DEC. 10, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Books.....	547	\$86,964
Newspapers.....	139	6,507
Engravings.....	61	10,016
Ink.....	217	6,691
Lead Pencils.....	8	3,307
Paper.....	311	31,981
Steel Pens.....	3	1,808
Stationery.....	95	5,019
Total.....		\$158,816

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE TWO WEEKS ENDING DEC. 6, 1875.

Paper, reams.....	5,790	\$1,796
Paper, pkgs.....	2,677	4,870
Paper, cases.....	16	102
Books, cases.....	81	8,020
Stationery, cases.....	36	2,618
Total.....		\$17,366

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW YORK,

DEC. 7 TO DEC. 21, 1875.

Keuffel & Esser, City of Montreal, Liverpool, 1 cs.
Porter & Bainbridge, The Queen, Liverpool, 1 cs.
P Farrelly, Amster, Bremen, 1 cs.
Banatt Bros, by same, 2 cs.
Geo H Reay & Co, Victoria, Glasgow, 5 cs.
E Kimpton, Bolivia, Glasgow, 2 cs.
G Geunert, Fvria, Hamburg, 4 cs.
F Dietrich, Labrador, Havre, 4 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Holland, London, 2 cs.
W Lacey, State of Pennsylvania, Glasgow, 2 cs.
R Sneider, by same, 4 cs.
F Hensley, Oclie, Liverpool, 1 cs.
E Magnus, Oder, Bremen, 1 cs.
J K Kraft, by same, 5 cs.
Avery, Peubert & Co, by same, 1 cs.
Spellman Bros, by same, 1 cs.
A Barbey's Sons, by same, 1 cs hangings.
H Bainbridge & Co, Ethiopia, Glasgow, 4 cs.
B & P Lawrence, Italy, London, 19 cs.
Geo H Reay, Victoria, Glasgow, 4 cs.
J K Kraft, August Andre, Antwerp, 2 cs.
A Haug & Co, by same, 1 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Oder, Bremen, 5 cs.
H A Gane's Son & Co, Switzerland, Antwerp, 6 cs.
Belcher & Houghton, England, Liverpool, 6 cs.
Smith & Lupton, by same, 10 cs.
A Haug & Co, by same, 5 cs.
S Zickel, Wicland, Havre, 1 bale.
H A Gane's Sons, Wicland, Hamburg, 5 cs.
Laeserewich & Phillips, Periere, Havre, 1 cs.
Wells, Fargo & Co, by same, 2 cs.
E Fougere & Co, City of Richmond, Liverpool, 2 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 5 bs.
A Ward, Java, Liverpool, 1 bale.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 21, 1875.

Hamburg, 21 cs books, 18 cs paper.
Bremen, 13 cs books, 23 cs paper, 15 pgs paper.
Liverpool, 29 cs books, 21 cs st'y, 5 pgs perf.
British West Indies, 1,900 rms paper, 1,000 pgs
perf, 96 pgs paper, 1 cs books.
British Honduras, 7 cs books, 162 pgs perf.
Cuba, 10 cs books, 8,000 rms paper, 307 pgs perf, 870
pgs paper, 7 cs st'y, 177 cs ink.
Hayti, 100 pgs perf.
New Granada, 40 cs paper, 35 pgs perf, 43 cs books,
50 pgs paper, 5 cs st'y.
Venezuela, 5 cs books, 213 pgs perf, 9 cs st'y, 16 cs
paper, 42 pgs paper, 3,461 rms paper.
Argentine Republic, 54 pgs perf, 10 cs books.
Brazil, 725 pgs perf, 2,039 pgs paper.
British North American Colonies, 5 cs books.
Havre, 9 cs books, 4 cs st'y.
Porto Rico, 23 pgs perf, 500 rms paper.
Mexico, 28 pgs perf, 9 pgs paper, 36 cs paper, 13 cs
st'y, 3,650 rms paper.
Dan-h West Indies, 83 pgs paper, 100 pgs perf.
London, 27 cs paper.
Glasgow, 110 pgs perf, 1 cs books.
British Australia, 340 pgs perf.

EDWIN E. EDESTEIN, FORMERLY CON-
nected with the house of Messrs. Claxton,
Remsen & Haefflinger, would like to make an en-
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facturing house. Many years' experience; can influ-
ence good trade; have been traveling in the Middle
and Southern States; prefer to travel; reference as
above; understand the miscellaneous and school
book business. Address No. 923 North Twelfth st.,
Philadelphia, Pa. dec23-24

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Fine Papers, flat and folded, Book, News,
Colored Papers, Envelopes & Card Board.
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PICTORIAL AND TRANSPARENT CARDS.
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IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

Orders of Dancing &
Programme Covers,
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Ball Tickets,
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MONOGRAMS,

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SPECIAL NOVELTIES FOR

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PAPER ORNAMENTS AND FANCY PAPER GOODS.

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TO THE TRADE.

Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Monograms, Crests, &c.,
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THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

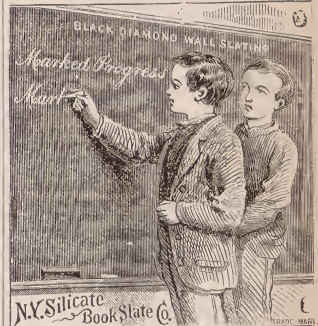
Our Buff-Tinted Copying Papers are being used
extensively in preference to all others.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Silicate



The former difficulties of Slating Walls and
Wooden Blackboards are entirely overcome.



Adamantine Hardness,
Exquisite Marking Finish,
Enduring Black,
Fine and Smooth,
Very Easy to Erase,
Remains Black.
PINT QUART - \$1.00 - HALF-GALLON - 3.25
- 1.75 GALLON - 6.00

A Suitable Brush, 75 Cents.

Long practice and expensive camel's hair
brushes quite unnecessary. It is easily applied
with ordinary paint brush, and persons with
common skill can make a perfect blackboard,
upon any smooth surface, which will be free
from streaks, and give a solid, fine stone surface.

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LEAD OF SLATE PENCIL.
Sold at all School Book and Stationery
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For Slate or Lead Pencil,
Adapted and carefully USED
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Boards of Education
New York, Philadelphia,
many Cities, Towns, Schools.
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Catalogue free, Sample to Teachers



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Single Copies - - - - 10 Cents.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1875.

One Square 12 lines (one inch), one insertion	\$2 50
" " " " four "	10 00
" " " " six "	10 00
" " " " eight "	12 00
" " " " twelve "	15 00
" " " " eighteen "	20 00
" " " " twenty-four "	25 00

Outside Page, \$40.00 per inch per annum.

This journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make THE AMERICAN STATIONER a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

Subscription and postage for Great Britain, per annum..... 12s.

Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

President American Stationer Association,

ANDREW GEYER, Sec'y.

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

TRADE VS. GOVERNMENT.

The first spurt of indignation must not end either the action or the feeling of the stationery trade in its opposition to the encroachment by Government upon its rights and interests. If private rights are to be vested in official management in one department of trade, there is nothing to prevent the assumption of a monopoly in others. In France the tobacco business, in the details of manufacture and sale, is controlled by the Government, which farms it out to different people, whose interests lie entirely in sustaining the power or authority which ensures them a livelihood. We might say the same of the whiskey traffic here, and without intending to cast any reflection upon the higher officials in either the National, State or Municipal Governments, we are constrained to say that the business is dominated over by men clothed with authority. The extreme, however, has been reached in the stationery trade; business has been diverted from its ordinary channels and directed to the profit of favored individuals, who, it is only fair to suppose, are prompt to return full acknowledgment to those from whom they derive their monopoly and favor.

It will not do, therefore, to let the matter

rest. Union is necessary, and everybody's business must not, this time, be nobody's business. Petitions have been prepared, as we understand, urging upon the attention of our representatives in Congress the injustice, not to say impropriety, of the Government stationery trade. We hope there will be neither faltering nor delay, and we call upon the Stationers' Board of Trade in this city, as occupying an authentic and representative position, to take formal notice of this issue, and to present an official remonstrance in the proper quarter. As a measure of public policy it is our duty as citizens to oppose and repress all centralization in the hands of the Government of anything more than tends to the preservation of national integrity and honor and the necessary regulation of public peace and morals.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

We must separate ourselves from the details of trade, and from the profundities which are supposed to surround our editorial chair, to wish our friends and patrons all a "Merry Christmas," and a "Happy New Year." We do it right heartily, with jovial emphasis, and cry out upon the sad dog who cannot be merry and happy. Perchance to some to whom this greeting shall come the waning year has not been unalloyed of sorrow or of pain. We, too, have, sad memories created since, with a merry heart, we wished our last Christmas greeting. Soft voices ring in our ears without an earthly presence. Troubles have beset our path, but for all we can yet rejoice and wish our human brotherhood the fullest happiness that the season can bestow or the future promise. It will never do to cark and pine. Physical health depends more upon the appreciation of the blessings we enjoy than upon the memories of the lost or unattained. Let the past hallow the future or preserve its lessons to our good in the coming year.

We are not wont to moralize, and we might be told that it is sadly out of place in these columns, but our friends, generous, impulsive as a rule, will, we are sure, take our words kindly, and accept in the best of feeling our Christmas and New Year greeting.

FINE WRITING PAPERS.

Production has ceased at the principal "fine writing" mills, and the breathing spell will be burthened only with the work of finishing. As yet there is no perceptible diminution in the quantity of goods offering. To further the arrangement for advancing prices, the combination has been extensively pressed, and the leading dealers at the principal Western points of distribution have consented to aid manufacturers to the extent required. Our own market is, as yet, unaffected, and it certainly seems as if other measures must be adopted to make "fine writings" pay. The *Paper Trade Journal* makes reasonable suggestions in this respect, which we hope to see carried out. It claims that there is a market for our product abroad, and, judging from the success which limited effort has achieved, we are fully prepared to believe that this view is

entirely reasonable. We hope, with renewed steam communication with the South American States, that some trial will be made for a trade which is accessible and which is of great and increasing importance. We hope for better things. Higher prices ought to rule, and the trade ought to unite in the attempt to make them practicable.

TRADE.

The wholesale trade in stationery and fancy goods is more limited, and the rush for seasonal goods has not been as extreme as in former years. Demand has possibly been a little more continuous, confining itself to small orders by mail or through travelers, which it is expected will bring forth good fruits in the way of prompt payments. Retailers have not been over anxious to press upon the market, while the wholesale dealers have been equally cautious. The present and ensuing week will of course demonstrate how well founded their caution has been. Papers are quiet at nominally unchanged prices, although some sales have been forced at low figures. Fine writings are flat, and the demand for book has been comparatively light. Manillas and wrappings are dull. Straw boards have been advanced, with results as yet unknown. The book trade is not in such good form as to exhilarate the publishers, yet it is by no means so bad as some are anxious to believe. People will buy something, and if the costlier works are passed by regretfully, substitutes are accepted in the way of cheaper publications, for which there is a better trade. The closing year does not leave an alluring outlook for that to follow, but much depends upon the conditions of trade after pending settlements are accounted for. With the care and prudence that has been exercised on all sides, we shall be disappointed if these do not result favorably, and should our hope be realized, there will be good reason to expect a nearer approach to confidence and steady trade, with constantly improving prospects for the Centennial year.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Great as the International Exhibition has been in its former aspects, it is growing in importance, and there will be many who will regret that they failed to take advantage of the opportunity for showing their goods. We are glad that the stationery trade, if current report is to be believed, will make a creditable although not extensive display on the occasion. We hope that the few members of the trade who are taking unusual pains to make their department worthy of inspection will derive all the benefit that their energy and enterprise should bring them. We are advised that several of our New York houses are going to do the best they can, and, that said, we can leave the matter quite safely in their hands, so far as they are concerned.

CLIPS AND FILES.

Although of comparatively recent introduction, few articles have commended themselves so favorably to the trade as Pack & Van Horn's

letter clips and bill files. The convenience and utility of these goods are apparent on first glance, and have brought them within the line of staples for which the trade have daily and increasing want. Wm. H. Woglom, as will be seen in another column, has the sole general agency for these goods.

We regret to announce the death of Alexander Pirie, whose reputation was world-wide, and not confined to the trade. The full and interesting obituary notice of Mr. Pirie which we publish is taken from a Scottish contemporary, and we are indebted to Charles T. Bainbridge for it.

We have received from London a copy of the English law on trade-marks, which goes into effect January 1, 1876. We hope to give a synopsis of it in our next issue.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Orange Judd Company has published "Gardening for Pleasure," a guide to the amateur in the fruit, vegetable and flower garden, with full directions for the greenhouse, conservatory and window garden, by Peter Henderson. This work seems to be as necessary and useful as the author claims it to be, and will be found very serviceable to all whose tastes run in the direction indicated.

The "Publishers' Trade List Annual," office *Publishers' Weekly*, New York, contains full trade lists of American publishers, with alphabetical indices to the principal books of each publisher represented, together with the American Educational Catalogue for 1875 and alphabetical indices of firm and trade specialties. Although somewhat involved, this publication is valuable to the trade, and the labor and care bestowed upon it—vexatious, doubtless, are creditable to its promoters.

IN TOWN.

B. N. Hurd, Titusville, Pa.; C. E. Butler, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; T. Nelson, Amherst, Mass.; Mr. Sanford, Sanford & Co., Worcester, Mass.; C. Allen, New London, Conn.; E. A. Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. G. Elmore, Batavia, N. Y.; Mr. Morgan, New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. Son, Son Bros., San Francisco, Cal.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The loan market has been more fluctuating than last reported, rates, however, not running quite as low, but ranging from 3 to 7 per cent. For the past few days higher rates have ruled, and we quote to-day at 7 per cent., the banks and trust companies quoting at 7 per cent. Stocks have not been active, but generally dull, and speculation seems a little at fault.

The bank statement for last week shows a decrease in all its items. Loans, as the result of a general calling in, were reduced \$2,877,000. The specie average was down \$433,600; Legal Tenders were \$1,360,400 less; Deposits fell off \$2,730,000, and the circulation was reduced \$89,700.

The Exchange Market is strong. The rates for Bankers' Sterling are 54.55 for 60-day, and 54.89 for sight. Good Commercial Sterling is quoted at 54.82 to 54.84; Paris 5.19 for 60-days, and 5.12 for sight.

Gold has met with a further decline, selling from 114 1/2 to 113 1/2. Our quotations to-day are 113 1/2.

THE PAPER TRADE.—Of goods for the stationery trade we have varying reports. Some dealers are selling at retail, as it were, taking small orders, but contenting themselves with doing a "wholesale trade," i. e., getting paid for all they sell. Pirie's papers are said to be in somewhat better demand at dinner if not improving prices. In domestic goods Fine Writings have been quite flat, although steady call for the Owens Company's Fine Papers is reported. The 10 per cent. advance is not sustained, although it is ostensibly the price. Cheap papers find the readiest market. Card Stock follows in about the same track. In other lines trade is yet reported depressed and quiet, with sales at forced figures. News moves slowly at retail, as usual. Manuscripts are dull; said to be in heavy stock. Straw Wrapping is as usual as usual. There are no other points of interest in the market.

GENERAL TRADE.—Christmas trade is about over, and its volume has not come up to expectation. Almost everyone has handled more goods than for several years, but the shrinkage in values has been so great, especially in foreign fancy goods, that the year's net profits will be smaller, while the rate per cent. is just as large.

NEW GOODS.—Since our last report have been very few. Nicholas Muller's Sons have been busy getting ready for the Centennial, and will have their new designs of Thermometers and Inkstands ready in January, which will far surpass anything ever before produced in this country. Brower Bros. have put their new inkstand on the market, and it is meeting with success. Orange Judd Company have a novelty ready to put upon the market just as soon as they can perfect arrangements for its manufacture, but a description is forbidden at present. It will be one of the best selling articles of the year. The new Copying Press of Hoyt & Hoffman is meeting with a ready sale, especially with bankers, express companies and railroads. The great value of this press is that the pressure is applied at two points on the plate at equal distances from the center. Our Western friends who have the railroad business in hand had better look at this press. There is no change in staple goods.

PRICES CURRENT.

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$9 10 c.
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2 25
Square French Envelopes, 1/2 M.....	3 00

PANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 c.....	\$2 70
No. 5 size, 10 c.....	2 00
Envelopes.....	4 00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30 c. @ 30 c.
Second Class.....	20 c. @ 20 c.
Third Class.....	17 c. @ 20 c.

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

20-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$1.00.

Quarto Letter.....	55 75	86 00
Commercial Note.....	2 75	3 00
Octavo Note.....	2 15	2 40
Billet.....	1 85	2 10
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1 75	2 00
Medium, 4 sheets.....	1 75	2 25

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium and Fine, 1/2 doz.....	\$2 25
Gold and Silver, 1/2 doz.....	8 50

TREASURY BLOTTER PAPER.

White, Red, Pink, Buff, 60, 80, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, 1/2 lb.....	23 c.
Rag Blotting, 1/2 lb.....	13 c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13 x 14.....	\$9 50
Plain, 16 x 19.....	18 00
Fine, 16 x 19.....	22 00
Burnished, 17 x 22, 1/2 quire.....	3 00

24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$13.20.

Quarto Letter.....	55 75	86 00
Commercial Note.....	2 75	3 00
Octavo Note, 22-lb. Small Post.....	2 75	3 00
Billet.....	2 00	2 15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$15.40.

Quarto Letter.....	55 75	86 00
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Commercial Note.....	3 85	4 20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3 85	3 60
Billet.....	3 75	3 50

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR LAID, \$17.00.

Quarto Letter.....	55 75	86 00
Commercial Note.....	4 35	4 50
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3 85	4 20
Billet.....	3 00	3 25

WOVE OR LAID ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

No. 1.....	No. 2.....	No. 3.....	No. 4.....	No. 5.....
Square Flap.....	14 17	17 22	17 22	17 22
CRANEY BROS., BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD	9 00	8 00	7 00	6 00

PAPERS.

Name.....	Size.....	Weight.....	Price 1/2 lb.....	Price 1/4 lb.....
Flat Cap.....	14 x 17	28	30 c.	28 c.
Folio.....	17 x 22	28	30 c.	28 c.

Demy.....	16 x 21	28	35 50	38 50
Medium.....	18 x 23	36	13 00	14 00
Medium.....	18 x 23	40	15 00	16 00

Royal.....	19 x 24	42	17 00	18 00
Super Royal.....	20 x 28	52	22 00	24 00
Elephant.....	23 x 28	68	34 00	36 00

Imperial.....	23 x 31	66	40 00	42 00
Column.....	23 x 30	66	40 00	42 00
Atlas.....	26 x 33	100	50 00	45 00

Double Elephant 17 x 40.....	120	60 00	55 00
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Any other size weight at appropriate price.

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin lucar, satin quadrille, 20 x 24, 300 sheets.....	\$22 00
Quarto Letter.....	8 00
Royal Note.....	7 50
Commercial Note.....	6 00
Octavo.....	4 50

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30 c.
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40 c.
Medium, 17 x 22.....	40 c.
Royal, 19 x 24.....	80 c.
Imperial, in rolls, 1/2 lb., gold.....	25 c.

WHATMAN'S.

Cap, 14 x 17.....	30 55
Demy, 15 x 20.....	40 75
Medium, 18 x 23.....	1 00
Royal, 19 x 24.....	1 40
Super Royal, 20 x 28.....	1 75
Imperial, 22 x 30.....	2 25
D. Elephant, 27 x 40.....	4 50
Elephant, 23 x 28.....	3 50
Manilla, in rolls, 1/2 lb., gold.....	11

TISSUE PAPER.

American White, 1/2 ream.....	\$1 60 @ 22 00
American Colored, 1/2 ream.....	2 20
English White, 1/2 ream.....	2 15
English Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German Colored, 1/2 ream.....	4 00
German White and Blue-White.....	3 00

TRACING PAPER.

Medium, 1/2 quire.....	\$1 25
Demy, 1/2 quire.....	75

SAGE'S TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	\$7 40
36 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	8 10
42 inches wide, 1/2 roll of 24 yds, gold.....	11 00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Back.

30 inches wide, 24 yards, currency.....	\$7 40
36 inch ditto.....	8 10
42 inch ditto.....	11 00

REYNOLDS' BRISTOL BOARD.

WHITE.

Cap, 2 sheets.....	\$0 50
Cap, 3 sheets.....	75
Cap, 4 sheets.....	1 00
Demy, 2 sheets.....	85
Demy, 3 sheets.....	1 25
Demy, 4 sheets.....	1 35
Medium, 2 sheets.....	1 15

MARBLE PAPER.

Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7 50
Agate Paper, French.....	7 50
Agate Paper, German.....	11 00
Combs Marble Paper, French.....	13 00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13 00
Morocco Paper, French.....	13 00

MUSIC PAPER.

Demy, 8 x 10, 1/2 ream.....	\$4 50
Medium, 10 x 12, 1/2 ream.....	6 00
Super-royal, 10 x 15, 1/2 ream.....	7 50

SUNNYSIDE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

Authors' Manuscript.....	2 25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1 20
Editors' Manuscript.....	1 20
Reporters' and Students' Manuscript.....	1 00
Sermon Note.....	2 50
Sermon Pad.....	2 50
Sermon Octavo.....	2 80
Sermon Letter.....	3 30

Trade discount. Any size and style made to order.

STAFFORD MANUFACTURING CO.'S STENCIL
COMBINATIONS.
(Wholesale Prices) 32 doz

3/4	in.....	\$6.00
1	".....	6.50
1 1/4	".....	7.00
1 1/2	".....	9.00
2	".....	10.00
2 1/2	".....	12.00
3	".....	18.00
1 1/2	" with lower case.....	15.00

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.		Price, each.
31 in. Terrestrial only.....		\$275 00
16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame.....		92 50
16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....		50 00
16 in. Low wood frame.....		45 00
16 in. Bronze rotary frame.....		37 50
12 in. Low Bronze rotary frame.....		32 00
12 in. Low wood frame.....		22 00
12 in. Semi frame.....		17 00
10 in. Low bronze frame.....		20 00
10 in. Low wood frame.....		18 00
9 in. Low wood frame.....		17 00
9 in. Low wood frame.....		12 00
6 in. Wood frame.....		10 00
6 in. Semi frame.....		5 00
Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants		

and packing extra.
STEREOSCOPES.
Rosewood, Imit., Wood. $\frac{3}{4}$ doz\$24@ \$36
Black Walnut, Imit, Wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz..... 9
Mahogany..... 24

Mahogany.....		24
THERMOMETERS.		
Tin Case, 8 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....		\$4 25
Tin Case, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....		5 00
Tin Case, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....		6 00
Mahogany, 10 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....		6 50
Mahogany, 12 inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....		7 25

Ruby Tubes 50c. $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen extra.

CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES.

Flat, 8 to 14 inches.....	\$0 25@0 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 40@0 80
	0 50@0 00

1 inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 50@0 50
1½ inch, 8 to 14 inches.....	0 60@1 00
ROGERS' ERASERS.	
¾ doz. gold.....	¾ doz. gold.
11697..... \$3 38	18149..... \$4 50

11697.....	3 75	18150.....	9 75
11698.....			
MCGILL'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.			
FLAT HEADS. Price @ 1,000, boxed.			
No. 1, 1/4 inch shank.....			\$2 50
No. 2, 1/2 inch shank.....			3 50

No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2 50
No. 3, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shank.....	2 75
No. 4, 1 inch shank.....	3 50
No. 5, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch shank.....	6 00
No. 6, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	7 00

No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness.

ROUND HEADS. Price \$ 1,000, boxed.

No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	\$3 50
No. 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shank.....	3 50
No. 3, 1 inch shank.....	4 00

No. 3, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shank.....	4 00
No. 4, 1 inch shank.....	4 50
No. 5, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch shank.....	8 50
No. 6, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	10 00
Nos. 5 and 6 double width and thickness of metal.	

EXCELSIOR EYELET FASTENERS.	
Per 1,000, boxed.....	\$2 50
M'GILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RINGS.	
No. 1, hand ring, in brass, @ 1,000.....	\$3 50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, @ 1,000.....	2 50

Discount on lots of 100,000, 25 per cent.

M'GILL'S SUSPENDING BRACES.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{3}{4}$ gross, boxed.....	\$1 25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{3}{4}$ gross, boxed.....	1 10

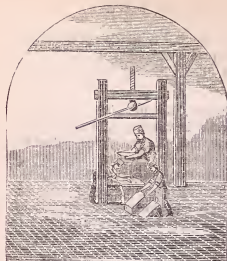
No. 2; small, in brass, @ 1,000, boxed.....	3 50
No. 2, small, in tin, @ 1,000, boxed.....	3 00
Discount on lots of 50,000, 20 per cent.	
DESK PADS.	
8½ x 10½.....	\$5 00

8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12.....	50
9 x 14.....	60
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16.....	60
Trade discount.	
GLASS PENS.	

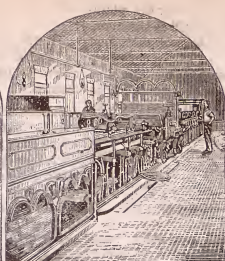
Briggs' Glass Pens, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2 0
QUILL PICKS.	
Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$2 0
Medium, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	17
Small $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	1 0

Small, 1 1/2 doz.....	1 00
WASTE-PAPER BASKETS.	
Assorted sizes, 1 doz.....	90
SPRING TAPE MEASURES	
Silver, 36 inch, 1 doz.....	50

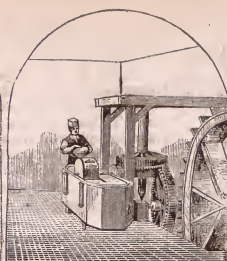
Silver, 60 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	5 0
Brass, 36 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	5 0
Brass, 60 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.....	5 2



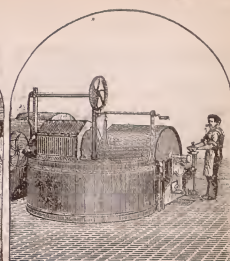
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SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

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BACKGAMMON & CHECKER BOARDS.

WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,

Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$8 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

CENTENNIAL NEW YEAR CARDS.

SEND FOR SAMPLE.

25 Frankfort Street, New York.

P. H. HAKE,

Manufacturer of FINE CARDS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

Orders of Dancing and Fancy Cards.

Samples of 50 Different Designs, and Free of Charge, on Application.

THEO. LEONHARDT.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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THEO. LEONHARDT & SON'S Commercial Lithography.

324 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.
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IMPROVED PATENT

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EVERY BINDER WARRANTED.

The only Perfect Insurance
Binder in the Market.

Used by more than half of the Agency Companies
in the Country, and with perfect satisfaction.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

BUGBEE & HALL,

Manufacturers,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office: No. 74 Duane Street,

GEO. A. OLNEY, Agent.

MODERN USES OF THE GOOSE-QUILL.

The horny films shaved off from quills, are handed to women and children, who pass them one by one through a machine, by which they are divided lengthwise into a number of fine round wires or threads, like very stiff hairs, by means of cylinders with circular grooves and cutting edges between. These hairs are afterward dyed with any color desired, and used for making the most excellent brushes, which, however, are never found in the English or American markets, nor even in France itself, where they are manufactured; they are all absorbed by Germany, where their good qualities are appreciated, and this is also beginning to be the case with the French marine. They are also used by manufacturers of artificial flowers and fruits to make various parts, such as thorns, beads, &c.; but usually the refuse material is employed for this purpose.

The marrow, which is left after the various operations, is brought, while mixed with refuse of the other parts, to a special work-room, where it is submitted to a new series of transformations, invented by M. Bardin, and by which it is changed into an admirable plush, used in the manufacture of these-called velvet wall-papers for the decoration of our rooms. To make these papers, the parts of the surface to be thus prepared is first covered with glue, so as to become sticky, when the plush is sifted over it, and adheres. In former years the short wool cut off by the finishing up of woven cloth, was used, and formed a woolen plush, but at present, in France, the refuse of the goose-quills furnishes a plush much finer than wool, it takes the various dyes better, is more solid, level and even, and for these reasons it has among the manufacturers of wall-paper superseded entirely the wool plush. The wall-papers thus prepared are very firm, while the velvet covering never comes off.

The large vases are brought to a dyeing establishment and given any desired color, because a peculiarity of the quills is that there is no object which so well, easy, and permanently takes any dye desired. Besides, by means of certain additions to the dyestuff, these vases may be made absolutely proof against moth. From the dyeing establishment they are taken to the weaver, who interlaces them between the threads of his production, and in this way forms a kind of hairy surface, the hair of which can never fall out, being retained by its natural connection. The horny nature of this material offers such a natural resistance to wear and tear that in order to curl them and give a *moiré* appearance to such carpets it is necessary to submit them for several hours to the action of the hard brushes made of the horny films, described above, and driven by steam-power. The final appearance is that of a heavy thick plush, to which neither mud nor dust will adhere.

Every observing person must have noticed how much easier dried mud can be brushed from good cloth made of pure wool than it can from the inferior qualities of cloth adulterated with cotton; to the latter the dust will stick, and often requires water, or even water and soap, to remove it. It is a provision of nature to endow the wool of sheep and the hair of other animals with such properties as to offer no adhesiveness to mud, dirt, or dust; and the plumage of birds unites this property in the highest possible degree with an almost incredible amount of resistance against wear and tear. All this is natural when we consider

the great amount of wear and tear the plumage of birds is exposed to, as well as their contact with dirt when obliged to seek their food in muddy localities.

Among the tubes separated by the first operation from the rest of the quills, those which have the least value (and those of ducks are also used for this purpose) are changed into tooth-picks by means of a special machine, which cuts the tooth-picks with a single blow.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

The words stationer and stationery were originally applicable to the book trade, which in early times was a migratory business. The first booksellers roved from place to place, resorting to public fairs for their customers, and became known as *stationarii*, or stationers, from their practice of stationing themselves at corners or at stalls in the streets. This practice is followed to the present day, and the vendors of new and second-hand books, whose stands or booths are to be seen upon many city thoroughfares, are more properly entitled to the name of stationers than those who now control it. The word stationer was long synonymous with bookseller, but has become more commonly applied to dealers in paper and other writing materials.

The first printers were their own booksellers, but long before the era of types, booksellers plied their vocation in selling the manuscript works of various authors. In the days when absolutism controlled the lives and fortunes of men, the book trade was overburdened with restrictions. In some of the old world countries these impositions continue, and show how slowly in some things, particularly in those which pertain to the development of thought, humanity emancipates itself from the bondage to which ignorance originally consigned it. The Stationers' Company in England, in the time of Queen Mary, controlled the printing and publishing business.

Stephenson & Co., car builders, of this city, are now sending street cars to Russia, to be used on the tramways of St. Petersburg. They are of a peculiar structure, being arranged for 22 seats inside, and the same number on the top. The length of the car is 26 feet. As no passengers will be allowed to stand, the cars, when loaded, can be drawn by two horses. The roofs are curved, and the seats on the top are reached by stairways at each end of the car. The empty cars weigh about 4,650 pounds, and cost, at schedule prices, \$1,125 each. Mr. Stephenson stated that the cars of European manufacture cannot compare with those manufactured here in elegance, lightness or durability. His company had furnished cars for the Birkenhead Tramway in 1890, and from that time English manufacturers had been working on American models. There is at present in this country, as inspector of cars intended for the St. Petersburg Company, a Russian Government official. The St. Petersburg Tramway Company, however, is a private corporation, and Mr. Stephenson is of opinion that the Russian Government aids such enterprises for the development of the cities.

The trade are generally of the opinion that the Centennial year will be fatal to "travelers." Business is expected to come to New York.

FOREIGN NOTES.

An English novelty is Binko's Humectator, or label, stamp and envelope damper. It requires to be filled with water once in three months.

Eugene Rimmel, London, has produced a number of trifles in the way of fancy articles which are novel and pleasing. One, called the Christmas Souvenir, is a miniature fan of fantastic design; another is a Baby Fan Almanac, humorously illustrative of youthful pastimes. A Comic Pocketbook Almanac is replete with illustrations. All of these are arranged to carry little bottles of perfume. Rimmel's New Gushing Rose is made to emit a jet of rose-water.

The condition of Turkey will remind the curious of the old rhymed prophecy which has dropped out of common recollection. It is said to have been made in 1453:

In twice two hundred years the Bear

The Crescent shall assail,
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

But look! in twice ten years again,

Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall wax—the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

It will be "twice ten years" next spring from the conclusion of the Crimean War.—*Public Opinion.*

ILLUMINATING GAS FROM CORK.—To the list of substances capable of furnishing illuminating gas of good quality, cork is now to be added. Recent experiments, made in Bordeaux, have given results both economical and satisfactory, and it has been definitely decided to use the material in the lighting of the city. Works for burning cork are now in process of construction. The fragments of cork, principally waste left after cutting bottle stoppers, are distilled in a close retort. The flame obtained is stated to be whiter and more brilliant than that of coal gas, while the blue zone is much smaller, and the density considerably greater. We fear that the supply of cork waste is too small to be of any moment. It has further several industrial applications and will rapidly rise in price if this new one enters the field.—*Chemical Review.*

Dr. Neumayer has presented to the Geographical Society of Berlin a remarkable apparatus for deep sea sounding by means of photography. It consists of a brass box, hermetically closed, and having attached to it an apparatus resembling a vane or rudder. Within this box a thermometer and a magnetic needle are contained, behind each of which is placed sensitive photographic paper, and in front of each of which is a small nitrogen vacuum tube. The box contains also a small induction coil. When the apparatus is lowered to the required depth, the rudder causes it to take a direction parallel to the current there existing, and hence a definite direction with reference to the needle within. The thermometer soon acquires the temperature of the water outside, and becomes stationary. At this instant an electric current is sent to the box, which, by means of the induction coil inside, lights up the little nitrogen tube, the violet light of which, photographically very intense, prints in about three minutes the position of the needle and the height of the mercury column upon the prepared paper. The current is then intermitted, the apparatus raised, the photographic tracing fixed, examined, and placed upon record.

LITERARY NOTES.

J. R. Osgood & Co. have published "The Book of American Interiors." The work is handsomely illustrated by the heliotype process, and will contain descriptions of the interiors of some of the most noted houses.

Galaxy for January, 1876, contains among other things a new serial story by William Black. "The English Interregnum," by Justin McCarthy, is promised during the coming year.

Emerson's new volume contains essays on "Poetry and Imagination," "Social Aims," "Eloquence," "Resources," "The Comic," "Quotation and Originality," "Progress of Culture," "Persian Poetry," "Inspiration," "Greatness," and "Immortality."

Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, have in press a "History of the Army of the Cumberland," by Thos. B. Van Horne, U. S. A.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are about to publish the "Memoirs of Rev. Charles J. Finney."

Rev. Washington Gladden has written a work on the labor question, which is soon to be issued by Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

"From Everglade to Canon" is the title of a book covering the history of the Second Dragons, U. S. A., for a period of more than forty years.

Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have issued a new and elegantly illustrated edition of "Hans Brinker; or, the Silver Skates," by Mary Mapes Dodge.

The first and second parts of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island" are now ready at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s.

J. R. Osgood & Co. have "Mabel Martin," by John G. Whittier. It is elegantly illustrated.

D. Appleton & Co. have ready Professor Bonamy Price's book on Currency and Banking.

Harper & Bros. announce Dr. Newman's "Thrones and Palaces of Babylon and Nineveh."

J. Munsell, Albany, is publishing the "Poetical Writings of the Rt. Rev. Geo. Washington Doane, LL.D.," late Bishop of New Jersey.

A. D. F. Randolph has published "Historical Scenes from the Old Jesuit Missions," by the Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, DD. LL.D.

J. H. Coates & Co. will supply the trade with Charles Kingsley's "Lectures in America, 1874."

The Riverside Press is about to issue a translation of Dr. Emil Schuerer's "Manual of the History of the New Testament Period," a work which has attracted much attention both here and abroad.

D. Appleton & Co. have just published "The Eighteenth Century," by Paul Lacroix, descriptive of the manners, customs and costumes of the eighteenth century in France, 1700 to 1789, and illustrated with twenty-one chromo-lithographs and three hundred and fifty wood engravings.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have issued "The Literature of Kissing," a work historical, poetical and romantic, of full range upon the subject of which it treats.

"Wide-Awake," the well-known juvenile, is again in season for the holidays. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers.

Leather board is made of leather scraps and manilla, and, strange to say, the less leather it contains the more valuable is the board; this being because the manilla retains its fibre in the preparation, while leather does not. The leather scraps are the skivings and trimmings from the tanneries, which, unless used up in this way, would be of little or no practical value. The manilla is old rope, as it would not pay to use the raw material. This stock is ground up into pulp and manufactured in the same way as card and straw board. The smooth surface and the solidity of the sheets are produced by calendering machines. It is made in four grades, and of thirty-five different thicknesses. The finest quality is worth about 15 cents a pound, and the lowest about 7.

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OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER PIRIE.

Alexander Pirie, whose name as senior partner in the firm of A. Pirie & Sons, paper-makers, was widely known both in Europe and America, died at Dresden on November 20, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

The deceased was the third son of the late Mr. Alexander Pirie, of Waterton, his two elder brothers being Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Buthlaw, and Mr. Francis Pirie. The paper works at Stonywood belonged to Mr. Pirie, senior, who was also connected with one or two other local manufacturing businesses.

In 1836 Mr. Francis Pirie was admitted as a partner; and in 1839, Mr. Alexander Pirie, Up to that time the business of the paper works had been both small and fluctuating. Shortly after his sons had joined the business, Mr. Pirie, senior, retired from it, and the two young men became the sole partners. Both had eminent talents for business, and soon after entering the firm they commenced that course of extension and improvement which has gone on steadily since, until the business has grown to be the largest in Scotland, and one of the best known in the world, especially as regards the production of the finer qualities of writing paper. The extent of the ground covered by the works at Stonywood alone represents the area of a large village; and, in addition to these, the firm have extensive works at Woodside, where the preparatory processes in paper-making, chiefly, have been carried on hitherto; and their envelope factory at Poyrnook, Aberdeen, forming a district branch, and employing a large number of hands. Altogether, the number of workers employed by the firm of A. Pirie & Sons is about 2,500; apart from the Culter Paper Works, now owned by a joint stock company, but in which they were interested as partners. The extension of their works was not merely a great boon to the locality in furnishing employment where industrial employment was much needed; but the nature of the work at envelope-making, for example, did not a little in providing a kind of work which, from its light and cleanly character, was extremely suitable for respectable girls.

Up to 1870, when he died, Mr. Francis Pirie continued in the business as senior partner; his younger brother, Mr. Gordon Pirie, having joined the firm a few years before his death, and two of his sons at that time. Since 1870, the gentleman just deceased had been senior partner, having also the active management. As already stated, his business capabilities were of a high order, and this was fully manifested in the quick judgment concerning, and the prompt adoption of, improved processes of manufacture, as well as in the thorough and minute acquaintance he exhibited of all the details in every part of a very large and complicated business.

As a public man, Mr. Pirie was best known perhaps in connection with the carrying forward and management of the Aberdeen Railway. In 1848, when matters connected with the formation of that railway were in a difficult position, the party with which he was associated got into the ascendant at the board of the company, and thereafter had the control of affairs both in completing the undertaking and discharging the duties of the directorate. The late Lord James Hay was appointed chairman and Mr. Pirie was appointed deputy chairman of directors. In that capacity much of

the real work of the board fell upon him, and he was spokesman on all critical and important occasions. In both respects he was fully equal to the service required. As a speaker he was clear and forcible, dealing especially with masses of figures in a way few men could have surpassed; and in the guidance of complicated arrangements his great administrative powers were of the highest value for a series of years. Many will not have forgotten an incidental service he rendered about 1853, when the railways converging at Perth quarrelled about the station accommodation there, throwing the entire goods traffic to the North into temporary confusion, and which well illustrated his aptitude in affairs and the thoroughly practical cast of his mind. At that time Mr. Pirie was hastily called in and, mainly through his shrewd counsels and very efficient aid, the dispute was promptly adjusted on a mutually satisfactory basis. Mr. Pirie had also at different times taken an active interest in promoting the business of some of our steam companies, and was a director of both the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company and Newcastle and Hull Steam Shipping Company.

In private life Mr. Pirie was a man of wide information and cultivated tastes. As will be recollected, he took a lively interest in the promotion of the recent Fine Arts Exhibition, himself exhibiting a number of very valuable and rare specimens of glass and porcelain. About 1860, after retiring from the railway directorate, he went to the continent for the education of his family, and resided generally abroad till 1867, since which time he has been at home residing at Seaton House, and taking an active part in the management of the business of the firm of which he was the head, till about a couple of months ago that he went to Germany.

At various times in the history of local politics Mr. Pirie's name was mentioned for the Frobship of the city, a dignity which he might readily have got had he indicated the least wish in that direction. He was also occasionally spoken of for the representation of the city in Parliament; but neither for that did he manifest any desire. In politics he was a moderate Liberal, and, as may be remembered, nominated the sitting member for Aberdeen, Mr. J. F. Leith, on the occasion of his first election. Mr. Pirie was married to a daughter of the late Colonel Lindsay, and two of his sons are now, we believe, connected as partners with the business of A. Pirie & Sons. — *Aberdeen Daily Free Press.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S PRESS.

The Patent Office has lately admitted the claims of John B. Murray of this city to the ownership of the press at which Benjamin Franklin worked during his apprenticeship. Many people have supposed and public officials have believed, that the press in question belonged to the Government, but the recent claim made to it by Mr. Murray has been fully authenticated. In this connection it is interesting to know the following facts taken from the "History of Great Queen Street" prefatory to "Wyman's Directory of Stationery."

Benjamin Franklin has been described by some writers to have worked at Messrs. Wyman's printing office, Nos. 74-75, as a journeyman printer. This is an error, Franklin having been employed at Mr. Watts', which was on the south side of Wild Court, and occupied the site of the premises now in the occupation

of Mr. Newman, coach painter, as we have taken much pains to discover by searching the rate-books, and by other evidence. The press which Franklin recognized as that at which he had worked as a journeyman pressman in London in the years 1723-4, stood in Messrs. Wyman's office, however, for many years; in course of time it was taken down and passed into the hands of Messrs. Harrild & Sons, who were applied to respecting it by J. V. Murray, Esq., of New York, under circumstances which he thus explains:

"In the month of June last (1840) I accidentally learned that the identical printing press at which Dr. Franklin had worked in London, in 1725-6, was still in existence, and in the possession of Harrild & Sons, a highly respectable firm in that city, upon whom I called on my next visit there, in the early part of July. I immediately proposed to the owners to send it to America.

"To this those gentlemen replied that they did not wish to take advantage of my anxiety for the press, and would consent to part with it, provided I would secure for them in return a donation to the Printers' Pension Society of London—a highly deserving institution (its object being the support of aged and decayed printers, and widows of printers), and of which they are active members.

"Messrs. Harrild, meanwhile, allowed me the immediate possession of the press, forwarding it to me at Liverpool; and to prove my desire to make a proper return to the Printers' Pension Fund, I determined to permit the press to be exhibited until a reply should be received from America.

"It was deposited in the Council Chamber of the Liverpool Medical Institution, and for about three weeks, during which the press remained open to the public, it was visited by numerous parties, both English and American.

"Impressions of a poem by Dr. Franklin, entitled 'Paper,' and also the twelve rules which he laid down for his own government in early life, were printed, and about 5,800 copies were freely given among the visitors. In return for these impressions (which were occasionally printed off at the press by the visitors themselves), small voluntary contributions to the Printers' Pension Fund were received in a box placed near the press.

"Great interest appeared to be excited about the exhibition of the press; and it was suggested to me that a lecture on the Life of Dr. Franklin would aid the society for whose benefit it was being exhibited.

"I made this suggestion known to the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, who eventually accepted the task, though at the sacrifice of many personal and professional duties.

"A few days since I received, through Mr. Vaughan, a communication from the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, regretting that they could not, consistently with their constitution, accept the press on the conditions named. I immediately made this known to Messrs. Harrild. As I could not now expect to realize for them the anticipated donation from that society, neither could I in honor claim any further title to the press. To this I received a reply, presenting the press to me, individually, unreservedly, and in a still more handsome manner than when they first consented to part with it.

"I had the pleasure a day or two since (November, 1841) to remit to the Printers' Pension Society of London, through Messrs. Harrild, the sum of £150s. 4d., the proceeds of

this lecture and of the exhibition of the press.'

This account of Franklin's press would not be complete were we to omit to state that in 1854 the sum funded by Messrs. Harriid in 1841, with its accumulation of interest, enabled the Committee of the Printers' Pension Society—who, by the way, it would appear, never received one farthing from America—to initiate the Franklin pension, amounting to £10 10s. per year; and it was an interesting circumstance that one of the early recipients of this small bounty, Robert Chapman, was a very old servant of the firm in whose office both he and the press had so long done duty together.

The following inscription is engraved upon the plate affixed to the front of the press:

"Dr. Franklin's remarks relative to this press, made when he came to England as agent of Massachusetts, in the year 1768. The Doctor at this time visited the printing-office of Mr. Watts, of Wild street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and going up to this particular press (afterwards in the possession of Messrs. Cox & Son, of Great Queen street, of whom it was purchased), thus addressed the men who were working at it: 'Come, my friends, we will drink together. It is now forty years since I worked like you at this press, as a journeyman printer.' The Doctor then sent out for a gallon of porter, and he drank with them—'Success to printing.'

"From the above it will appear that it is 108 years since Dr. Franklin worked at this identical press. June, 1833."

In 1863, the authorities at the South Kensington Museum of Patents, being engaged in collecting some early memorials relating to the Art of Printing, made application to Messrs. Wyman for the loan of a companion press to that already described, and which was then in daily use. After being photographed *in situ*, the press was removed to the Museum of Patents, it having been presented to the trustees by Mr. Wyman. Messrs. Wyman & Son possess a correct view of the press now in America, printed at the press itself, and on comparing this representation with the photograph taken by desire of the authorities at South Kensington, it will be at once recognized as a *fac simile* of the Franklin press, and there is strong reason to suppose that the celebrated American philosopher worked at it, as well as that which is now a venerated relic in the Public Museum of Philadelphia. Messrs. Wyman & Sons are always happy to show both these representations to those who take an interest in the matter.

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**ALBUMEN FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.**

The *Photographic News* gives an account of the recent attempts to produce albumen better adapted for photographic purposes than that ordinarily employed. The most important of these were perhaps the successful experiments made to preserve albumen or eggs in a dried condition. So promising were the results obtained that essays were at once made to produce the material of commercial purposes, and at the present moment there are, we find, several large producers of this desiccated albumen. One of the most important of these is the Effner factory, in Passau, on the Danube, where, we are told, large quantities of the material are now obtained. The contents of the eggs are to be had in commerce in powders of three kinds, one of which is the result of drying the egg-matter as it comes out of the shell—the second consisting of pure white of egg, and the third a powder representing the yolk alone. Egg-powder of the first description may be employed by the pastrycook exactly in the same way as new-laid eggs—three volumes of cold water to one volume of egg-powder producing an emulsion in taste and smell and material resembling freshly-broken eggs. The only noticeable difference is, that on being beaten there is not so much froth, nor is it so lasting as that from fresh eggs. If, therefore, the egg-powder is to be employed for purposes in which a stiff froth is required, a little fresh egg-white must be added. The pastry, we are told, is quite equal to that prepared straightway from eggs, only it is a little white in color.

In mixing the yolk-powder not so much water is added; but in the case of the white of egg, with which the photographer is the more interested, three teaspoonfuls of cold water must be added to every half-spoonful of albumen powder. This forms the normal strength of egg albumen, and photographers would then dilute it to any degree they desired. For most of their wants the albumen is required in a clear, transparent solution, and for this reason distilled water should be employed for mixing with the powder, and afterwards diluting the solution. For albumenizing paper this preserved white of egg is, according to the *Deutsche Industrie Zeitung*, perfectly suitable, as well as for other purposes. The white of egg powder is apparently more in demand than either of the other two descriptions of powder, for the price charged for it by the manufacturers is considerably higher. The white of egg powder is sold at one mark (one shilling) per 100 grammes, while the other powders may be had at the rate of eightpence. In respect to the comparison of these prices with the cost of eggs, it may be mentioned that Messrs. Gobley & Prout have determined that the yolk of a fresh egg weighs in all about fifteen grammes, of which 52.65 is water; while the white of egg in one shell weighs on an average twenty-five grammes, and contains as much as 87½ per cent. of water. The 100 grammes of white of egg powder which cost a shilling, may, therefore, be said to equal the albumen from at least a score of eggs, so that it is a profitable transaction—in this country at any rate—to buy our albumen in this form under most circumstances. As our readers are aware, Dr. J. Schnauss, of Jena, has already borne testimony to the value of the dried albumen in the preparation of dry plates; and as it can be employed in small quantities at a time, there cannot be a doubt as to its being

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economical to use. The photographer employing the dried albumen may always be sure that he has in his hands a material which does not vary in quality or composition; and when prepared in emulsion it keeps good quite as long as the ordinary white of egg solution.

SEPARATION OF SULPHUR FROM ALBUMEN.

Some years ago the question was raised by several photographers, and Captain Abney among the number, as to the possibility of separating the sulphur from the albumen, with a view of getting rid of many of the evils inherent to albuminized pictures at the present day. There is not a doubt, of course, that the traces of sulphur which exist in all egg albumen has an injurious influence upon silver prints, and, may be, is the germ of that yellowness which tardily arises after the prints have been produced for years; for most of the photographers agree that the hyposulphite employed in fixing prints may be, and is, totally removed by careful washing. The question is, whether the sulphur is absolutely inherent in egg albumen, and forms an integral part of its composition, and whether, if this element were removed, the properties of albumen would suffer? Efforts have already been made by chemists to separate the sulphur from albumen, and Captain Abney himself has, as we know, undertaken a series of chemical experiments to this end; but as yet, we believe, no success has attended the efforts of investigators in this direction. That the separation of the sulphur seems really possible, in some degree at any rate, is to be inferred, however, from some interesting experiments made recently with albumen by M. Schutzenberger. This chemist has ascertained that albumen, when coagulated by heat, always leaves a small soluble residue amounting to from five to seven per cent. of the albumen in the first instance. This residue, he tells us, is of a clear yellow color, has a bitter taste, and, what is more important to the photographers, contains sulphur. Whether on coagulation in this way the whole of the sulphur is separated, we are not informed; but it is something to know that, under certain circumstances, sulphur may be isolated from albumen. Of course it would never do to have one's albumen coagulated; but Schutzenberger's experiments, nevertheless, warn us plainly that we need not give up all hope of solving the problem in a favorable manner one of these days. We shall be in a position before long, we trust, to purchase our albumen not only in the form of a dry powder, but free from sulphur also.—*English Mechanic.*

A substitute for diamond dust is obtained by a new method of hardening glass, recently patented by an English inventor. This is effected in part by suddenly cooling the hot glass in refrigerating molds. The invention of a cheap substitute for so costly a material is of great commercial importance.

Fill a small vessel of earthenware or metal with perfectly dry salpêtre or niter, press down a cavity into its surface, and in this cavity place a piece of phosphorus; ignite this, and the heat given off melts a sufficient quantity of the niter to evolve oxygen enough to combine with the phosphorus, and the effect is to produce the most magnificent white light which chemistry can afford.

J. D. Free, Jr., of Washington, formerly with William Ballantyne, has opened a book and stationery store at 1,337 F street, in that city.

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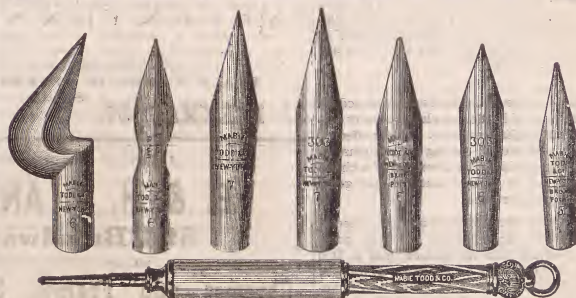
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MANUSCRIPTS OF THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES.

The Codex of the Hebrew Scriptures which Rabbi Aaron Ben Asher revised has recently been discovered at Aleppo, and Dr. Ginsburg, the well-known Orientalist, intends to start, in a week or two, for Syria on purpose to collate it. This celebrated MS. was originally preserved at Jerusalem; but probably when Saladin took the Holy City and put an end to the Latin Kingdom, it was removed to Egypt, where Maimonides (A. D. 1135-1204) saw it. He adopted it as his model, "because," as he remarks, "I saw that there is a great confusion in all the codices which I have consulted with regard to these matters; and even the Massorites, who wrote and compiled works to show which sections are to begin new paragraphs and which not, are divided upon these matters, according to the authorities they leaned upon. I found myself necessitated to write, thus, all the sections of the Law, both those which begin new paragraphs and those which do not, as well as the forms of the accents, so that all copies might be made according to it. Now the Codex which is followed in these matters is the one well known in Egypt which contains the four-and-twenty Sacred Books, which was in Jerusalem for many years, that all the codices might be corrected after it, and whose text all adopted because Ben Asher corrected it and labored over it many years, and revised it many times. It is this Codex I followed in the copy of the Law I wrote."

At present this important MS. is preserved in a cave under a synagogue at Aleppo, "at the entrance of which stands a chest in which are deposited crowns of the Law" (i. e., Bibles written with points and accents) "and they are all adorned with flowers and blossoms in various colors drawn like chains around." At the end of the MS. is written, "This complete Bible, consisting of 24 Books, was written by R. Solomon, who was a skilful scribe, May the Spirit of God give him rest; and was punctuated and furnished with the Massora in the most proper way by the great teacher, wise sagacious, Master of the Scribes, father of the wise, chief of the teachers, skilful in his works, prudent in his advice, and altogether unique in his generation, R. Aaron Ben Asher, may his soul be bound up in the bundle of life with the Prophets, the just and the holy ones—and was presented as a holy gift by the great prince glorious and mighty, Master and Rabbi of Israel, the beauty of all Israel, wise, sagacious, holy and liberal. May the Lord lift up his banner, make his crown flourish and extol his glory," &c. The writer goes on to say that the MS. is to remain "at Jerusalem, in the possession of the two great patriarchs whose glorious holy, and majestic names are Josiah and Zechariah; and to be shown to the people on the three festivals of Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles. "Any learned Rabbi of the Children of Israel" who shall wish to consult the MS. may do so; but he must put it back in its place, and no unbeliever may touch it.

We have said enough to show the immense antiquity and authority of this MS., to which attention was first drawn by Ben Safr, and the learned world will no doubt look forward with some curiosity for the publication of Dr. Ginsburg's collation.

Ben Safr has also called attention to another important MS. of the Earlier and Later Prophets, imperfect at the beginning and end,

which is deposited in the Karaite synagogue at Cairo. It is the oldest of the MSS. the Karaites possess. At Cairo the ancient MSS. are usually preserved with peculiar care, being placed in a shrine near the ark containing the Law, and a lamp is kept continually burning before it. It is in the square Spanish character, large letters, with points and accents and the Massora according to all its rules. At the end of the minor prophets is written, in the hand-writing of its scribe, and in the same ink: "I, Moses Ben Asher, wrote this cycle of Scriptures with all correctness, as the good hand of God was upon me, in the province of Miziah, in the renowned city of Tiberias . . . Amen. Finished at the end of 827 years after the destruction of the second Temple. May the Creator of our souls return to it in mercy, rebuild it with stones of carbuncles, sapphires, and agates, so that it may be a perfect and durable edifice which shall not be forsaken, nor destroyed, nor pulled down for ever and ever. May this be done speedily in our own day, and that of all Israel, Amen." On the same page is added: "Whoever alters anything in this cycle or writing, or obliterate any letter, or tears any page of it, unless he thoroughly understands that we committed some error, whether in writing or punctuation, or Massora . . . let him have no forgiveness nor atonement, and let him not see the beauty of the Lord, nor the good which is hid for those who fear God, but let him be as an unclean woman, and a leper shut up, that his limbs may be crushed, his strength broken, his flesh consumed, and his bones rotten till he disappear. Amen." In a note on the following page, in the same handwriting as the above, we are told that "this book is now in the possession of Jabez Ben Salomon the Babylonian." Dr. Ginsburg intends to collate this MS. also before his return to England.—*Athenæum*.

PRESS LAW IN JAPAN.

Owing to the extent and warmth of the controversy to which the publication of the recently promulgated Press Laws and the subsequent action of the Government gave rise, and owing to the close connection between newspapers and books as means of influencing public opinion, the new laws with regard to the book press have been looked for with much curiosity and interest. We now give in another column a translation of them which has appeared in the *Japan Gazette*, noting a few places where it differs from a translation of our own. It will be seen that these differences are more matters of detail than anything else, and do not affect any general view of these new laws. We may say at once that the laws are not quite such as we had been led to expect, from the tenor of one or two remarks which have already appeared on the subject. The *Japan Mail*, in the recent disputes on the Press Laws, while defending their stringency as against newspapers, pleaded for a very material relaxation of their enactments in so far as books were concerned—on insufficient grounds, as it seemed—and seems to us. We fail to understand why any such broad line of demarcation should be drawn between the two. Our contemporary went so far as to affirm that as books were the outcome of the mature thought of the nation, any government which found it necessary to its existence to crush the book press did not deserve to exist. Now it seems to us that the position here, taken can only be justified on the assumption

that no mature thought ever can or does see the light in the columns of a newspaper. Grant that, and the position would be tenable. This is a curious instance how an originally injudicious piece of writing may get a newspaper into an absurd position. The *Mail* condemned us for stating in general terms the doctrine of revolution, but two or three weeks afterwards it gives its adherence in advance to any revolution—if only its flag be "bound in cloth, gold lettered." But we cannot grant the assumption on which only such a doctrine could reasonably be based, nor could any newspaper grant it which is conscientiously conducted with a due regard to its responsibilities. Passing on from this, however, we were led to suppose that the new laws also to be promulgated with regard to books would be much less inquisitorial and stringent than those concerning newspapers. We cannot say that we find this to be the case. They consist broadly, of two parts, which have no necessary connection with one another. The first is a law of copyright, which appears to be really good, and while protecting publishers affords ample protection to subsequent writers, who may deal with the same subject, an this law is attached a list of pains and penalties which are not at all too severe upon those who would appropriate to themselves the profits of other men's labor, but at the end of all this is an enactment imposing upon writers, printers and publishers of books the same pains and penalties already enacted with regard to newspapers, with reference to the matter which books may contain. Did we hold any such pronounced views with regard to the difference between newspapers and books as those to which we have above alluded, we might now indulge in a very strong worded protest against these laws, but as we have already stated our opinion with regard to the Press Laws, and as in the matter of newspapers and books we see no great reason for prohibiting an expression of opinion in one class of publication more than in another, we have at present little further to say. The laws, if carried out, will, of course, put stop to political discussion and generally to such writing as is now stopped in newspapers. It would be something in favor of these, if it could be proved that the veto on political writing would lead to any appreciable increase in scientific treatises, but we are not able to say whether such will be the effect. The fact simply remains that the Government has elected to persist in its course of attempting to silence by mere brute strength its vocal opponents.—*Hioigo (Japan) News*.

MAGICAL MUSICAL CARDS.—These Engenventions enable any person to vary their play. The cards are of two sizes, or width, but have the notes so printed evenly with each other when placed side by side. As they can thus be arranged differently a new waltz is produced on the upper and a new polka on the lower ones, even a their juxtaposition is changed. This is a novel and charming amusement, and it is a player to become his own composer, and it provides an unlimited number of dances. There are twenty-three cards in the box.

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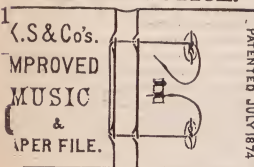
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Our new patent pen sign, as represented in the cut, we propose to furnish to our customers. It has the advantage of combining two signs in one. The name of the dealer and nature of his business being painted on the oval and a fac simile of our Gold Pen being in the center, thereby forming a neat yet conspicuous double sign.

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The American Stationer

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS TRADES

VOL. III.

NEW YORK: JANUARY 8, 1876.

NO. 62.

Correspondence.

[Correspondents are requested to write on only one side of their paper.
No responsibility for the opinions of correspondents attaches to this paper.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

LONDON, December 21, 1875.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

The Suez coup de main of our austere Premier is likely to pass over without any serious results, at any rate for the present, but those who live longest will see the most. Of this you may be pretty certain, that unallied England has not very much to fear from the latest edition of the Holy Alliance; the well-founded jealousies of the three emperors will act as an antidote against each other, and one cannot help thinking that our commercial public is just a wee bit too sensitive upon the Eastern question. They seem to forget the aggrandizement of Russia in the East is to her next-door neighbors a yet more vital matter than it is to us.

If trade is to be busy this season at all, it ought to be so now, and this can scarcely be said to be the case. The returns of the Board of Trade for last month exhibit a slight improvement upon the preceding, but a review of the present year's trade as a whole is not satisfactory. As far as can be gathered from the incomplete returns yet issued, the year's total will exhibit a marked decrease in our export trade; and, although gentlemen learned in statistics endeavor to show that this is not altogether an unfavorable symptom, yet to the unsophisticated mind there appears something specious in such reasoning.

As I told you in my last, I find anything but a satisfied feeling among the retailers in the stationery trade; they are not as busy as they ought to be for the time of the year. In toys a very fair amount of business is being done, and although there are no special new favorites, the old ones are pretty well in demand. Birmingham ware, so far as the stationery trade is concerned, is fairly active, and I hear that there is a stimulus in the steel pen trade. Of course just now the Xmas cards are selling very largely; the manufacturers have spared no expense in making them attractive, and it is very probable that they will make them as popular in England as Paris fancies are in that city on New Year's Day. In the paper and bookbinding trades business may be considered satisfactory, and in printing and lithography a fair amount is being done.

A Parisian has just protected in England an

improved envelope. The novelty consists in the upper flap extending slightly over the upper edge of the envelope, thus forming a fold, in the inside of which is set a thread, one end being fastened inside the envelope, while the other slightly projects, so that when it is pulled it cuts open the fold without tearing the rest of the paper. A photographer has hit upon the notion of using gelatine in connection with automatic engraving. Writings or drawings made in copying ink are transferred to a zinc plate, and etched by means of acid applied as a shower. The zinc plate is then ready for mounting type high for printing purposes.

A member of the Royal College of Surgeons is about to introduce an improved apparatus which, it is said, will greatly facilitate the taking and reading of short-hand notes. Two rollers are placed parallel to each other within a case so as to revolve by means of a thumb-screw at the side. At the top of the case is an aperture for a slip of paper to pass through, and be wound around the rollers so that the paper is drawn tightly across, thus giving the writer a continuous roll of paper.

A Manchester professor of chemistry has protected an improved photographic printing frame. It is made in metal, with hinged clasps, and is fitted with glass which, when closed, firmly presses the paper upon the photo to be copied. One is almost bewildered with the number of so-called Xmas novelties to which attention is claimed. At the same time it must be confessed that compared with former years there appears less originality; the articles are legion in number, and may be said to show considerable merit in design and execution, but for striking originality, for freshness of conception, there seems a decided falling off.

A pretty inutility is coming into vogue, entitled the Registered Oxford Suspension Clasp. It consists of a chain attached to the clasps of a prayer book or bible to enable the owner to carry it with greater ease. At least this is the supposed idea, although I am unable to see the advantage of it myself, but being an elegant adjunct to church-going costume, it is likely to have a fair sale.

One of the latest things in Xmas cards is a floral design on a black or very dark ground; the effect is more striking than pleasing, although they seem to take very well with the public. The productions of Remmel & Co. are nearly always elegant and attractive. A little perfumed almanac, which they issue, entitled "National Flowers," is a very fair specimen of color work, but the lithographed letter-press would bear improvement. It lacks neatness. There is an originality about some of their fancy crackers which is sure to take with the young. These are entitled the "Pas-

sions of the Period," and contain a receptacle for scent in one part, and a motto illustrating the ruling passion of the individual in the other. Another pretty fancy of the same firm is what they call the "Gushing Rose." It is a flower manufactured for the button hole, and by an artful contrivance can be made to eject perfume at the will of the owner.

Smith & Son, of Queen street, have issued a very beautiful floral album, the particular feature being that a dozen pages of it are apportioned for cabinet-size portraits. These are beautifully and artistically enriched with the flowers appropriate to each month of the year. It is certainly one of the most elegantly executed albums yet produced. An ingenious mind might work out a beautiful fancy by filling its pages with portraits of persons whose ages would be in harmony with the season depicted by the floral surroundings.

The number of diaries, pocket-books, &c., which are now and have been for some time past putting in an appearance, is legion. Letts, Pettit, Ward, Powell, Blackwood, &c., as usual, are to the fore, and are all excellent in their various specialties.

Dean & Son have issued a whole host of puzzles suitable for all sorts of people, their Puzzle Bridge and Pendulum being especially good.

Joseph Levi & Son, of Leadenhall street, have just brought out a couple of good round Xmas games, yeelped respectively "Dickery, Dickery Dock," and "Humpty Dumpty."

All lovers of Shakespeare will be interested to know that a *fac-simile* of the celebrated folio edition of the great poet's works published in 1623 will shortly be issued by Trübner & Co. They will be reproduced by the Dallas-type process; the size will be royal octavo, and the work will be completed in thirty-six parts. The publishers lay considerable stress upon the fact that no attempt will be made to remove any of the blemishes of the original or to sophisticate the pages in any respect.

Ward, Lock & Co. have issued a little hand-book, entitled "The Art of Swimming." As it is by the redoubtable Captain Webb, of English Channel celebrity, it is sure to have a ready sale, and may be worthy the attention of your readers. It is needless to say that it is a thoroughly practical work.

Some little interest is beginning to be felt in the Centennial Exhibition. Johnson & Co., of Holborn, have issued a two-shilling guide, and it is said by those who ought to be competent judges to be well worth the money.

Englishmen are generally supposed to take their pleasures sadly, but Boosey & Co., the music publishers, would be scarcely justified in expressing such an opinion, for during the

past year they sold upwards of 50,000 copies of their Xmas annual of dance music.

I told you some short time since that under the kindly auspices of Cassell & Co. there was to be a grand exhibition of dolls. This appeal to the juvenile proprietress of these pets has been so successful, that the firm has been obliged to appropriate one part of its premises for their reception. Hundreds of wooden and waxen ladies have been received from all parts of the British Dominions, and even kindly Yankee hearts have responded to this appeal.

Although less idolized than Dickens, yet Thackeray had many admirers in the States, and it may be of interest to them to know that his youngest daughter has just died. She was the wife of L. Stephens, who succeeded Thackeray as the manager of *Cornhill*.

The admirers of Adam Black, the publisher, are subscribing towards a statue, to be erected in his honor in Edinburgh.

John Sellick, of Bristol, has become the proprietor of the Stoke Cannon paper mills, Exeter.

The well-known firm of Sampson, Low & Co. has just been reinforced by the accession of Mr. Rivington, of the firm of Gilbert & Rivington, Clerkenwell.

Theodore May, the enterprising representative of A. B. Fleming & Co., starts this week on a business tour, bound for South America.

John Pulsford, well known in the Row, has been, through falling health, compelled to relinquish business.

The Paris Gold Medal for the present year has been awarded to Degener & Weller for their "Liberty" press.

Let me close this letter with a seasonable expression of good will to yourself and readers, such as is customary with us of Anglo-Saxon lineage. The grand majesty of English thought consolidated by centuries of slow endeavor, the passionate life-giving activity of American enterprise, are facts which no cavalier can deny, and the most insignificant writer may feel a pleasure in adding if but a thread into the web which is to bind these great peoples closer together, making still deeper the unity which should spring from the blessings of the same religion and the music of one common language. ***

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

BERLIN, December 10, 1875.

I am much pleased to see in your paper that you are still busy and hard at work to make *THE STATIONER* what it ought to be—the friend and adviser of the trade.

Your Stationers' Board of Trade is certainly a move in the right direction, and if conducted properly must lead to good results. It will do much toward establishing a spirit of mutual confidence and good feeling among the manufacturers and dealers, a feeling so much needed in all the different branches of the trade for the benefit of every individual member, and, of course, for the benefit of the whole, because by protecting one another we protect ourselves individually. The Stationers' Exchange can do much towards drawing the trade to New York, for it will save the buyer much time, and as time is money, it will be so much money saved, since buyers, instead of taking five or six days to purchase stock, will be enabled to do it in one day. Besides this, it can be made useful in various other ways. Books can be

kept in which all the tricky buyers, all the slow payers and all the bad payers are registered. Books can also be kept in which the names of those who need help and those who seek employment can be registered. In fact, it is almost impossible to foresee all the advantages resulting from the undertaking in the hands of an honest and energetic manager.

I notice that great preparations making here for the Philadelphia Exhibition, next spring, are very much encouraged by the Government, and I think there will be a grand display. Many things are already finished and on show, labeled, "For the Philadelphia Exhibition." The most wonderful of these is a flying elephant, made of waterproof paper, ten feet high, and a complete likeness of the great beast in the Zoological Garden, whose name is Mahomed. This elephant has six comfortable seats on its back, and will be raised, during the exhibition, by some new mechanical invention, high enough to overlook the whole fair grounds. The mechanism is not shown yet, but those who know something about it say it works beautifully.

A very neat waltz, composed by a young New Yorker, J. C. Koch, Jr., for the Centennial festivities, was lately published. I am no judge of music, but those who are tell me that it is equal to Strauss, and that it was performed at a party in Bismarck's palace, to the great delight of all. The author has promised to send you a copy.

That the trade is as dull as it can be is nothing new to you, nor that the great Berlin Jim Fisk, the great banker and speculator, who had factories everywhere, and who built railroads in every country, the indomitable Strouberg, has been arrested and locked up in Russia because the principal bank at Moscow, of which he was the head, stopped payment.

As a New Year's gift for *THE STATIONER* I will add, with the permission of the author, a piece of poetry, and as it comes from an old stationer, well known in the trade, I am sure you will gladly accept it.

A came made from the wood of the Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fulton and William streets, which was built in 1708 and taken down lately, was presented to the author by an old member of the church.

THE OLD CHURCH IN FULTON STREET.

And art thou gone, my good old friend?

Thou landmark of the past;

Hast braved so many storms unrent,

And must we part at last?

Could not thy sacred mission save

Thee from the common doom?

Must thou sink also to the ground

To make, for traffic, room?

Where are the stout hearts now that once

Reared up those massive walls?

Where are the patriotic sons

Who worshipped in thy halls?

Where are the maidens, fair and choice,

Who knelt before thy shrine,

And joined, with sweet melodious voice,

To praise the Lord divine?

Where are the mothers who once brought

The children, day by day,

To listen to the word of God

And learn His sacred way?

No more their voices will resound;

No more they come to pray;

Like you, they mingle with the ground,

Like you, they've passed away!

This came, made of thy wood, will be

A token from a friend;

Yes, yes, I will remember thee

Until this life shall end. —PAPER MAN.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Dec. 31, 1875.

To the Editor of *The Stationer*:

Thinking you might be interested in the California school book question, I thought I would send you as much as I know in the matter. Some six years ago the "Wilson's Readers" were recognized in our public schools, and everybody liked them. The illustrations were first-rate, paper good, and the matter no one could find fault with. One day, Geo. C. Gorham appeared on the scene, took charge of the Republican party, and was declared its candidate for Governor.

The Democrats wisely nominated H. H. Haight, a man of sterling worth, who had left a Republican, but for some cause had been the ranks. They also nominated Rev. O. F. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Church South, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both were elected. About the first thing the Rev. Fitzgerald did after getting fairly into office was to engineer the throwing out of Wilson's Series and to bring in for four years the McGuffey's Series, for the supposed reason at the time because of his enmity to the Harpers' on account of their outspoken Northern sentiments. Payot, Upham & Co. were agents for the McGuffey's Series. At the end of two years the Republicans elected Booth and Bolander. Booth engineered a new party, and was reelected for two years more, and Geo. C. Gorham again turned up as head manager of the Republican party. The Democrats again nominated a very good man for Governor, and the Rev. Fitzgerald for Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the meantime A. L. Bancroft & Co. had completed and published their "Pacific Coast Readers." While Bolander was superintendent, Bancroft presented the "Pacific Coast Readers" for adoption, in which, of course, he was opposed by Payot, Upham & Co. Bancroft's were smart enough to get a majority, and the "Pacific Coast Readers" were adopted. The question was then taken to the courts, and it was decided that a paper notice of an intention to change the Readers had not been given. So it rested until last fall. We had our general election in September, and a judicial election in October, at which time the Superintendent of Public Instruction was the only officer elected besides our judges. At the September election Bolander was the Republican, and Denman the Democratic candidate for City Superintendent of Public Instruction. Our City Superintendent holds a seat in the State Board, and, of course, his vote and influence counts. Denman was in favor of Bancroft's, and Bolander of McGuffey's. Bolander was elected. Count one for Payot, Upham & Co. Professor Carr was the candidate of the Republicans for State Superintendent, and he was in favor of the Pacific Coast Series; while, of course, Mr. Fitzgerald having introduced McGuffey's, would vote and work for them. Just before the October election somebody said that Payot had written a letter from Cincinnati to Fitzgerald about the time the McGuffey's Series were introduced, stating to him that if McGuffey's Series were adopted he could have \$3,000 (whether as election expenses or otherwise the writer wots not). Mr. Fitzgerald was fearfully excited, issued a placard headed "As God is my Judge," and then rushing into the courts sued somebody for libel. The election came off, and although the Democrats made almost a clean

sweep, Professor Carr was elected by a very large majority. One for Bancroft. The chances now seemed to be strongly in favor of Bancroft, but Payot, Upham & Co. had other trumps. Before the State Board was fairly seated somebody went before a county judge and secured an injunction, restraining it from meddling with the school book question until he had time to inquire into it. The Legislature then met, and about the first thing it did was to pass a bill adopting and continuing the McCuffy's Series. This was immediately signed by the Governor. Payot, Upham & Co. way ahead; Bancroft out in the cold, but not yet fully counted out.

Yours,

PIONEER.

REAMS AND QUIRES.

To the Editor of the Stationer:

NEW ALBANY, Ind., January 1, 1876.

The suggestion recently made by one of your correspondents that a ream of paper should be made to contain 500 sheets instead of 490, is one that is eminently practical and should receive the attention of all manufacturers of writing papers. To those who use book papers in press-work, the present practice of running 480 sheets to the ream is manifestly desirable; for, in all such works, the total number of sheets in the ream, being divisible by 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 24, very materially facilitates the computation for quantity; but in all other estimates made upon writing papers, for railroad, book, or mercantile work, the practice of giving 480 sheets only to the ream causes increasing trouble, and it is a matter of great wonder that such an absurd custom should be still countenanced by the shrewd, practical, and progressive stationers of our day.

This inconvenience is daily suffered by every one engaged in furnishing stationery for office use. Contracts are made universally per 1,000 for bill-headings, railroad forms and other blanks. Those who handle writing papers in flat caps, demys and mediums, always have trouble in cutting these papers into the quantity required without waste or breaking reams.

The retail dealers meet the same annoyance when they sell a quire of paper (24 sheets), and a pack of envelopes (25) to their customers. If a ream of folded paper would contain 500 quires, each containing five sections of five sheets each, the convenience of the trade would be very much promoted, and they will subscribe liberally towards the erection of a marble monument to perpetuate the memory of the enlightened, sensible and astute manufacturer who will first practically recognize the necessity for changing the old-time usage in all kinds of writing papers.

One of the manufacturers of bond papers has already taken a step in the right direction, by making his reams contain 1,000 sheets, but, so far as my knowledge extends, no one else has followed his example. If the large dealers in writing papers, in making their orders to the mills, should ask that their reams should contain 500 sheets, the desired reform could be easily inaugurated, and, before the centennial year expires the trade would find themselves independent of the old English practice, so far as it applies to writing papers. I. R. N.

A happiness that is quite undisturbed becomes tiresome; we must have ups and downs; the difficulties which are mingled with love awaken passion and increase pleasure.—*Moliere.*

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A METHOD OF PREPARING RELIEF BLOCKS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

The "Correlation of Photography, Lithography, and Typography," to which we have already devoted so much space, is constantly thrust upon our attention; and proofs are being given almost daily of the inestimable results that may accrue from investigation and experiment in this most interesting department of art. We now give a German process for obtaining from photographs, surface-blocks to be printed by the letter-press method, which is stated to have been practiced by its inventor with much success, and has been submitted to the Vienna Photographic Society.

Take a piece of common mirror plate-glass about two or three inches larger all round than the original, and pour upon it in the dark room the following solution. Having dissolved 1 oz. of bichromate of potash in 15 oz. of water, put it over a slow fire, and add gradually 2 oz. fine gelatine. When the latter has dissolved, and the whole has almost reached the boiling-point, it should be strained through a fine linen rag. The plate over which this is poured should be previously placed in a horizontal position. By means of a fine broad brush the solution should now be spread all over the plate, and fresh layers of the solution added till the film be about a line and a half thick. The plates so treating requiring two or three days to dry, it becomes advisable to prepare a number at one time, and to preserve them in a box, so that they may be sheltered from the effects of the light. Even after having lain by for six weeks, such plates will be found to meet all requirements.

A glass positive having been taken from the negative of the original, the prepared plate, is now placed in contact with it in the printing frame, and it will be copied in about ten to thirty minutes by diffused light. The plate must now be removed to the dark room, and some tepid water poured over it till the relief is fully developed, which will take from five to ten minutes. The plate is then dried with filtering paper, and glycerine painted over it, which is best effected with a fine large brush, the liquid glycerine being wiped off with the filtering paper.

After the relief has been properly developed upon the plate, its subsequent treatment need no longer be effected in the dark, and the plaster mould may be made in the following manner: Fine plaster of Paris is mixed up with spring water, in two convenient vessels, to the consistency of oil in the one, and to that of thick cream in the other. The plate should now be held in the hand, and the thinner solution poured over it; the bottom side of the plate meanwhile gently tapped with the hand, which will prevent the formation of air-bubbles. After this the plate should be laid horizontally upon the table, and the thicker solution poured over to a moderate height. Having been left to settle and dry for from 15 to 18 hours, the thin edges of the gypsum should be cut away with a knife; and a slight pressure will then separate the plaster mould from the relief-plate. Stereo metal being now poured into the mould, a satisfactory printing-plate will result. Any slight defects can be easily remedied with fine-pointed tools in the plaster mould before casting.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

License is the foe of freedom.—Margaret Fuller.

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THE NATURE OF DIFFERENT GUMS.

Dr. Sacc, of Neuenberg, Switzerland, has made an extensive inquiry into the nature of different resins. We condense from it the following results: The resins spoken of are copal, amber, dammar, common rosins, shellac, elemi, sandarach, and mastic. All these resins can be reduced to powder.

The following will become pasty before melting: amber, shellac, elemi, sandarach and mastic; the others will become liquid at once.

In boiling water, common resin will form a semi-fluid mass; dammar, shellac, elemi, and mastic will become sticky; while copal, amber and sandarach will remain unchanged.

Dammar and amber do not dissolve in alcohol; copal becomes pasty; elemi dissolves with difficulty, while resin, shellac, sandarach, and mastic dissolve easily.

Acetic acid makes common resin swell; on all the others it has no effect.

Caustic soda dissolves shellac readily; resin partly; but has no influence on the others.

Amber and shellac do not dissolve in sulphide of carbon; copal becomes soft and expands; elemi, sandarach, and mastic dissolve slowly; while resin and dammar dissolve easily.

Oil of turpentine dissolves neither amber nor shellac, but swells copal; dissolves dammar, resin, elemi, and sandarach easily, and mastic very easily.

Boiling linseed oil has no effect on copal and amber; shellac, elemi, and sandarach dissolve in it slowly, while dammar, resin and mastic dissolve easily.

Benzol does not dissolve copal, amber and shellac, but does elemi and sandarach to a limited extent, while dammar, resin and mastic offers no difficulty.

Petroleum ether has no effect on copal, amber and shellac; it is a poor solvent for resin, elemi and sandarach, and a good one for dammar and mastic.

Concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves all resins, imparting to them a dark brown color, excepting dammar, which takes a brilliant red tint.

Nitric acid imparts to elemi a dirty yellow color; to mastic and sandarach, a light brown; it does not affect the others.

Ammonia is indifferent to amber, dammar and elemi; copal, sandarach and mastic become soft, and finally dissolve; while resin will dissolve at once.

It is not difficult, by means of these reactions, to test the different resins for their purity.—*Dingler, Polytech. Journal.*

NEWE DAIES, NEWE WAIES.

The weary years his race now having run,

The new begins his compact course anew;

With shew of morning myde he hath begun,

Betokening peace and plenty to ensue.

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;

The old yeare's sinnes forepast let us eschew,
And fly the faults with which we did offend.

Then shall the newe yeares joy forth freshly send,

Into the glooming world his gladsome ray;

And all these stormes, which now his beauty blend,

Shall turne to caumes, and tymely cleare away.—*Edmund Spenser.*

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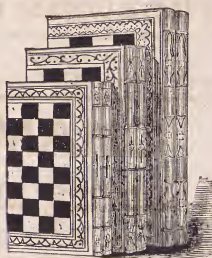
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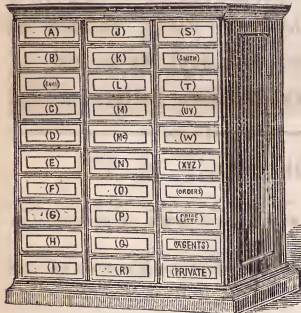
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TRADE NOVELTIES.

[We should be glad to receive samples of all novelties issued in the trade, and will notice all such which possess merit, free of charge. It is desirable to accompany descriptions with cuts whenever possible.]

AMBERG'S CABINET LETTER FILE.

Mention has been made before of Amberg's Self-Indexing File and Binder, which has been found of much practical value. As a late improvement upon this arrangement the inventor has gotten up a cabinet, which can be made



of any required size, holding a number of files, alphabetically arranged, and presenting one of the safest, most complete and convenient methods for securing and indexing papers ever known. It preserves its contents from dust, and keeps them in form suitable for instant reference. The cut on this page illustrates its form, and shows that it is a neat piece of office furniture as well as an excellent article for use.

PATENTS RELATING TO STATIONERY.

No. 170,630. Paper Boxes.—David K. Osbourn, Baltimore, Md.

1. A paper-box blank made of a single piece, having edge-flapped and bottom-connected parts with aperture on the latter, and extension having aperture on the former.

2. A one-piece paper box provided with back-extension and bottom-stiffening block.

No. 170,664. Paper Boxes.—E. W. Dennison, Boston, Mass.

A box in which the outer finishing-sheet formed with one or more openings is combined with an inner sheet.

No. 170,668. Key-Books.—Julian H. Gates, Hartford, Conn.

No. 170,693. Damping Attachments for Lithographic Presses.—Herd Votris, Paris, France.

The damping-roll receives a quantity of water from the trough-roll, and deposits it upon the stone as the latter passes under it.

No. 170,707. Game Apparatus.—Melbourne C. Burr, Minneapolis, assignor of one-half his right to Francis Lee Williams, same place, and Eliza E. Newport, Brainerd, Minn.

No. 170,708. Adding-Machines.—D. L. R. Butt, Pilot Point, Tex.

No. 170,719. Combined Twice-Cutters, Letter-Openers and Stamp-Motesters.—John Eisel, Sacramento, Cal.

The combination, with a strong operating guard-spring, of a small pair of scissors, a letter-opening knife, and a pivoted sponge-holder, forming a combined twice-cutter, letter-opener and stamp-motestor.

No. 170,912. Toy Trundles and Bells.—W. F. Starr, East Hampton, Conn.

No. 170,934. Combined Implements.—Peter Broadbonds, Batavia, N. Y.

A number of different tools are united with a pocket-knife in such a manner that they not only perform their functions independently, but they can be in combination for various purposes.

No. 170,959. Gages for Cutting Index-Tabs.—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

A device for cutting index-tabs, consisting of a sheet of this metal punched at the edge, and having a slit extending inward from each notch.

No. 170,992. Prepared Leather.—O. Nicholas, Medford, Mass.

1. As an article of manufacture, prepared leather composed of pieces or strips of real leather of fibrous material, with an intermediate filling of torn or shredded leather, and an alkaline-resin paste. The process of manufacturing prepared leather, consisting in mixing, with torn or shredded leather or shavings, an alkaline-resin paste, then the application of the mixture to leather and paste between layers of leather or cloth, and molding, drying and compressing the same into a uniform layer.

No. 170,991. Paper Boxes.—S. B. Conover, Jersey City, N. J.

No. 171,045. Toy Trundles.—J. F. Robertson, Chester, N. Y.

No. 171,061. Stereoscopes.—John F. Steward, Plano, Ill.

No. 171,063. Machines for Damping Paper.—Wm. Bullock, Philadelphia, Pa. (R. Vose, administrator). The paper is led from the dry-roll, the shaft of which is held by a friction-brake, over a tangent, where it is sprinkled; thence over the driving-roll, and wound upon a roll which leans against the driving roll, and is held in contact therewith by a pressure adjusted by a weight upon an arm from the shaft from which extend the arms in which the damp-roll is journaled.

No. 171,110. Pencil-Sharpeners.—I. T. Dyer, Streator, assignor to himself and V. T. Price, Chicago, Ill. Pencil-sharpener at one end of tube and craser at the other.

No. 171,193. Friskets for type-Writing Machines.—Wm. C. Johnson, Newburyport, Mass.

The frisket is attached to the frame of the machine, extending between the ink ribbon and the paper, to prevent blotting and blurring.

No. 171,178. Sheet Delivery Apparatus for Printing-Presses.—Aldo E. Savio, Washington, D. C., assignor of one-half his right to John A. Ives & Bro., Baltimore, Md.

The sheet is clamped between the grippers and points on the sliding throw-off shaft, which plate is operated by studs from the gripper plate, so as to detach the edge of the sheet under the gripper guides as soon as it has passed the delivery-roll. The paper is dispensed with, and the sheet receives a calendar-width of rollers, between the cylinder and felt-covered delivery-roll.

No. 171,195. Rotary Paper-Folding Machines.—Stephen D. Tucker, New York, N. Y.

The sheets are supplied to a revolving drum, in which are journaled folding-blades, which, by independent revolution, are protruded from the drum and press the double edges of the sheets into the folds of the rollers, whence they are carried to further folding devices or to delivery. Several modifications are described.

RE-ISSUES.

No. 6,781. Tag-Fasteners.—John M. Goodridge, Norfolk, Va., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Wm. D. Reynolds (trustee for Mary E. Humphreys), same place, and Charles Harvey, Baltimore, Md. Patent No. 145,991, dated October 14, 1875.

No. 6,797. Blackboard and other Rubbers.—Benj. Y. Conklin, Brooklyn, N. Y. Patent No. 132,622 dated October 20, 1875.

No. 6,801. Printers' Cases.—Alexander T. De Fay, New York, N. Y., assignor to H. Bice & Co., same place. Patent No. 144,273, dated May 2, 1871.

No. 6,806. Paper Boxes.—James L. Reber, Chicago, Ill., assignor to H. Bice & Co., same place, to E. B. Munson. Patent No. 91,666, dated June 22, 1869.

TRADE-MARKS REGISTERED.

No. 9,229. Claps for Pocket-books, Satchels, &c.—Henry Silberman, Philadelphia, Pa. "Figure of the Centennial Bell."

DESIGNS PATENTED.

No. 8,820. Toy Money-Box.—John G. Baker, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to the Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, same place. Term of patent 7 years.

No. 8,830. Inkstands.—Edward Finney, Philadelphia, Pa.—Term of patent 3½ years.

No. 8,831. Inkstands.—George E. Hatch, East Cambridge, Mass.—Term of patent 8 years.

No. 8,832. Toy Chariot.—Edward R. Ives, Bridgeport, Conn.—Term of patent 7 years.

No. 8,833. Inkstands.—Hugh S. Kerr, Philadelphia, Pa.—Term of patent 8 years.

No. 8,845. Paper Box.—Isidore Birge, Philadelphia, Pa.—Term of patent 3½ years.

No. 8,847. Toy Balloon.—Hugh S. Kerr, Philadelphia, Pa.—Term of patent 7 years.

LABELS REGISTERED.

No. 333. Title: "Amusement, Novelty and Variety.—The Seasons and Cassino."—Wm. McConnell, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 440. Title: "Kiss Kringlet."—John J. Wilcox, Albany, N. Y.

No. 411. Title: "Bice Croquet."—F. A. Wright, Cincinnati, O.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The cultivation of the ostrich for its feathers is becoming quite an important industry in Algeria, and also at the Cape of Good Hope. A well conducted ostrich farm requires plenty of space, proper pasturage, water, and shelter for the birds in stormy weather. The principal food given to the young is lucern, with thistles and tender herbs, and grasses indigenous to the country. Old birds are fed on more matured shrubs and plants, the leaves of which they strip off with their beaks, and also on Indian corn. A healthy bird a week old is worth \$50; at three months it is worth \$75, and at six months or more, \$150. Feathers are plucked from the ostrich when a year old, and each year's crop is worth about \$25. At five years the breeder begins to pair his birds, each yielding from eighteen to twenty-five eggs in a season. An ostrich chick is about the size of a small barnyard fowl, and begins to pick up food as soon as hatched. In spite of its bad reputation, the ostrich is found to be an exemplary parent, both the cock and hen sitting on the eggs, turn about. It is said that, when a nest full of eggs has been laid, the old birds invariably place one or two of them outside the nest, to be reserved as food for the chicks when hatched. They are thus frequently given a fair start in life, in a state of nature, miles away from a blade of grass or other food. In confinement it has not been found necessary to make such provisions for the chicks, as they thrive excellently well on tender herbs. The young ostriches are generally tame, and to a certain extent tractable; but as they grow old they are apt to evince a soursness of temper anything but agreeable to those who have them in charge. As they are liable to sudden fits of jealousy, resulting in furious conflicts, the old birds have to be kept in separate paddocks surrounded by wire fencing.

As the feathers are plucked, they are sorted according to their quality and purity of color. The pure whites from the wings are called bloods; the next quality, prime whites; after which comes firsts, seconds, and so on. The tail feathers are less valuable. Bloods are rated at from \$800 to \$250 a pound in the wholesale market. The lowest grades fetch less than \$1 a pound. The quality of the feathers produced by tame birds is fully equal to the best collected from wild birds, and the general average is much higher. Notwithstanding the losses and disappointments incident to a new and largely experimental enterprise, ostrich farming has been found an agreeable and profitable industry.

PASTEBOARD TOBACCO BOXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written the following letter to a packing-box manufacturing company in Illinois:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of October 28 and the pasteboard tobacco drum to which it refers, have been received. The body of the drum is made of pasteboard, and the bottom and cover of wood. You ask that this office will approve the use of this drum for packing manufactured tobacco. In answer I have to say that, upon an examination of this drum, this office can see no reason why all the requirements of the law in regard to branding or marking, labeling and stamping packages of tobacco and canceling the stamp thereon, may not be complied with on this drum, and if they are so complied with, its use is approved. Very respectfully,

D. D. PRATT, Commissioner.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Estabrook Steel Pen Company has advanced prices ten per cent.

The "Christmas Bookseller," London, is replete with illustrations and choice extracts from works suited to the holiday season.

Erastus Darrow, publisher, 67 East Main street, Rochester, forwards the "Annual Catalogue of the University of Rochester." It is neatly gotten up, and its typographical arrangement and execution is creditable.

The "Hawaiian Almanac and Annual" for 1876, compiled by Thomas G. Thrum, general stationer at Honolulu, is a very neat publication, and a valuable hand-book of statistical information relating to the Sandwich Islands.

The first number of the "Louisiana Law Journal," B. Bloomfield & Co., New Orleans, publishers, has appeared. This journal will doubtless become a valuable addenda to the list of legal publications now offering to the profession.

The New Hampshire "Register and Farmer's Almanac" for 1876, published by the Claremont, (N. H.) Manufacturing Co., is at hand. It contains a complete map of New Hampshire and Vermont, and besides the usual purposes of an almanac, is a valuable statistical and business register of the State.

The January number of the "Nursery," a monthly magazine for youngest readers, has made its appearance. It seems to suit the little ones, and there is no reason why they should not be favored with serial literature as well as the elders. John L. Shorey, 36 Bloomfield street, Boston, is the publisher.

James Vick's illustrated "Floral Guide" for 1876, has made its welcome appearance. The flower and vegetable seeds from this famous nursery are unexcelled. Mr. Vick, who lives at Rochester, N. Y., publishes the "Flower and Vegetable Garden" as well as the "Floral Guide." All lovers of the beautiful, as well as useful, products of the earth should consult him in season.

The rumor set afloat by a paragraph in the New York *Sun*, that Morris Rubens, the well-known Pocket-book manufacturer, had been robbed by his bookkeeper, is not altogether correct. He was only systematically robbed for the last year by an errand boy, and, his suspicions being aroused about a month ago, he placed a detective on the boy's track and caught him in the act. The loss satisfies Mr. Rubens, but does not create any uneasiness.

It is now well established that there will be at least a partial suspension in the Wyoming (Pa.) coal region, beginning early in January. The great amount of coal on hand, with the continuance of mild weather, is one reason for it, while another is the necessary annual repairs to the mines. The suspension will not be for more than two or three weeks, however, and will not extend to the individual operators of the valley, whose intention it is to push operations.

The best way to represent to life the manifold uses of friendship is to cast and see how many things there are which a man cannot do for himself; and then it will appear that it was a sparing speech of the ancients to say: "That a friend is another himself;" for a friend is more than himself.—*Eccles.*

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AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT VIENNA.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Chromos and Frames, Stereoscopes and Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalethoscopes and Suitable
Views.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

PHOTO-LANTERN SLIDES A SPECIALTY.

The Trade are invited to examine our stock, which will always be found satisfactory in price.

LITERARY NOTES.

D. Appleton & Co. have forthcoming "The Cotton States," by Charles Northolt.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce reduced prices in several lines of standard books.

Sheldon & Co. announce, for this month, Justin McCarthy's "Dear Lady Disdain."

Harper & Bros. have in press the first volume of "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay."

G. W. Carleton & Co. got out, last month, a new and selected edition of Mayne Reid's Works.

Porter & Coates announce "A Marriage in High Life," by Octave Feuillet, translated by Celia Logan.

J. R. Osgood & Co. are about to publish Harriet Hosmer's book, "On the Loggia," a story of art in Rome.

Hurd & Houghton are offering "Familiar Letters of John Adams and his Wife," by Charles Francis Adams.

The Cambridge (England) University has just published "The Missing Fragment of the Fourth Book of Ezra."

E. Steiger has published Ahn's First German Reader, with foot notes and vocabulary by Dr. F. Heun; also a key to the same work.

Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger are about to publish "Shakespeare and the Bible," a work making, it is understood, a dramatic and scriptural connection.

J. R. Osgood & Co. have ready, in the Vest Pocket Series, the "Courtship of Miles Standish," by Longfellow, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," and other works.

Harper & Bros. are publishing "Sunset" Cox's "Why we Laugh," besides a journal of travel entitled "Through and Through the Tropics," by Frank Vincent, Jr. The same publishers announce two novels by Mary Cecil Hay.

USEFUL HINTS.

To prevent water freezing in the gas meter add glycerin. The proper proportion is one pint of glycerin to a gallon of water.

CHROMIUM INK.—Dissolve three ounces solid extract of logwood in three gallons hot water; to this add half an ounce of bichromate of potash, also dissolved in a little hot water. The ink, when cold, is ready for use.

A thin film of tin may be applied to iron wire to give the same appearance of silver. The wire is first placed in hydrochloric acid, in which is suspended a piece of zinc. It is afterward placed in contact with a strip of zinc in a bath of tartaric acid 2 parts dissolved in water 100 parts, to which are added tin salt 3 parts and soda 3 parts. The wire should remain for two hours in this bath and then be polished.

GOLD LACQUER FOR METAL GOODS.—A gold lacquer remarkable both for hardness and for brilliancy of color, analyzed by Dr. R. Kayser, of Nuremberg, was found to contain picric and boric acids. A clear solution of shellac was thereupon prepared with picric and half per cent. of crystallized boric acid, each separately dissolved in alcohol, and the lacquer so prepared was found to possess the qualities of that analyzed.

NEW VEHICLE FOR COLORS.—A new method of preparing colors for printing on tissues, paper, leather, or any other substance which will take color, is the invention of Mr. J. P. Duguis, a Belgian. It consists of a case of natural caoutchouc, in certain cases, of gutta percha or other gums. The gum is reduced in benzine or other solvent to the consistency of thin paste, and organic colors are added as desired. In practice, down, or the shearings of wool or silk, previously dyed of the desired tint, are used, but they may be replaced by any other analogous substance.—*M/s. Reviews and Ind. Record.*

BAKER, PRATT & CO.,

142 & 144 Grand Street, New York,

Desire to call the attention of the Trade to their NEW and ELEGANT Assortment of Holiday Goods in attractive designs. Imported and Domestic Albums, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Elegant Imported Gilt Goods, Foreign & Domestic Writing Desks, Verde Antique, Nickel and Bronze Inkstands, Pen Wipers in Novel Designs, Whist Markers, Card Cases, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Checkers, Cribbage Boards, &c., &c.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF PAPETERIES.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES of all kinds.
GLOBES A SPECIALTY.

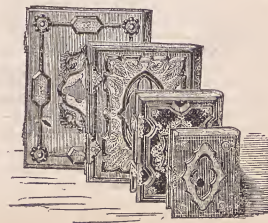
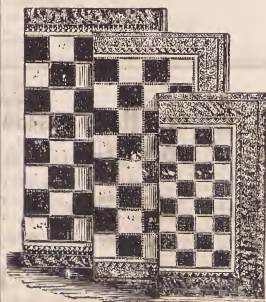
Tellurions, Orreries, Gyroscopes, Object Forms, Geometrical Solids, Numeral Frames, &c., &c.

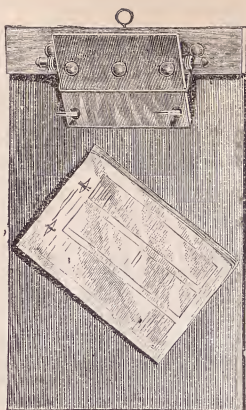
LARGE DISCOUNTS TO SCHOOL FURNISHERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

All Goods Warranted.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS SUPPLIED WITHOUT CHARGE.
Goods shipped from my factory in Windsor Locks, Conn.

CHARLES W. HOLBROOK.

KOCH SONS & CO.,
Manufacturing Stationers,
No. 156 William Street, New York.





No. 16.—Showing Papers fastened together with Binders.

These **PATENT TUBULAR BINDERS** are files that are adapted to use binders. They all bind large or small quantities of papers. To angles with the body of the binder. They are quantity of papers are filed, the sharpened tip then be lifted from the pins, and securely and

These goods are for Sale by Retail Prices.

Wm. H.

No. 239

SALE OF ALMANACS.

The monopoly for the sale of almanacs, long the property of the Stationers' Company, seems to have aroused the rage of those who thought they ought to be permitted to publish almanacs also. See the following extracts from a letter of Robert Heath's, of Upnor Castle, about 1753: "I thought you had known the Company of Stationers' reason for suppressing the 'Palladium' and 'Almanac Royal' (Heath's publications) being their mercenary vows to themselves who would have nobody get anything by what they do. They are apprehensive the 'Palladium' is dangerous to the 'Diary,' as the French is to their sheet and other almanacs, and so would suppress them. But I rise another almanac upon them this year, viz., 'Le Petit Almanac,' a small book almanac of size fit for ladies or gentlemen, and all persons conversant in French." After some more grumbling, Heath gives us the following curious statistics: "The sheet almanac of theirs sells 175,000, and they give three guineas for the copy. Moore's sells 75,000, and they give five guineas for the copy. The 'Lady' sells above 30,000, and they give ten guineas for the copy to Mrs. Beighton, the most copy-money of any other. The Gentleman's copy is three guineas, sells 7,000. These are a fine company to write for."—*Stationer and Fancy Trades' Register.*

TRADE-MARKS IN FRANCE.—At this period, when the subject of British trade-marks in foreign countries is exciting some attention, it

may be interesting to call attention to a decision given recently by the Tribunal Correctionnel de la Seine in a case where the Howe Sewing-Machine Company sought to restrain certain French manufacturers and merchants from using the trade-mark of the company. This trade-mark consists of a medallion bearing the profile and name of Elias Howe, and the Court decided that, while the defendants were at liberty to use a medallion, they must not employ the name of Howe to designate machines not made by the representatives of the original inventor. A foreign trade-mark, it appears, has no force in France unless its rights have been secured after the signing of a diplomatic treaty with the country to which the holder of the mark belongs; but it is illegal for a French firm to make use of the name, personal or commercial, of a patentee as a recommendation of their goods. It is worth while for British inventors to know that they can obtain redress for the improper use of their names in France. In this case, where the name was practically the trade-mark, the offenders were fined and their sewing-machines confiscated.

The dawn of day has gold in its mouth.

J. G. SHAW, President.

R. N. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE J. G. SHAW COMPANY,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
536, 538 & 540 PEARL STREET,
New York.

A Great Mercantile Necessity.



PAT'D. OCT. 5, 1875

THE RUBBER MARKING PEN.

(Patented October 5, 1875.)
The great merit of this implement is the facility and ease with which you can make strokes with it in every direction, so that you can write with it in large bold characters, instead of painting them, as with a brush. Even those unskilled in the use of the brush, can handle the RUBBER MARKING PEN with rapidity and ease. You can use it with ordinary writing ink as well as with marking ink; and as it is much more cleanly and convenient about the desk than a brush, it is specially suited to those who have any occasional use for a marking implement. It is the very best implement in use for marking addresses on Express and Mail matter, Paper Parrels, &c.

Price 15 Cents.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

GEO. M. JACOBS & CO., Manufacturers,
121 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.



The above style of putting up
Patented
March 23, 1875.

KEITH PAPER COMPANY'S
"Account Book Papers are Unequaled."

The distinguishing features of these Ledger papers are—length and strength of fibre, freedom from cracking or breaking when folded, perfection of sizing, purity and brilliancy of color, elegance of finish, and also the mode of putting up with bands and buckles, the advantages of which will be at once appreciated by all dealers.

KEITH PAPER CO.,
Turners Falls, Mass.

TRADE GOSSIP.

Simons & Keeningsham, bookbinders, Richmond, Va., have discontinued.

An ink manufacturer claims that blue inks cannot be affected with acids.

Charles D. Pratt is busy making up his importation orders, preparatory to the spring trade.

"Propellers" have been reduced to \$19 per gross by A. Dougherty and the Consolidated Card Company.

E. S. Johnson is making a line of gold-mounted screw pencils, which contain a toothpick at the upper end.

Baker, Pratt & Co. are busy getting out new goods. Among the most prominent are a nickel plated Check-Cutter and a new Centennial Ink.

Augustus O. Von Lennep, publisher, No. 44 East Twelfth street, who assigned to John G. Broughton, has liabilities amounting to \$5,032.30 and assets worth \$1,000. Bonds have been ordered in \$1,300.

Addison Waite, for years one of the proprietors of a large business in the manufacture of cardboards at North Blandford, Mass., will soon retire therefrom, and begin the manufacture of axes at Chester.

J. James & Webb's (Wilmington, Del.) Holiday Bulletin is a fair exhibition of business enterprise in illustrations, matter and typography. It is a reduction catalogue, and must have been influential in encouraging trade.

Payne, Holden & Co., manufacturing stationers, Dayton, Ohio, have admitted J. F. S. Crane to partnership in their retail department, and he will take charge of the retail store. The style of the firm will not be changed.

The Powers Paper Company declines to sell any more goods on four months' time. Its terms hereafter will be thirty to ninety days, according to the class of goods sold. This is a good move in the direction suggested by THE STATIONER.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, have introduced to the trade a patent pencil-point protector. It consists of a steel tube, fitting on the pencil and holding by means of its elasticity. In one end of the tube is placed a small cylinder or rubber for an eraser.

R. S. Brittain has removed his book and stationery store, at Easton, Pa., to the new and commodious room in Frost & Teets's new building, and invites the public to call and examine his stock of books, periodicals, pocket-books, pocket-knives, and a general line of stationery.

The paper box manufactories of E. W. Denison & Co., and Denison & Perkins, of Brunswick, Me., were overrun with orders for boxes for the holiday trade. They were obliged to work evenings to fill them. About one hundred and fifty girls are employed in the two shops.

The Bay State Paper Company announces its reorganization upon a new basis, without change of name, and with improved and enlarged facilities. It retains exclusive control of the Massachusetts, Bay State, Plymouth, Rock, and Harvard Mills papers. Its office and warehouse have been removed from Main

street, opposite to Hampden street, Springfield, Mass., to the Wason Car Manufacturing Company building on Taylor street, just around the corner, next easterly to its former location.

As a great many inquiries are now made by printers and stationers for a very old looking paper, it is well to know that steeping paper in coffee will make it appear of any age required. "Ye Centennial," manufactured by Porter & Bainbridge, is said to be admirably adapted for this purpose.

It is said that H. H. Peck, of New Haven, disposed of a large number of gold pens during the holidays, probably more than any other retailer in the country, and at a dead loss. Few of the trade are so accommodating to their patrons. Better, however, to have trade come in at the front door.

At a meeting of the principal creditors of Grey, Baker & Co., St. Louis, Mo., held at the office of George A. Leavitt & Co., an extension was agreed to. The firm proposes to pay in full at three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months. The showing of the firm was very good, its liabilities amounting to \$48,000, and its assets to \$90,000.

The Nonotuck Pocket-book Company, Southampton, Mass., is making up its samples for the spring trade, including several "centennial" styles. The new styles will run all the way from \$16 per gross to \$40 per dozen, and will be sent out all the way from the place of manufacture to Chicago. The company will employ about twenty-five men next season.

Culver, Page, Hoyme & Co., 118 and 120 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill., are agents for Sanford's "Draft Guardian," a chemical preparation, which, when applied to writing where any of the standard inks are used, is said to make it perfectly indelible, and to prevent the raising of checks or drafts. The same firm has other specialties of its own manufacture valuable to the trade.

Leibenroth, Von Auw & Co. have been given the exclusive agency for the sale in the United States of photographic albums made by J. F. Knipp, of Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany. New designs and grades of these goods are in preparation, and the full and well assorted stock of the New York agents, as well as their facilities for taking importation orders, will be found of great advantage to the trade.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

T. P. M. Bennett & Co., Philadelphia, have removed their book, news and stationery business from 255 Market street to 227 Market street. The firm name is now Bennett, Penniwell & Co.

George H. Beigel, bookseller and stationer, New Orleans, La., has removed from 414 Dryades street to corner of Thalia and Howard streets, in that city.

J. B. Bayless, Fort Scott, Ks., has purchased the book and stationery business of S. S. Davis, uniting it with that of J. D. Campbell, which he had previously purchased.

NEW ENGLISH LAW ON TRADE-MARKS.

This Act contains eleven provisions, and its object is to establish a register of trade-marks, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents. The office is to be established

RATT & CO., Street, New York,

*the Trade to their NEW and
of Holiday Goods in at-
ported and Domestic
and Handker-
es, Elegant
ported
till
s, For-
s, For-
e Antique, Nickel
s, Pen Wipers in Novel
Card Cases, Backgammon
s, Cribbage Boards, &c., &c.*

TYLES OF PAPETERIES.

ALIES of all kinds.

whole scheme is really something saved out of all we spend, and that without meanness, stinginess, or illiberality to others or denial to one's self. The stationer and fancy trader, we feel assured, will look into this matter, and see if he cannot extract something good from it. The coupons—tickets, of course—of the company are given to tradesmen, who pay a small premium, say so much per cent., and thus become trade members. These coupons are received by the customer and represent cash discount. No matter how long it takes the buyer to reach a sum this way, they cost him nothing, and in the end realize him money otherwise wasted and forgotten. The tradesman, be it borne in mind, loses nothing by bad debts. A little looking into the working of the company will show the sure basis upon which its operations are based. Suppose 1,000 tradesmen, each doing a business of £2,000 per annum, pay to the company five per cent. discount the customer neglects to take, the company receives £100,000 per annum, which, after deducting the ten per cent. requisite to pay the working and dividends to shareholders, represents £90,000 to be invested in consols, out of the accumulative interest of which the bonds are paid.—*London Stationer.*

A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the luster of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our rejected thoughts; they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty.

PACK & VAN HORN'S Letter Clips, Bill Files & Binders,

(PATENTED JUNE 22, 1875, NOVEMBER 23, 1875.)

Are the NE PLUS ULTRA of Counting House Furniture. They are the Neatest, Cheapest, Best, and Most Saleable of any on the Market; yield a large profit to Dealers, and only need to be seen to be appreciated.



No. 2.

RETAIL PRICES.

Letter Clips.

No. 1, 2½x4, Without Pin, - - 25c. | No. 2, 2½x4, With Pin, - - 25c.

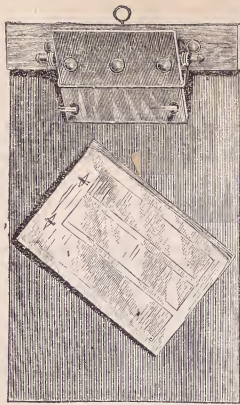
Letter and Bill Files.

No. 13, 6x9½, Note Size, Without Pins - 65c. | No. 16, 8x12, Letter Size, With Pins - 75c.
" 14, 6x9½, Note Size, With Pins - 65c. | " 25, 8x16, Cap Size, Without Pins - 90c.
" 15, 8x12, Letter Size, Without Pins - 75c. | " 26, 8x16, Cap Size, With Pins - 90c.

Vanhorn's Improved Railroad File

No. 36, Double Clip, Single Action, with 4 Pins, Size 15x18 - - \$2.25

Special Sizes Made to Order.



No. 16.—Showing Papers fastened together with Binders.

PATENT TUBULAR BINDERS, per 100 - 60c.

These PATENT TUBULAR BINDERS are designed especially for use on Pack & Van Horn's Patent Bill Files, but can be used on any files that are adapted to use binders. They also can be used very readily without files of any description, where it is necessary or desirable to bind large or small quantities of papers. To use these binders in connection with the files, the blunt elongated tips are bent outward at right angles with the body of the binder. They are then placed on the pins with which the files are provided, under the lever. When the desired quantity of papers are filed, the sharpened tips or points are bent outward from each other, and pressed down upon the paper; the whole can then be lifted from the pins, and securely and neatly bound.

These goods are for Sale by Wholesale Stationers generally at a very Liberal Discount from Retail Prices.

Wm. H. WOGLOM, General Agent,

No. 239 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.

COMPOUND LEVER COPYING PRESS. HOFFMAN & HOYT'S PATENT.

Superior to any in the market, rapid in motion, and powerful, obtaining more pressure with less exertion. Double arch, steel castings in its working parts, and adjustable for all thicknesses of books. Sold by principal stationers. For particulars address



HOFFMAN & HOYT,

"Evening Post" Building, New York City.

BIRDSEY & MILES MFG CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHARLES A. ROBERTS.)

Established 1850.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ink Stands, Pen Racks, Bill Files, Dampening Boxes, Bowls, Paper Weights,

COMBINATION GAME TABLES, &c., &c.

AND A FULL LINE OF

STATIONERS' HARDWARE.

MERIDEN, CONN.

WHITE, CORBIN & CO., Envelope Manufacturers.

Warren and Connecticut River Mills

FLAT AND RULED PAPERS,
ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Lockwood's DIRECTORY

OF THE

PAPER TRADE.

Second Edition—1875.

This Directory is octavo in form, is printed on the finest book paper, handsomely bound in cloth, and as a work of reference is indispensable to every paper-maker, paper and paper stock dealer, stationer, or any one connected with the trade.

This Directory contains a full and detailed description of every Paper Mill in the United States and Canada.

PRICE, \$5.00.

ADDRESSES,

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

74 DUANE STREET, N. Y.

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

The following are some of the Advantages these Globes have over others:

SUPERIORITY of manufacture, the result of an experience of over THIRTY YEARS.

The Maps are more DISTINCT than others, being printed on COPPER, not on STONE.

The Meridians are all BRASS, and not IRON, properly lacquered to avoid tarnishing.

WE WARRANT them against CRACKING, a common faulting with Globes not properly made.

All foreign Globes CHECK in our climate.

We supply both TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL, of all sizes except the 20-inch.

Also, furnish QUADRANTS for all sizes, except 6-inch. The Terrestrial plates are engraved to a

LATER DATE than any other. Considering the length of time that a Globe lasts, it is important that they should be MODERN when purchased.

The following important additions and corrections have been made: New boundaries of Germany, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia; Rome named as capital of Italy; capital of Nebraska and Louisiana changed; Pacific railroad and Submarine cables laid down; Alaska and other new territories;

IMPORTANT discoveries in AFRICA; CORRECT names of countries, as DOMINION OF CANADA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA, and the ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The 16-inch Terrestrial gives the isothermal lines of temperature, and the deep sea soundings.

The leading dealers in School Furniture in the large cities give our Globes the PREFERENCE OVER ALL OTHERS, their experience teaching them that they are the only Globes that give perfect satisfaction to their customers.

For prices see "Prices Current" in this paper.

H. B. NIMS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

The friends of J. E. Zender can now address him care of A. & E. Wallach.

F. G. Coffin, formerly of Portland, Me., is now traveling for the J. G. Shaw Manufacturing Company.

Edward Irish is to remain with the old house another year, and will shortly make his usual Western trip.

J. O. Powlis, late of Olney & Powlis, has arranged to travel for the J. G. Shaw Manufacturing Company.

M. W. Westcott, Keokuk, Iowa, is said to be trying to settle with his creditors on the basis of forty cents on the dollar.

Mr. Hopcraft, formerly representing B. & P. Lawrence on the road, has become associated with the Eagle Lead Pencil Company.

It is a matter of regret that Marion Hutchinson has been succeeded by a Mr. Mills as agent for Longmans & Co., of London.

F. E. Hafeley was married on December 30 to Emma M. Hochstein. How are the buildings on State street, Chicago, to be supported now?

Samuel Levy, of Henry Levy & Son, has taken a trip to Louisville. His father says that he has forsaken foreign fancy goods for domestic.

R. H. Stevens, lately with Willy Wallach, has associated himself with Perry & Co., and will take the trip formerly made by F. J. Swain.

Mr. Savage, formerly representing Perry & Co., of London, in New York, has been in Colorado for his health. F. J. Swain has succeeded him in the agency.

Thomas Stockley, well known throughout the country as representing B. Ilfelder & Co., and later B. & P. Lawrence, has taken the London agency for Joseph Ilfelder, lead pencil manufacturer at Fuerth, Bavaria; salary said to be \$2,000 gold.

IN TOWN.

Wm. Shaw, Jamaica, L. I.; Arthur Welch, of W. W. Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.

If there was a branch of the hardware trade of Japan more open to improvement than another it was that of lock-making, surely. Did ever anyone since the creation of the world see locks so bad as some of those on Japanese *tansu*? But if the native locksmith is a dullard at originating he is often a dabster at imitating, and on Saturday I was shown an imitation of a Chubb's patent lock which, so far as I could see, left little to be desired except that the bolt was of brass; all the other parts were of iron or steel.

Another novelty which I had noticed recently is a kind of portable gas lamp which comes from Yedo; it has no wick, but only a perforated burner, from which the vapor of the *kiba-su* oil contained in the reservoir can be ignited. This oil (or spirit) smells like naphtha, and is, I should say, about as dangerous a substance as could well be found for careless people to have to deal with. Which reminds me that I was in a druggist's shop the other day when a small boy came for three-halfpenny worth of nitric acid, which was

served to him in a pint olive oil bottle only loosely stoppered with a common cork. On inquiring to what use this powerful acid was to be put, I was told that it was used for discharging the color of dyed cloth by some contrivance which formed a pattern on the fabric so treated. But writing of imitation just now—clever as some of the Osaka mechanics may be, there are some rank “duffers” in other lines of business. Witness, the following inscription copied verbatim from the label on a box of that delectable compound, Japanese-made lemon sugar: “Sugar lemons manufactured by Osaka Japan Sugar lemons, this article is, made, of Best. Sugar, and lemon. Because. us. shop. Bugged to. long. consequend. manufactured. inke-tasawa, Osakajapn,”—*Htogo News*.

No indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.—*George MacDonald*.

BEST AND STRONGEST

TAGS,

Shipping or Merchandise,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Address

St. Louis Tag and Card Manufactory,
N. E. COR. 5TH & CHRISTY AVE.,
St. Louis, Mo!

ANDREW
GEYER
STATIONERS
PURCHASING
AGENT.
74 DUANE ST.
NEW YORK.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

For Insurance rates address

ANDERSON & STANTON,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y.

THE

STATIONERS'
PRICE BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF THE

Wholesale and Retail Trade,

AND FOR

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

COMPILED BY

ANDREW GEYER,

EDITOR OF THE

AMERICAN STATIONER.

PRICE, \$2.50.

Will be Ready for Delivery
Early in January, 1876.

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD,

PUBLISHER,

No. 74 Duane Street, N. Y.

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS, &c.,
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK,
FOR THE THREE WEEKS ENDING DEC. 31, 1875.
[Quantity given in packages when not otherwise
specified.]

Books.....	417	\$17,054
Newspapers.....	86	4,550
Engravings.....	68	12,981
Ink.....	59	2,766
Lead Pencils.....	30	3,337
Paper.....	201	21,067
Steel Pens.....	3	2,457
Stationery.....	69	3,731
Total.....		\$37,962

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PAPER, BOOKS AND
STATIONERY

FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS,
FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING JAN. 4, 1876.

Paper, reams.....	36,405	\$9,128
Paper, pkgs.....	1,252	11,691
Paper, cases.....	150	6,383
Books, cases.....	175	21,033
Stationery, cases.....	60	6,386
Total.....		\$54,621

IMPORTATIONS OF PAPER AT PORT OF NEW
YORK,

DEC. 22 TO JAN. 6, 1875.

H A Ganes' Sons, Pomerania, Hamburg, 2 cs.
Laeserwisch & H., by same, 1 cs.
G Jones, City of Chester, Liverpool, 1 cs.
A & G Kaufman, Canada, London, 1 cs.
J Osborn, Son & Co, by same, 1 cs.
C K Willmer, Germania, Liverpool, 3 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, 19 bs.
Rodiger, H & Co, Germania, Hamburg, 1 cs.
Cazwell, Crooks & R, Ferriere, Havre, 3 cs.
L Goetzmann, Launa, Havre, 1 cs.
B Hildebrand & Co, Suevia, Hamburg, 9 cs.
F J Emmerich, by same, 2 cs hangings.
L Dejonae & Co, by same, 1 cs.
C Joerg, Neckar, Bremen, 1 cs.
G J Kraft, by same, 1 cs.
J C Bloomfield, Celtic, Liverpool, 50 bs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Parthia, Liverpool, 3 cs.
H Bainbridge & Co, Egypt, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Kaufman & Josas, Europe, Bremen, 21 cs.
G J Kraft, Sallier, Bremen, 1 cs.

STATIONERY EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

FROM DECEMBER 22, 1875, TO JANUARY 4, 1876.

Liverpool, 13 cs books, 10 cs st'y.
British West Indies, 1 pz paper, 250 rms paper.
British Guiana, 1 300 rms paper, 200 pgs perfr.
British Honduras, 50 pgs perfr, 3 cs books.
Porto Rico, 2 300 rms paper, 3 pgs perfr.
Lisbon, 50 pgs perfr.
Brazil, 2 000 rms paper, 100 pgs perfr.
China, 3 cs books.
Cuba, 20 pgs paper, 6 cs st'y, 6 cs ink, 66 pgs perfr,
14 250 rms paper.
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New Granada, 12 cs ink, 21 cs books, 12 pgs perfr, 2
cs st'y, 26 pgs paper.
Venezuela, 1 cs st'y, 84 pgs perfr, 1 270 rms paper.
Argentine Republic, 1 cs st'y, 7 cs books, 50 pgs
perfr.
Hamburg, 1 cs books.
Rotterdam, 4 cs books.
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MONOGRAMS, Crests and Emblems,

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*Wedding and Visiting Cards,
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Highest Award at Vienna, 1873, and American
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FLEXIBLE SILICATE BLACKBOARD.

A Perfect Article for LECTURERS, TEACH-
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In rolls of 12 yards, 4 1/2 inches wide.
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Marks finely on BOTH SIDES with SLATE
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Erases Quickly,
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This Journal aims to be a medium of information for and a representative of the interests of every one connected with the stationery and fancy goods trades. It contains a full and trustworthy survey of the market for stationery in this country, in all cases giving the actual prices at which goods can be bought of importers and jobbers in this city, together with a detailed account of novelties in the trade, patents relating to stationery, and current items of interest. A review of foreign markets and accounts of movements abroad will also be furnished, and no pains will be spared to make *THE AMERICAN STATIONER* a thorough and complete exponent of the trade.

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Any information our readers may wish to obtain will be cheerfully given, and prompt replies will be made to all inquiries addressed to us on any subjects of interest to the trade.

Communications on all trade matters are earnestly solicited. Address

HOWARD LOCKWOOD, *Pres.*, and *Treas.*
American Stationer Association.

74 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

ANDREW GEYER, *Sec'y.*

TRADE FOR 1875.

In going over the past year's business we omit many details which, while interesting, would only cumber our review. We are compelled, therefore, to briefly and generally outline the course of trade, its appearance and prospects, and see if we cannot draw such lessons from the experience of the past year as will aid us in the time to come. The year 1875 opened with hopefulness and some expectation in the stationery and fancy goods trade, but as the course of business became more marked, it was plain that, like all other commercial interests, they had to share in the dulness that prevailed, and make the most of the situation. In order to do this sacrifices were forced, and the trade pursued a system of competition and cutting under prices that proved very demoralizing. Stocks, however, have been largely reduced, so that, except in the line of staples, there are comparatively few goods in the market. During the year it became evident that large sales could not be effected, and that business was progressing on a sort of hand-to-mouth principle, but still with the satisfactory assurance that there was something between them, or, in other words, that while consumers were limiting their demands and buying only according to their re-

quirements, they were practising an economy beneficial to the trade, in that they paid for what they got; and while the business of the year, therefore, was largely conducted upon small orders frequently given, the money was forthcoming. This state of affairs fully justified the remark of a wholesale dealer, who said: "I am doing a retail business, but it is a wholesale trade."

Some dealers felt satisfied with the results of the year's business, and claim to have made money. Others are less confident and expect unpleasant results when settlements are made. As a rule the feeling in the trade is very much according to the temperament and disposition of the people you meet. The joyous, buoyant man of hope is succeeded by his melancholic dyspeptic associate, and investigation discovers that the hopefulness of the one and the despondency of the other must be equally discounted. There has been considerable, and we might say a large business done in the line of leather goods. The demand ran largely to domestic manufactures of the most serviceable styles in which, as staple goods, our manufacturers have begun to control the market. Foreign goods of the most elaborate kind were chiefly in request just before and during the holiday season.

In papers low prices have ruled. Our own manufacturers have filled the market with all grades of writings, and have kept it more than full. Efforts were made throughout the year to improve in prices, but competition was too great, and the market was virtually in the consumer's hand. At the close of the year production was suspended, and although a nominal advance was made in the prices of paper, the best results that seem to have obtained have been in preventing a decline. Our finest goods have been in steady request, and the importation of foreign papers was reduced and limited to the finer productions of leading manufacturers abroad.

In school stationery there has been an active demand, increasing with the close of the year, but the goods sold have been selected with greater care and with more respect for cheaper grades than in other years. The trade in fancy goods, bronzes, odor cases, jewel, hankerchief, glove and work boxes, has been comparatively good, and, although purchases have not been made with as much prodigality as in former years, orders have been frequent and payments have been exact. In some lines, such as desks, the trade could have done equally well, if not better, with more goods. Albums have met with ready sale. The designs have been various, and many choice patterns have been in the market, and few articles of this class are left over.

The envelope trade has been run down to the lowest point, and orders have been offered and taken at less than the cost of manufacture. In some instances these have been refused. The trade has experienced much annoyance from the persistent effort to push upon the market the Government stamped envelopes with printed cards at a lower price than goods of the prescribed quality for Government work cost to produce.

From the book trade we have encouraging reports. There has been a steady demand throughout the year, increasing with the holiday season. The costlier books have been less sought after, and publishers have kept offerings of this character within bounds. The demand for reading matter in this country is very great, and hardly to be appreciated, but a knowledge of the immense amount of cheap publications, not only ephemeral, but standard, that have been sold would convince any one that the book trade, has not been suffering the extremity of commercial prostration. Much prudence has been exhibited in the conduct of business during the year, and although some notably important failures have occurred, the book trade generally has been on a very good footing. Stocks have not been excessive; orders have been issued with most particular reference to the demand, and payments have been punctual and well secured.

All around we hear notes of preparation. The stationery and fancy goods trade, as well as the book trade are going to try and get some good out of the Centennial year. We wish them every success.

Just now balances are being struck, and accounts of stock are being taken. The trade is trying to find out its situation. It will not find the retrospect a golden pathway, neither has it been the *Via dolorosa* that some lugubrious souls have been wont to fancy. There has been some loss and some gain, but there has prevailed a sounder method of business of good presage for the future, and which cannot but have made its impress on the transactions of the year. Credits have been reduced to narrow limits. Sales have not been sought upon chances of repayment, nor have purchases been made in a merely speculative way. Prudence and care have been exercised in giving and asking credits, and upon this basis trade stands more solidly than it has for many previous years. May it continue, and may the coming year be as rich in its blessings to commerce as it is beneficent in its grace in crowning the century of our national honor.

DIVISIONS OF PAPER.

The suggestion thrown out by a correspondent in a recent number of *THE STATIONER* for a change in the method of making up reams and quires of paper commends itself very strongly to the good sense of the trade, and in a letter which we publish to-day the subject is again taken up approvingly and the reform urged with vigor. We cannot see that any valid objections can be offered to the change, and we believe that only indifference and neglect can prevent it. Some people, as we all know, are wedded to old fashions, no matter how far they may be behind the requirements of the age or opposed to the convenience of the community. On such, argument or suggestion is wasted, but the mass of the trade will readily see the propriety of doing away with the present system of putting up papers. Other nations have, through proper organizations, effected a reform in this direction, and although a convention of paper manufacturers is not wanted to establish the rule here, it will probably need some representative action be-

fore the change can be effected. In the meantime, we unite with our correspondent in asking the stationery trade to take the matter into their own hands by insisting upon a certain number of sheets to the quire and to the ream in decimal divisions. This is one of the matters in which the Stationers' Board of Trade should take a hand and make its influence felt. We have been waiting for this Board to broach something of importance to the trade and to initiate measures for the general good. We hope that in this, as in some other things, it will make an effort to exercise a little authority and compel improvement.

Our correspondence this week takes a wide range, and we are favored with interesting news from Europe and the westerly extreme of this continent. We like to get letters, and hope our friends, wherever they may be, will keep it in mind and send us occasionally word of themselves and their surroundings. Gossip, suggestion, or any line of thought that may occur to our friends is worth transmitting, and we hope that no one will feel that he lives in a dull locality whence no news comes. We want opinions, and will even submit to advice, not promising, however, that we will invariably follow it, and hope, therefore, to hear more frequently and extensively from the trade.

Our Philadelphia correspondent, Howard Challen, has been lately collating some facts relating to trade interests. There are, however, many items which the Philadelphia trade can furnish and which he has not secured. On his behalf we ask our friends in our sister city to supply him with all the details that they have it in their power to give.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was \$77,166 found in the letters returned to the Dead Letter Office in Washington last year.

The fire losses in New England for December last were \$961,140, against \$10,657,100 in December, 1874.

Eight States have made census returns for 1875. At the rate of increase indicated, the U. S. will have a population of fifty millions of people in 1880.

The following is the London rate for gas-pipe sizes: For 300 lights, 2 inch iron tube; 120 lights, 1 1/2 inch; 70 lights, 1 1/4 inch; 50 lights, 1 1/2 inch; 25 lights, 1 1/2 inch; 13 lights, 1 1/2 inch; 6 lights, 1 1/2 inch; and 2 lights, 1 1/2 inch.

Market Review.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN STATIONER,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Stocks have been irregular, closing strongly to-day. Money on call closed steady at 6 per cent. a few loans being made at 7 and 5 per cent. The banks and trust companies quote at 7 per cent. currency. There has been more doing in commercial paper, 60 to 90-day indorsed receivables quoting at 5 to 6 1/2 per cent. four months' acceptances at 6 1/2 to 7, and good single names at 7 1/2 to 8. The postal rates for bankers' exchange opened at \$4.84 1/2 for 60-day and \$4.88 1/2 for

sight, but advancing, closed at \$4.85 for 60-day and \$4.89 for sight. Commercial sight is quoted at \$4.82 for long; Paris bankers' 5 1/2 for 60-day, and 5.11 1/2 to 5.12 1/2 for sight. Gold was strong to-day but was not equal to quotations in our last. We quote to-day at 112 1/2.

THE PAPER TRADE.—We have no changes to note. Trades of a jobbing character and prices are fairly maintained. The same conditions prevail, without material change, as at the date of our last report. Book Papers are quiet; News in fair demand; Manillas and Wrappings in some request; Straw Wrappings dull; Straw Boards quiet at advanced prices; Binders' Boards dull, and Fine Writing-stuff without active movement.

GENERAL TRADE.—At this season is out of the question. Every one is busy, the clerks taking stock, and the proprietors figuring up their books. In a few stores we found the heads of the house calling off goods, and making an appraisal in person, so that there could be no fictitious valuation on stock. This shows that our clearest headed business men realize the fact that goods of all kinds have declined in price, and are only worth what they will bring without regard to actual cost. Nearly every one in our line seems satisfied with the condition at this time. A very few have made money in spite of the dull times and shrinkage and in values. A large number have exceeded their sales of last year, and reckon the depreciation of stock at twenty-five per cent. Few goods are carried over. Importers ordered sparingly, and while the assortments were good, quantities were light. The entire trade seems, to-day, to feel as if we had touched bottom on prices, and that trade, in our line especially, is in a sound condition. A few line people want to wait until the first of February before giving an opinion, saying that if collections come in all right through January the country is safe. Hardly any complaint is made on this score, and travelers who have come home since the first of January say that the West is looking very bright for business this year. There are very few changes in stationery firms as yet, and the clerks who have made new engagements as far as heard from are noted in another place.

NEW GOODS.—Of course are not in any quantity. F. S. Packard & Co. have a paper weight in the shape of the "Old Bell." Baker, Pratt & Co. are getting ready and will have cuts of several new novelties in time for our next issue. Geo. McGill has also nearly ready a new article, of which we have promised a cut in our next. The Estorbrook Co's steel pens are advanced 10 per cent., and Victor E. Manger has reduced the prices of nearly all grades of his domestic cards. The Huber Brush, for marking packages, seems to be a very useful invention, and if put upon the market at a low price would meet with a ready sale. Perforated board is yet falling, and we heard of one offer by a jobbing house to sell at \$15 per gross. There are some jobbing houses which have advanced the price of paper 10 per cent., as established by the mills, but the general impression is that the movement cannot be sustained. For changes of prices we refer our friends to the "Prices Current."

PRICES CURRENT.

BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

Cloth, 2 in nest, 2 nest.....	\$3.00 @ \$6.25
Leather, 2 in nest, 2 nest.....	2 25
Cloth, 3 in nest, 2 nest.....	4 00
Leather, 2 in nest, 2 nest.....	5 00
Morocco Paper, Furnished, each.....	87 @ 125

BRISTOL BOARD, REYNOLDS'

	WHITE.	Cap. 2 sheets.....	Cap. 3 sheets.....	Cap. 4 sheets.....	Cap. 5 sheets.....	Cap. 6 sheets.....	Cap. 7 sheets.....	Cap. 8 sheets.....	Cap. 9 sheets.....	Cap. 10 sheets.....
		50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
		50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
		50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
		50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250

CARDS AND CARD STOCK.

PLAYING CARDS.

Nos. MANUFACTURED BY A. DOUGHERTY.	
0. Proprietor.....	50
1. Steam boats, assorted star and calico backs.....	24

5 No. 3 Highlanders, assorted star and calico backs.....	22
4. Eurostars.....	31
9. Decatur, assorted star and calico backs.....	43
12. Star Eagle, half linen, assorted star and calico backs.....	78
6. Great Mogul, fancy backs.....	40
81. Eagle, American flag back, enameled.....	54
23. Decatur, fancy backs, enameled.....	31
16. Great Mogul, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
54. Great Mogul, Eurostars, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
54. Great Mogul, Eurostars, fancy backs, enameled.....	54
17. Harry the Eighth, fancy backs, super-enameled.....	96
30. Eagle, fancy backs, extra enameled, in gold.....	96
82. Great Mogul, Eurostars, fancy backs, enameled.....	96
40. Convex Corners.....	96
32. Great Mogul, Eurostars, fancy backs, enameled.....	96
15. Enameled Moguls, Convex Corners.....	72
Discount, 10 per cent.	

BEST QUALITY (Imported.)

Doz.	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Florigated, Light.....	\$9 75	Mistotee.....	\$14 00
Florigated, Dark.....	9 75	Moguls, series 321.....	14 00
Floral.....	9 75	Moguls, series 322.....	14 00
Gold Backs.....	9 75	Moguls, series 323.....	14 00
Moguls, series 60.....	11 00	Moguls, series 406.....	15 00
Moguls, series 125.....	13 00	Moguls, series 407.....	15 00
Moguls, series 126.....	13 00	Moguls, series 408.....	15 00
Moguls, series 127.....	13 00	Moguls, series 409.....	15 00
Moguls, series 128.....	13 00	Moguls, series 410.....	15 00
Moguls, series 213.....	11 00	Moguls, series 411.....	15 00
Moguls, series 214.....	11 00	Moguls, series 412.....	15 00
Moguls, series 215.....	11 00	Moguls, series 413.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 226.....	11 00	Moguls, series 424.....	15 00
Moguls, series 227.....	11 00	Moguls, series 425.....	15 00
Moguls, series 228.....	11 00	Moguls, series 426.....	15 00
Moguls, series 229.....	11 00	Moguls, series 427.....	15 00
Moguls, series 230.....	11 00	Moguls, series 428.....	15 00
Moguls, series 231.....	11 00	Moguls, series 429.....	15 00
Moguls, series 232.....	11 00	Moguls, series 430.....	15 00
Moguls, series 233.....	11 00	Moguls, series 431.....	15 00
Moguls, series 234.....	11 00	Moguls, series 432.....	15 00
Moguls, series 235.....	11 00	Moguls, series 433.....	15 00
Moguls, series 236.....	11 00	Moguls, series 434.....	15 00
Moguls, series 237.....	11 00	Moguls, series 435.....	15 00
Moguls, series 238.....	11 00	Moguls, series 436.....	15 00
Moguls, series 239.....	11 00	Moguls, series 437.....	15 00
Moguls, series 240.....	11 00	Moguls, series 438.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 247.....	11 00	Moguls, series 445.....	15 00
Moguls, series 248.....	11 00	Moguls, series 446.....	15 00
Moguls, series 249.....	11 00	Moguls, series 447.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 272.....	11 00	Moguls, series 470.....	15 00
Moguls, series 273.....	11 00	Moguls, series 471.....	15 00
Moguls, series 274.....	11 00	Moguls, series 472.....	15 00
Moguls, series 275.....	11 00	Moguls, series 473.....	15 00
Moguls, series 276.....	11 00	Moguls, series 474.....	15 00
Moguls, series 277.....	11 00	Moguls, series 475.....	15 00
Moguls, series 278.....	11 00	Moguls, series 476.....	15 00
Moguls, series 279.....	11 00	Moguls, series 477.....	15 00
Moguls, series 280.....	11 00	Moguls, series 478.....	15 00
Moguls, series 281.....	11 00	Moguls, series 479.....	15 00
Moguls, series 282.....	11 00	Moguls, series 480.....	15 00
Moguls, series 283.....	11 00	Moguls, series 481.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 294.....	11 00	Moguls, series 492.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 298.....	11 00	Moguls, series 496.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 300.....	11 00	Moguls, series 498.....	15 00
Moguls, series 301.....	11 00	Moguls, series 499.....	15 00
Moguls, series 302.....	11 00	Moguls, series 500.....	15 00
Moguls, series 303.....	11 00	Moguls, series 501.....	15 00
Moguls, series 304.....	11 00	Moguls, series 502.....	15 00
Moguls, series 305.....	11 00	Moguls, series 503.....	15 00
Moguls, series 306.....	11 00	Moguls, series 504.....	15 00
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Moguls, series 311.....	11 00	Moguls, series 509.....	15 00
Moguls, series 312.....	11 00	Moguls, series 510.....	15 00
Moguls, series 313.....	11 00	Moguls, series 511.....	15 00
Moguls, series 314.....	11 00	Moguls, series 512.....	15 00
Moguls, series 315.....	11 00	Moguls, series 513.....	15 00
Moguls, series 316.....	11 00	Moguls, series 514.....	15 00
Moguls, series 317.....	11 00	Moguls, series 515.....	15 00
Moguls, series 318.....	11 00	Moguls, series 516.....	15 00
Moguls, series 319.....	11 00	Moguls, series 517.....	15 00
Moguls, series 320.....	11 00	Moguls, series 518.....	15 00
Moguls, series 321.....	11 00	Moguls, series 519.....	15 00
Moguls, series 322.....	11 00	Moguls, series 520.....	15 00
Moguls, series 323.....	11 00	Moguls, series 521.....	15 00
Moguls, series 324.....	11 00	Moguls, series 522.....	15 00
Moguls, series 325.....	11 00	Moguls, series 523.....	15 00
Moguls, series 326.....	11 00	Moguls, series 524.....	15 00
Moguls, series 327.....	11 00	Moguls, series 525.....	15 00
Moguls, series 328.....	11 00	Moguls, series 526.....	15 00
Moguls, series 329.....	11 00	Moguls, series 527.....	15 00
Moguls, series 330.....	11 00	Moguls, series 528.....	15 00
Moguls, series 331.....	11 00	Moguls, series 529.....	15 00
Moguls, series 332.....	11 00	Moguls, series 530.....	15 00
Moguls, series 333.....	11 00	Moguls, series 531.....	15 00
Moguls, series 334.....	11 00	Moguls, series 532.....	15 00
Moguls, series 335.....	11 00	Moguls, series 533.....	15 00
Moguls, series 336.....	11 00	Moguls, series 534.....	15 00
Moguls, series 337.....	11 00	Moguls, series 535.....	15 00
Moguls, series 338.....	11 00	Moguls, series 536.....	15 00
Moguls, series 339.....	11 00	Moguls, series 537.....	15 00
Moguls, series 340.....	11 00	Moguls, series 538.....	15 00
Moguls, series 341.....	11 00	Moguls, series 539.....	15 00
Moguls, series 342.....	11 00	Moguls, series 540.....	15 00
Moguls, series 343.....	11 00	Moguls, series 541.....	15 00
Moguls, series 344.....	11 00	Moguls, series 542.....	15 00
Moguls, series 345.....	11 00	Moguls, series 543.....	15 00
Moguls, series 346.....	11 00	Moguls, series 544.....	15 00
Moguls, series 347.....	11 00	Moguls, series 545.....	15 00
Moguls, series 348.....	11 00	Moguls, series 546.....	15 00
Moguls, series 349.....	11 00	Moguls, series 547.....	15 00
Moguls, series 350.....	11 00	Moguls, series 548.....	15 00
Moguls, series 351.....	11 00	Moguls, series 549.....	15 00
Moguls, series 352.....	11 00	Moguls, series 550.....	15 00
Moguls, series 353.....	11 00	Moguls, series 551.....	15 00
Moguls, series 354.....	11 00	Moguls, series 552.....	15 00
Moguls, series 355.....	11 00	Moguls, series 553.....	15 00
Moguls, series 356.....	11 00	Moguls, series 554.....	15 00
Moguls, series 357.....	11 00	Moguls, series 555.....	15 00
Moguls, series 358.....	11 00	Moguls, series 556.....	15 00
Moguls, series 359.....	11 00	Moguls, series 557.....	15 00
Moguls, series 360.....	11 00	Moguls, series 558.....	15 00
Moguls, series 361.....	11 00	Moguls, series 559.....	15 00
Moguls, series 362.....	11 00	Moguls, series 560.....	15 0

IVORY AND EBONY HANDLES.			
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$4 25	No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5 75
No. 2.....	5 00	No. 4.....	6 75
IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HANDLES.			
No. 0, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$3 75	No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$5 25
No. 1.....	4 00	No. 4.....	6 25
No. 2.....	4 50		

Per doz.....
 Discount, 20 per cent.

MUCILAGE.

CARTER'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.33
3 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.33
3 oz. Flint Glass, flat office stand, and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.80
6 oz. Flint Glass, office cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.00
1 Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
1 Pint, 1 doz. in a box.....	6.25
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	6.50
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	36.00
On draught, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	2.50
Trade discount.....	

THE CONGRESS MUCILAGE.

1 Lockwood, Brooks & Co.	
Cones, green glass, metallic cap and brush, per gross.....	\$14.00
Cones, extra flint glass, fluted, metallic cap and brush, per gross.....	15.00
Congress Office Stands, fluted, dome top, octagon base, extra flint glass, metallic cap, fancy handle, per gross.....	18.00
Cones, 8 oz. extra flint glass, fluted, metallic cap and brush, per dozen.....	4.00
Pints, with handles, per doz.....	5.00
Quarts, with handles engraved label, per doz.....	9.00
Gallon Jugs, (stone).....	36.00
Congress Mucilage, on draught, per gallon.....	2.50

DAVID'S MUCILAGE.

Mucilage, Pints.....	\$ 6.00
Mucilage, Quarts.....	11.00
Mucilage, Gallon Jugs.....	42.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. doz., met. cap and brush.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 1, 8 oz. flat, doz.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 2, 8 oz. doz.....	5.00
Mucilage, No. 3, 8 oz. doz.....	1.75
Mucilage, 8 oz. doz.....	5.00
Mucilage, 100 Sticks, 3 oz. doz.....	1.50
Trade discount, 20 per cent.	

DOVELL'S MUCILAGE.

4 oz. green glass, per gross.....	\$20.00
4 oz. flint glass, per gross.....	22.00
Pints, per doz.....	8.00
Quarts, per doz.....	14.00
Per special discount.....	

GOVERNMENT MUCILAGE.

Lockwood, Brooks & Co.	
Cones, green glass, tin cap & brush, per gross.....	\$15.00
Cones, flint glass, tin cap and brush.....	13.00
Cones, 8 oz. flint glass, tin cap and brush, per doz.....	2.00
Pints, with ornamental label.....	4.00
Quarts.....	4.00
Gallon Jugs (stone).....	36.00
On draught, per gallon.....	2.00

LOMBARD'S MUCILAGE.

3 oz. Green Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	95
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	1.00
3 oz. Flint Glass, fluted cones, cap and brush, 1 doz. in a box.....	3.00
Pints, 1 doz. in a box.....	4.50
Quarts, 1 doz. in a box.....	5.00
Gallon Jugs, stone.....	36.00
On draught, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.....	2.00
Trade discount.....	

WRITING & DRAWING PAPER, Etc.

WRITING PAPERS.

French Quadrille Papers, No. 6.....	\$10.00
French Quadrille Papers, No. 5.....	2.25
Square French Envelopes, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.....	3.00

FANCY PATTERNS.

No. 6 size, 10 ko.....	\$2.70
No. 5 size, 10 ko.....	2.93
Envelopes.....	4.00

FLAT CAPS, OR LEDGER PAPER.

First Class.....	30c @ 35c
Second Class.....	20c @ 25c
Third Class.....	17c @ 20c

A. PIRIE & SONS' CELEBRATED PAPERS.

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR Laid, \$11.00.		
	Paid.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$7.75	\$8.00
Commercial Note.....	2.75	3.00
Octavo Note.....	2.15	2.40
Billet.....	1.90	2.00
Medium, 3 sheets.....	1.75	
Medium, 4 sheets.....	2.25	
24-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR Laid, \$13.20.		
	Paid.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.95	\$7.20
Commercial Note.....	3.35	3.60
Octavo Note, 24 Small Post.....	2.90	3.00
Billet.....	2.00	2.15

28-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR Laid, \$15.40.

	Paid.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$8.15	\$5.40
Commercial Note.....	3.35	4.20
Octavo Note, 24-lb. Small Post.....	3.35	3.60
Billet.....	2.90	3.00

32-LB. FOLIO, WOVE OR Laid, \$17.00.

	Paid.	Ruled.
Quarto Letter.....	\$9.35	\$9.60
Commercial Note.....	4.55	4.80
Octavo Note, 28-lb. Small Post.....	3.55	3.80
Billet.....	3.00	3.25

WOVE OR Laid ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE PAPERS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Square Flap.....	\$5.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
Baronial Style.....	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00

CRANE BROS.' BANK, LEDGER AND RECORD.

PAPERS.		
Name.	Size.	Weight.
Flat Cap.....	14 1/2	30c.
Folio.....	17 1/2	30c.
Price per Ream.		
Demy.....	16x21	28
Medium.....	18x23	36
Medium.....	18x23	40
Super Royal.....	20x23	52
Elephant.....	23x25	68
Imperial.....	23x25	80
Columbia.....	23x34	80
Atlas.....	26x33	100
Imperial.....	27x40	120
Any other size or weight at proportionate price.		

OWENS PAPERS.

Royal Folio, in repp and double repp, repp quadrille, satin linear, satin quadrille, 20x24	\$22.00
Quarto Letter.....	9.00
Royal Note.....	5.50
Commercial.....	5.50
Octavo.....	5.50

Envelopes to match \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50.

White, Red, Blue, Buff, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 120 lbs. to the ream, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	23c.
Rag Blotting, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	13c.

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER.

Plain, 13x14.....	\$9.50
Plain, 13x18.....	18.00
Figured, 16x18.....	18.00
Burnished, 17x22, $\frac{1}{2}$ quire.....	3.00

DRAWING PAPERS.

GERMAN.		
	Quire.	Ream.
Cap, 14x17.....	30c.	
Demy, 15x20.....	30c.	
Imperial, 17x22.....	30c.	
Imperial, in rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	50c.	

WHATMAN'S.

	Quire.	Ream.
Cap, 14x17.....	30c.	
Demy, 15x20.....	30c.	
Imperial, 17x22.....	30c.	
Royal, 19x24.....	40c.	
Super-royal, 19x24.....	40c.	
Imperial, 22x30.....	50c.	
D. Elephant, 27x40.....	50c.	
Elephant, 25x38.....	50c.	
Manilla, in rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	1.00	

MARBLE PAPER.

	Ream.
Wave and Spot Marble Paper, French.....	\$7.50
Agate Paper, French.....	7.50
Agate Paper, German.....	11.00
Com. Marble Paper, German.....	13.00
Morocco Paper, German.....	13.00
Demy, 8x10, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9x12, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10x15, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	7.50

MUSIC PAPER.

Monk, 8x10, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	\$4.50
Medium, 9x12, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	6.00
Super-royal, 10x15, $\frac{1}{2}$ ream.....	7.50

SUNSHINE PERFORATED MANUSCRIPT PAPERS.

	Ream.
Authors' Manuscript.....	2.25
Contributors' Manuscript.....	1.80
Editors' Manuscript.....	1.80
Reporters' and Students' Manuscript.....	1.80
Sermon Note.....	2.50
Sermon Bath.....	2.50
Sermon Octavo.....	2.50
Sermon Note.....	3.50

INITIAL PAPER.

Plain White.....	12c.
Crystal Lake.....	15c.
Windsor.....	80c.
Declaration.....	2.75
Cleopatra.....	20c.

PAPER FASTENERS, MCGILL'S PATENT.

FLAT HEADS. Price \$1.00, boxed.		
	No. 1	No. 2
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	\$2.50	
No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2.50	
No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2.75	
No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2.50	
No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	2.00	
No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	1.00	
No. 5 and 6 are of double width and thickness of metal.		

ROUND HEADS. Price \$1.00, boxed.

	No. 1	No. 2
No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	\$3.50	
No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	3.50	
No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	4.00	
No. 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	4.50	
No. 5, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	5.00	
No. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shank.....	10.00	
No. 5 and 6 of double width and thickness of metal.		

Per 1,000, boxed.....

Per 1,000, boxed..... \$2.50

MCGILL'S PATENT SUSPENDING RHINOS.

No. 1, hand ring, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	\$5.50
No. 1, hand ring, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	2.50
Discount on lots of 50,000, 20 per cent.	

MCGILL'S SUSPENDING TRACERS.

No. 1, large, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	\$1.25
No. 2, large, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, boxed.....	1.10
No. 3, small, in brass, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, boxed.....	3.50
No. 2, small, in tin, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000.....	3.00
Discount on lots of 50,000, 20 per cent.	

PENS AND PENCILS.

PEN HOLDERS.

Accommodation, fluted, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	40c @
Accommodation, swell, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	40c @
French tip, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	60c @
Tin holder, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	10c @
One holder, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	50c @
One gross assorted, in box.....	60c @
One-half gross assorted, in box.....	60c @

PENS.

Gillott's, No. 303.....	\$1.00
Gillott's, No. 404.....	60
Gillott's, No. 479.....	70
Gillott's, No. 589.....	80
American, Falcon.....	45
American, Bank.....	35
American, No. 441.....	40
American, School.....	40
Spencerian.....	100
Spencerian, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	110
Perry's Elastic Pen, No. 27.....	12
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 129.....	60
Perry's Balance Spring, No. 140.....	110
Perry's Shoulder Pen, No. 229.....	62

QUILL PENS AND QUILLS.

Italian, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.....	\$1.00
Large, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.....	4.75
Quality, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen boxes.....	6.00
Gross, 1 dozen boxes.....	6.00
Quills, $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,000, from 40 to \$48, according to size and quality.	

PERFORATED BOARD.

Coarse, Medium, and Fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	\$2.00
Gold and Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	7.00

LEAD PENCILS.

AMERICAN PENCIL COMPANY, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.

Black Rod, Gilt.....	\$3.00
Red Hex. Gilt.....	3.00
Pioneer, Hexagon, red polished, gilt.....	3.50
do. do. bone tipped.....	4.75
do. do. rubber tipped.....	4.00
Pioneer, Round, black polished, gilt.....	3.00
do. do. bone tipped.....	4.25
do. do. rubber tipped.....	4.00
Universal Round Gilt.....	1.75
Universal Round, R. H.....	1.40
Universal, Plain Gold.....	1.25
Carpenter's Pencils.....	2.25 @ 8.00
Trade discount, 10 per cent.	

EAGLE PENCILS, (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Black Rod, Gilt.....	\$4.25
Black Rod, Ivory Tip.....	4.25
Black Rod, Rubber Head.....	6.00
Red and Blue, best, 9-inch.....	10.00
Red and Blue, 9-inch.....	10.00
Red, Blue and Green, tipped.....	3.00
Office, Round, inserted rubber head.....	5.00
Office, Octagon, inserted rubber head.....	5.00
Red and Black, polished, currency.....	2.00
Plain Cedar, currency.....	1.00

FABER'S PENCILS (PAYABLE IN GOLD).

Round Gilt Tipped.....	\$4.80
Red Hex.....	7.00
Hex. Tip.....	6.00
Hex. Tip.....	6.00
Siberian, 11 grades.....	10.00
Finest and Best, 10 grades.....	9.50
English, Grades.....	10.00
English Drawing, 7 in box $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	4.50
English Drawing, 5 in box $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	4.50
English Drawing, 3 in box $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.....	8.25

RUBBETS, &c.

Rubber Bands, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	\$1.60 @ 2.50
Rubber Bands, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	80c @
Rubber Bands, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1.30 @ 2.50
Blackboard Crayons, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	18
Blackboard Crayons, 1 gross.....	18
Blackboard Crayons, in 10 case lots.....	13.00
Blackboard Crayons, assorted colors, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1.25
Stationers' Rubber, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 pieces to the $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	60
Diamond.....	2.00
Virgin.....	2.00
Rubber Bands, for pencils, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross.....	1.25

RULERS.

SCHOOL RULERS.

Assorted lengths.....\$0.50 @ \$1.50

RUBBER RULERS.

Size.	1 in.	Round.
10 inch.....	2.75	5.50
12 inch.....	3.00	6.00
14 inch.....	3.50	6.50
16 inch.....	4.50	7.50
18 inch.....	5.00	7.00
20 inch.....	5.50	7.50
24 inch.....	7.50	

SEALING-WAX AND WAFERS.

WAFERS.

NOTARIAL SEALS AND NOTARIAL WAFERS.

In neat boxes of 100 each, \$1.000.

Size.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Price.....	\$1.00	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50

LAWYER'S SEALS, PLAIN AND VANDYKE EDGES.

Lawyer's Seals, plain edge, in boxes of 100.....\$1.25

PRIZE MEDAL SEALING-WAX.

Price per pound, in sticks of 4s, 8s, 10s, 15s, 20s, 40s.

LETTER WAX.

Exhibit Prize Red \$2.50

Royal Scarlet.....2.00

Hent Blue.....1.50

No. 3 Red.....1.25

No. 4 Red.....1.12

No. 5 Red.....1.00

No. 6 Red......90

Exhibition Black.....1.75

No. 5 Black......75

China Letter Wax.....2.50

Finest Japan Wax, assorted colors.....2.75

Perfume while writing, 40s.....3.75

No. 1, Green Dye.....75

Best Blue.....85

Unpolished Red 4s.....50

Brown B 6s.....90

Aunt's Engine 4s.....90

SLATES AND SLATE PENCILS.

SILICATE BOOK SLATES.

FOR SLATE PENCIL.

Pocket, inter'd, with calendar, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....\$1.50

Companion, inter'd, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....2.25

Quartz, 2 surfaces, 5x8 1/2, \$1 doz.....2.16

Silica, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 5x8 1/2, \$1 doz.....3.50

Mineral, inter'd, 6 surfaces, 7x11 1/2, \$1 doz.....7.20

FOR LEAD PENCIL.

Daily memoranda, inter'd, gilt, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, \$1 doz.....1.80

Calendar, 5 surfaces, inter'd, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....2.16

Every Day, gilt, inter'd, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....3.60

Minute, gilt, tide, 10 surfaces, extra, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....3.60

Cust. ruled and dollar columns, extra, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....3.60

3 1/2 in., \$1 doz.....3.60

Journal, ruled, without dollar line, 10 pages, 3x5 1/2, \$1 doz.....3.60

SLATES.

Prices \$1 doz. 24 in. Os. Price \$1 doz.

4 x 6.....1.50

5 x 7.....1.50

6 x 8.....2.20

7 x 11.....2.40

8 x 12.....3.50

9 x 14.....4.80

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

SIZES, 5x7 1/2 x 3 1/2, 10 x 7 1/2, 8 x 12, 9 x 13.

No. 1 1/2.....2

No. 2.....3

No. 3.....4

Discount, 20 and 10, 10, 10 per cent.

EUREKA NOISELESS SLATES.

SIZES, Prices \$1 doz. 24 in. Os. Price \$1 doz.

6 x 9.....\$3.50

7 x 11.....3.20

8 x 12.....4.50

CONTENTS OF ASSORTED CASES.

SIZES, 5x7 1/2 x 3 1/2, 10 x 7 1/2, 8 x 12, 9 x 13.

Case.....\$3.50

Discount, 20 per cent.

SLATE PENCILS.

VERMONT WHITE SOAP STONE SLATE PENCILS.

6 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000.....\$5.00

5 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000.....4.50

4 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000.....4.00

3 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000.....2.00

3 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000.....1.25

2 1/2 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000......50

2 inch, in cases of 10,000, \$1,000......50

Pointed, \$1,000 extra.....1.50

Gum and Pencil, \$1,000 extra.....1.50

Founders' Square Pencil for marking iron, \$1,000.....5.00

6 inch, \$1,000......15

7 inch, \$1,000......60

STATIONERY HARDWARE.

BILL-HEAD CASES.

No. 50, 1 part, \$1 doz.....\$3.50

No. 52, 2 parts, \$1 doz.....6.75

No. 53, 3 parts, \$1 doz.....8.50

POST OFFICE BOXES.

No. 50, 1 part, \$1 doz.....5.50

No. 51, 2 parts, \$1 doz.....6.75

No. 52, 3 parts, \$1 doz.....9.50

CASH BOXES.

Cash Boxes, \$1 doz, from.....\$25.00 @ \$50.00

BRONZED PEN RACKS.

3 inch Bronzed.....\$3.00

3 1/2 inch Bronzed.....3.25

4 inch Bronzed.....3.50

5 1/2 inch Bronzed.....3.75

Single Rack.....2.75

Double Rack.....3.75

Single Stand.....5.25

No. 20 for Bankers Small Links.....5.25

No. 21 for Bankers Large Links.....5.75

No. 22 for Bankers Large Links.....6.25

No. 23, Double of No. 22.....3.00

BRONZED FILES.

Bronzed Harp File.....75

No. 9 Bill Files, Straight Wire.....2.50

No. 10 Bill Files, Brass Tube, Slide.....3.50

Check Cancellers.....30.00

AMBERG'S SELF-INDEXING FILE & BINDER.

B&H Holder, 7x9.....\$27.00

Letter Holder, 8x10.....30.00

Letter Holder, 10x12.....30.00

Invoice Holder, 9x14.....33.00

ADDITIONAL INDEXES AND COVERS.

Bill, 7x9, per doz, \$5.00. Letter, 9x11, per doz, \$4.20.

4x14, 8x14, Letter, 10x12, per doz, \$4.20.

9x14, per doz, \$6.00.

EXTRAS—Avis made expressly for this purpose.

Boxes Wires (containing 1 doz. sets ready for use), \$4.00 per doz.—Trade discount.

BRONZED PAPER WEIGHTS.

No. 10 Bronzed Paper Weights.....4.00

No. 10 Steel Check Cutters.....3.25

12 inch Steel Check Cutters.....3.50

Tin Paper Cutters.....1.40

PAPER WEIGHTS, ETC.

No. 1 Round.....Gilt. Plain.

No. 2 Round.....1.50 1.25

No. 3 Round.....2.50 2.25

No. 4 Oval.....2.00 1.75

No. 5 Oval.....2.50 2.25

No. 6 Oval.....3.25 3.00

No. 7 Oval.....Extra. 4.00

No. 8 Oval.....4.00

No. 9 Oval.....4.50

Dampening Boxes.....5.50

Dampening Liners.....5.00

Enamelled Bowls.....10.00

Enamelled Tubes.....6.75

Dampening Liners.....5.00

Check Cancellers.....4.50

PEN RACKS.

For 3, 4, 5 and 4 1/2 inch Flat Ink.....1.50

For 3 1/2 inch Ink.....1.50

No. 1 Ring Bot. for Whitney's large Inkstand.....1.50

No. 2 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

No. 3 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

No. 4 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

No. 5 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

No. 6 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

No. 7 Ring Bot. for Whitney's small Inkstand.....1.50

Adjustable for Flat Glass Lins.....1.75

BILL FILES.

No. 1 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....1.00

No. 2 Tinned wire, with screw, paper boxes.....1.25

No. 3 Extra, paper boxes......25

No. 8 Slide with Brass Tube.....1.68

No. 4 Harp.....87 1/2

No. 5 Harp.....87 1/2

No. 10 Inkstands, new.....1.50

No. 10 Inkstands, new.....1.50

Ink Wells.....1.25

PAPER FOLDERS AND CHECK CUTTERS.

Japanned Tin, assorted sizes.....1.30

Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.....1.85

Japanned Steel, assorted sizes.....1.85

Nickle, 3x5, 3x7 and 3x9 only.....6.00

B B Check Cancellers.....10.00

Iron Japanned.....3.50

BOARD CLIPS.

End or Side.

Cap.....Gilt. Nickle.

Letter.....6.50

Note.....5.00

Trade discount, 10 per cent.

POST-OFFICE SCALES.

No. 1 weighing 9 ounces, each.....\$3.00

No. 2, weighing 12 ounces, each.....4.00

TIN BOARD CLIPS.

6 x 9 Black Japanned.....\$8.00

10x12 Black Japanned.....9.00

10x14 Black Japanned.....10.00

10x16 Black Japanned.....11.00

10x12 Walnut Japanned.....11.00

10x14 Walnut Japanned.....12.00

LETTER CLIPS.

Stick it under my Nose, per dozen.....\$1.50

Ditto, double, with stand.....6.00

STEREOSCOPIES.

Rosewood, limit, Wood, \$1 doz.....\$24 @ \$30

Black Walnut, limit, Wood, \$1 doz.....9

Mahogany.....24

TAGS AND LABELS.

MERCHANDISE TAGS.

With strings, according to size and qual.....\$1.00 @ \$5.75

Without strings, \$1,000.....\$6.75

Trade discount.

GUM LABELS.

Red and Blue, assorted sizes, \$1 dozen boxes.....\$1.00

THERMOMETERS.

Tin Case, 8 inch, \$1 doz.....\$4.25

Tin Case, 10 inch, \$1 doz.....5.00

Tin Case, 12 inch, \$1 doz.....6.00

Mahogany, 12 inch, \$1 doz.....6.50

Mahogany, 12 inch, \$1 doz.....7.25

Rubby Tubes 50c. \$1 dozen extra.

TRACING CLOTH AND PAPER.

SAGERS TRACING CLOTH.

30 inches wide, \$1 roll of 24 yds. gold.....\$7.40

30 inches wide, \$1 roll of 24 yds. gold.....8.10

42 inches wide, \$1 roll of 24 yds. gold.....11.00

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

Bright or dull Black.

30 inch wide, 21 yards, gold.....\$7.40

30 inch ditto.....8.10

42 inch ditto.....11.00

Medium, \$1 quire.....\$1.25

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Wedding Cards, square, \$1 doz, pks.....\$2.75 @ \$10.00

Wedding Envelopes, square, \$1 gross.....1.00

Wedding Billets, \$1 gross.....1.90

Wedding Cards, \$1 gross.....1.90

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Monogram.....\$3.00 @ \$10.00

Relieving Card Plate, 1 line.....1.50

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BURNETT'S SAMPLE BOOK.

Half Roan, 128 pages, tinted paper.....\$1.50

Full Cloth, 128 ".....1.50

Full Cloth, 128 ".....1.50

Half Russia, 9 1/2 x 12 1/2, thick granite paper.....2.25

Full Russia, " " " ".....3.50

Full Russia, " " " ".....129.50

Full Russia, " " " ".....254.00

Trade discount. Any size and style made to order.

THE FRANKLIN AND JOSLIN GLOBES.

Price, each.

31 in. Terrestrial only.....\$275.00

16 in. Bronze Pedestal frame.....62.50

16 in. Low bronze rotary frame.....50.00

16 in. Low wood frame.....45.00

12 in. Bronze rotary frame.....37.50

12 in. Low Bronze rotary frame.....25.00

12 in. Low wood frame.....22.00

12 in. Semi frame.....17.00

10 in. Low bronze frame.....20.00

10 in. Low wood frame.....18.00

9 1/2 in. Low wood frame.....17.00

9 1/2 in. Semi frame.....17.00

6 in. Wood frame.....3.00

6 in. Semi frame.....5.00

Terrestrial or celestial at same price. Quadrants and packing extra.

GLASS PENS.

Briggs' Glass Pens, \$1 doz.....\$2.00

ROGERS' ERASERS.

\$1 doz. gold.....\$1.50

11697.....\$3.28 1849.....\$4.50

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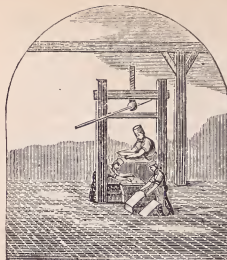
Silver, 36 inch, \$1 doz.....\$5.25

Silver, 36 inch, \$1 doz.....5.00

Brass, 36 inch, \$1 doz.....5.00

Brass, 36 inch, \$1 doz.....5.25

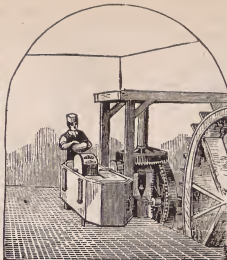
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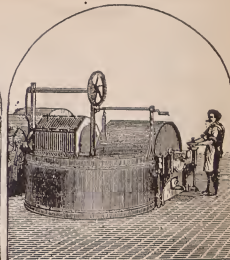
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This Paper has never failed to receive the Highest Award when placed in competition with other papers, after a thorough test by competent judges; it therefore stands commended to the public as the *best article of its kind in the world.*

SEE PRICE LIST IN THIS PAPER.

SEND FOR DISCOUNTS.

ANDREW'S MARQUETERIE

BACKGAMMON &   CHECKER BOARDS.

WILLY WALLACH,

4 Beekman & 143 Nassau Streets, & 36 Park Row, New York,

Sole Agent for the United States.

These Boards are nicely inlaid in variegated woods, and superior to anything yet in the market.

No. A, finely inlaid - \$6 each. | No. B, inlaid in more fancy designs - \$7 each. | No. C, same as B, with Cribbage - \$8 each.

FOLDING DICE CUPS TO MATCH ACCOMPANY EACH BOARD.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

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Samples of 50 Different Designs, and Free of Charge, on Application.

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Commercial Lithography.

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BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., executed at the shortest notice and at the most reasonable rates.
We have been lithographing for the main Stationers in this city for over twenty years.

SISSON'S

IMPROVED PATENT

File and Binder.

EVERY BINDER WARRANTED.

The only Perfect Insurance
Binder in the Market.

Used by more than half of the Agency Companies
in the Country, and with perfect satisfaction.

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BUGBEE & HALL,

Manufacturers,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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GEO. A. OLNEY, Agent.

POSTAL ABSURDITIES.

So general has been the expression of disapproval against the enactment, last winter, of the law which doubled the postage on third-class mail matter, that Congress will scarcely hesitate in repealing it at a very early period in the present session. The surreptitious manner in which the clause was incorporated into the Appropriation bill, at the last hour of the session, and in a form to disarm all suspicion of the true intent of the instigators and advocates of the measure, would in itself be sufficient ground for its repeal, and, if "the eternal fitness of things" were considered, the repeal should be effected in such a manner as to carry with it a sharp rebuke to those responsible for its introduction.

It will be remembered that this measure was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hamlin during the consideration of the Appropriation bill, which had been passed by the House; it was done in the form of an amendment to the clause in the postal law, fixing the postage of third-class matter at one cent for every two ounces. Mr. Hamlin's amendment provided for the substitution of the word "one" for the word "two" before "ounces"; so simple did this appear that no objection was raised, and when the bill went back to the House, for concurrence in the Senate amendments, not a question was raised as to the intent or effect of the innocent clause, which occupied less than two lines in the bulky bill, and it became a law. The result exceeded the anticipations of the inventors of this ingenious piece of strategy and aroused the legislators, who had been caught napping, and, as we have already suggested, they will probably hasten to undo their work.

Cheap postage has come to be considered one of the most important means, under the control of our government, for the advancement of our civilization, and any step backward will be discountenanced by the whole people, while but few would object to a further reduction and simplification of the service.

The failure of the postal department to become self-sustaining is due in a great measure to the cumbersome and unbusiness-like manner in which its affairs are carried on, while the growing dissatisfaction at the constant changing in the laws governing the business results from the multifarious array of rules and regulations governing the merest details of the business.

Viewed from any standpoint, the classification of matter passing through the mails is an absurdity, and when this classification involves the scrutiny and inspection by the postmaster of matter under certain classes, it becomes ridiculous. So long as the government is not held strictly responsible for the safe delivery of matter, why should it insist upon making a distinction as to what it carries? Of course, it is not meant that no limit should be made, and that the mail bags shall become receptacles for all manner of wares and merchandise, but why should there not be one single rate of postage, and that the minimum, for all classes of matter allowed to be conveyed in the mail. This would so simplify matters that a large percentage of expense attending the transaction of the business would be done away with, and the constant necessity for additional legislation to cover new points and fine drawn rulings would cease. With the data in possession of the department, it would be an easy matter to establish a uniform rate, and there would be no better time than the present to make this

change, which would become to be regarded as an epoch in the history, and a stride ahead toward the attainment of that high standard of excellence, in our form of government, that we shall hear so much about during the Centennial year.—*Philadelphia Trade Journal.*

BOIL IT DOWN.

The verses appended contain valuable advice which it is to be hoped will be considered by all writers for the press. The *Scientific American*, from whom they are taken, says:

No editor likes to print very long articles; no reader likes to read them; and correspondents will do well to take the advice of our poet and be brief. Condense and re-condense your copy; write with ink; state your inquiries briefly; communicate what you have to say without a prolix preface stating the great length of time you have been a subscriber, how greatly you prize the paper, &c., but come right to the point and state your wishes tersely.

Whatever you may have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense it as much as ever you can;
Say it in the readiest way;
And whether you write of household affairs
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice:
Boil it down!

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through.
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little revenue,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Boil it down!

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over once more, and then
Boil it down!

WETTING PAPER.

It is said that a leading English chemist is engaged in experimenting upon a new process intended to render unnecessary the process of damping paper previous to its being printed. Such an invention, if successful, will lead to important results. Wetting paper is a troublesome and expensive process, occupying much time and retarding the progress of job and book work. Besides this, it injures the texture of the paper, and deprives it of its even and smooth surface. "Wetting," when unequal, is often the cause of bad register, as the paper "gives" in some places more than in others. As paper wetted has afterwards to be pressed to restore its lustre, whoever succeeds in showing how to do away with the damping process will deserve well of the trade.

PREPARATION OF EBONITE.

The use of ebonite, one of the newer preparations of India rubber, is constantly increasing, on account of its better applicability to many purposes in the arts than its near ally, vulcanite. The two substances are quite similar, being composed of India rubber and sulphur, with some preparation of gutta percha, shellac, asphalt, graphite, &c., although these latter are not essential. In vulcanite the amount of

whereas in ebonite the percentage of sulphur may reach as high as 60. An increased temperature is also required for this preparation. The approved formula consists in mixing together 100 parts of rubber, 45 of sulphur, and 10 of gutta percha, with sufficient heat to facilitate the combination. In manufacture, a sufficient quantity of this mixture is placed in a mold, of a desired shape, and of such material as will not be affected by the sulphur contained in the mass. It is then exposed to heat of about 315° Fahrenheit and a pressure of about 12 lbs. to the square inch, for two hours. This is done most readily by placing the mold in a steam pan, where the requisite pressure and temperature can easily be kept up. When cold, the ebonite is removed from the mold, and finished and polished in the usual manner.

RENDERING WOOD FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

M. P. Folacci has devised a new mode of rendering wood waterproof and incombustible, which involves the use of the following composition: Sulphate of zinc, 55 pounds; American potash, 22 pounds; alum (ammonia base) 44 pounds; oxide of manganese, 22 pounds; sulphuric acid at 60 degrees, 22 pounds; river water, 55 pounds. The above ingredients, with the exception of the sulphuric acid, are mixed in a boiler, where the water is added at a temperature of 113 degrees Fah. As soon as solution is effected, the acid is gradually poured in. To prepare the wood, the timbers are placed in a suitable chamber, on gratings, and separated by spaces of about a quarter of an inch. The composition is then pumped in to fill completely the receptacle, and is maintained therein in a state of ebullition for three hours. The wood is then withdrawn and dried in the air. According to the inventor, it becomes practically petrified, and the most intense flame only carbonizes the surface very slowly.

A late Danish invention is said to consist in converting leather scraps, in a suitable machine, into a kind of wool. This is mixed with caoutchouc and different chemical reagents, kneaded by machinery into a thick pasty mass, and then formed in metal molds. The appearance of leather is imparted to it by a light coating. Forty per cent. of caoutchouc and sixty of leather form the article. This is another of the various forms of leatherette, the chief objection to which in the book-binding trade is that it will not "corner" nor "turn down" well.

Payment in money of the postage of letters addressed to foreign countries or British colonies will be allowed in future in Great Britain. In every case where prepayment is desired postage stamps must be affixed to the letters. This regulation is necessary to enable the department to comply with one of the conditions of the postal union treaty, and to prevent prepaid letters from being treated and charged as unpaid letters at the place of destination.

One of the many publications with which the Italian press has been occupied lately relative to Michael Angelo, is especially worthy of notice—a reproduction of the account of his funeral from the Giunti edition of 1564.

Trying to do business without advertisement is like winking at a pretty girl in the dark; you may know what you are doing but nobody else does.

FOREIGN NOTES.

According to the last census British India had a population of 196,563,048, distributed over an area of 904,049 square miles, or 211 per square mile.

Professor Drake, of Berlin, has completed his colossal statue of Humboldt, which, cast in bronze, is to be despatched to Philadelphia. The philosopher is standing, in modern costume, with a large cloak disposed on his shoulders, holding a book in one hand, and having the other hand on a globe.

Including the States governed by native princes, India has 1,450,744 square miles, with a total population of 238,830,953 souls. Of the population of British India, 140,000,000 are Hindoos, 40,000,000 Mohammedans, and 9,000,000 Christians, Parsees, Buddhists, &c. The Christians number 900,000, of which 250,000 are Europeans, or of European descent.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "M. Thiers has several literary irons in the fire. He is still engaged on his philosophical treatise, in which he vindicates spiritualism (which nobody must confound with spirit-rapping), and he is writing memoirs which will probably appear only when this generation is in its grave. A history of modern French art is also said to be in course of progress."

A large central library at Rome, under the active efforts of the Italian minister, Signor Bonghi, is about to be established. The Jesuit College confiscated by the government, with its ground, has been appropriated to the new library, which is to be called "Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele." Sixty-three thousand printed volumes and 3,000 manuscripts belonging to the college are the nucleus of the library, besides 350,000 volumes, and a large number of manuscripts taken from the now defunct monasteries and nunneries of Italy. The new additions are to be of a different character, and will supply Rome with works on modern science and literature.

Iwakura Tomomi, chief of the Japanese Embassy which visited England a few years ago, has presented to the library of the India Office, in fulfillment of a verbal promise made to the librarian, a set of the Chinese version of the Buddhist Scriptures, called *Tripitaka* in Sanskrit, *Samsang* in Chinese, and *Istakio* in Japanese. The work is put up in seven large boxes, weighing about 3½ tons, and will require a room to itself. The India library possesses already, besides many other Chinese works on Buddhism, a set of the Tibetan version of the Buddhist Canon, in 334 large volumes, presented by Mr. B. A. Hodgson, and a set of the Pali *Tripitaka*, written on palm-leaves in the Burmese character, in fifty boxes, presented by Sir A. Phayre; and thus, with the unique accession just received from Japan, it offers to the student of Buddhism almost inexhaustible materials for original research.

A meeting of the managers of trunk lines of railway was held in New York, December 31, when it was decided that the rates should be equally raised on all the lines, within a few days, on the basis of seventy-five cents on first-class freight to Chicago. A meeting of general freight agents will shortly be held to arrange the details of this new agreement.

There is possibility of an infinite delight in pain.—*Novalis*.

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DENNISON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shipping and Merchandise Tags

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Gum Labels,
NOTARIAL AND LAWYERS' SEALS.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS FOR

Phillips' Hook Tags,
McGill's Paper Fasteners, Suspension Rings, &c.,
REDUCED PRICES. SEND FOR LISTS.

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19 Milk St., Boston. 169 Vine St., Cincinnati.
632 Chestnut St., Phila. 110 Pine St., St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS AND PRINTERS.

THE PERPETUAL DIARY.
PUBLISHED BY

LIEBENROTH, VON AUW & CO
50 & 52 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

BURNET'S

WIRE-LOCK

SCRAP BOOK,

THE BEST AND MOST USEFUL ARTICLE FOR PRESERVING

Physicians' Prescriptions,

Newspaper Clippings, Invoices, &c.,

OR FOR EXHIBITING

Samples of Cloth,

Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,

Plates, Engravings, Cards, &c.

The sections are securely held by a system of flexible wire staples, which obviates the necessity of short leaves or guards; should a sheet or section become torn or otherwise spoiled, it can be renewed or transposed in a moment, without injury to the book.

ROBERT BURNET,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

45 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' DISCUSSION ON THE BRITISH TRADE-MARKS ACT.

On November 24th a most interesting and important paper was read at the Society of Arts by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, B. A., upon the Registration of Trade-Marks, a subject just now of great moment, seeing that the new act will come into operation on January 1, and that, therefore, there is but little time left to discuss its merits and defects, or for drawing up a set of practical suggestions for the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, who has intimated his willingness to accept them. Mr. Wood very fully reviewed the whole history and position of the trade-mark law as it stood in this country as well as abroad, and reminded his audience that Dr. Leone Levi, in 1859, was the first to call public attention to the anomalies of our present loose way of registering trade-marks, and the necessity of legal intervention. The want of a proper system of registration had resulted in a considerable loss to individual manufacturers and to the serious damage of our national trade interests generally, and the Sheffield cutlers in particular had good cause to complain of the infringement of German and American imitators. No doubt much of this state of affairs had resulted from the practice of British manufacturers in seasons of over-pressure getting some of their orders executed for them by German and other makers, for naturally enough when the Germans found there was a large demand for cutlery bearing well-known English marks they commenced putting the stamp on their own inferior articles, which thereby did serious injury to the well-earned reputations of our own manufacturers. After making particular reference to the operations of the act of 1873, which will come into operation in the beginning of next year, Mr. Wood offered the following suggestions for consideration and discussion: (1) As to novelty. How far should the responsibility of search be thrown upon the registrar, and how far upon the applicant? (2) The classification to be adopted. (3) The period for which registration should hold good. (4) The fee. Should it be annual, or should there be but a single payment? (5) What method of procedure should be adopted for registry? (6) The manner of publication, and the provision for public inspection. With respect to the first head, the lecturer held that the possible variety of designs is so infinite that there can be no justification for the adoption by any person of a mark resembling one already in use. The classification of designs would be difficult, and a scheme of division of goods into twelve classes was suggested. The next two points were dependent on each other. For the sake of clearing the register, it would be advisable that the right to a mark should lapse after a certain interval, when re-registration should be required. If this interval was a short one, and a new fee was required at each new registration, the fee, both in the first instance and for the registration, ought certainly to be less than might fairly be asked if a single payment were to cover the grant in perpetuity. He, therefore, suggested the following scale of fees, viz.: £2 2s. for all necessary charges, with a fee of 10s. for re-registration, while the charges for alteration of register or transfer might be about £1 or 10s. Simplicity and moderately reasonable fees ought to be the aim, and the person registering a trade-mark should be required to deposit two *fac similes* of it, of a

certain regulation size, about 11½ inches by 7½ inches, and such description as might be necessary, with a statement of name and address, and a declaration of the class of goods it is intended to be used with, and that he has duly searched to show that it is not an imitation or piracy of another mark. Six months' notice should be given for objections to be raised, and if none appear at the end of that time the granting of the mark should be made. In the case of application being made for a mark similar to any in existence, the registrar should at once publish particulars during the six months of probation. This should be done as widely as applications for patents were now published. At the expiration of the provisional protection the mark would be duly entered on the register, unless want of originality had been proved to the satisfaction of the registrar, either from his own examination or through the objection of any proprietor of a similar mark. In this case he should refuse to register unless ordered to do so by the superior court or appeal. In either case he should send notice to the applicant that he had registered or refused to register. This might be done by retaining the duplicate copy in his keeping, and returning it at the proper time stamped and signed, or with notice of refusal stating the cause therefor. Should the mark be refused registry, it would probably not be desirable that the fee should be refunded, as the chance of its loss would induce applicants to be careful in making searches for themselves, and would thus tend to relieve the Registration Office of very much useless labor. The lecturer concluded by suggesting the following provisions for public inspection: Since matter had passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Patents, it might safely be assumed that the method will be adopted which has been so successfully carried out with regard to the specification of patents, and the document left with the registrar might be lithographed in exact *fac simile*, with colors if necessary, and published at once. It was to be hoped that arrangements would be made by which this could be done from the very beginning, and that the issue of specifications of trade-marks might be carried on with the same regularity as that of the patent specifications. It would be quite worth while that each mark should thus be printed and published separately, both for a permanent record and for the convenience of the manufacturer, who would always be glad to have at his command a number of official certified copies of his mark. It would even be well that, prior to printing, the applicant should have the option of ordering, at his own cost, any number of his specification he might require. An index of names and a subject-matter index would obviously be required, and it was a question whether some attempt should not be made as an index to the character of the marks themselves. This would certainly be very difficult, but if it could be managed it would be an immense aid to researches. Even a division into some half-dozen classes would be very useful; for instance, they might have (1) initials, cyphers, or monograms; (2) figures of animals; (3) representations of inanimate objects; (4) arbitrary symbols (squares, triangles, stars, crosses, &c.); (5) names or signatures; (6) miscellaneous (to include any not coming under one of the above marks). If they had as suggested twelve classes of goods, and the marks for each arranged under these six heads, it was obvious that the number of entries to be examined for each search would

be very materially reduced. Further classification than this would probably be undesirable as tending to cause uncertainty.

Mr. Campion, Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Healey, and Mr. Rylands having spoken, several gentlemen, including Mr. Salaman, of the Trade-Mark Protection Society, rose to continue the discussion, and it was agreed to adjourn it. Mr. Mundella (the chairman), in closing for the evening, said that the act was a good one, and it was made worth having by the select committee of the House of Commons. Registration was important to our foreign trade, because it enables us, under treaties, to transfer our trade-marks to a foreign register and secure protection abroad; and even if a treaty with Austria were terminated, there was no reason why the protection of our trade-marks in Austria should not be continued. What was wanted in classification was a classification of goods or articles, and the same mark could be used in different classes without inconvenience. The Lords' bill stated the fees, but they were too high, and the Commons' committee struck them out. The feeling of the committee was that the fees should do no more than pay expenses. In conclusion, he contended that piracy in trade-marks, from which Sheffield had suffered so much, ought to be put down by civilized nations, as piracy had been put down on the high seas. The discussion was then adjourned for a week.—*Mercantile Gazette*.

AMERICAN CHROMO PAPERS.

The manufacture of especially prepared materials for the production of better results in any of our ordinary industries is a sure sign of the importance to that industry has arrived. Now the paper mills of this country have usually been so fully occupied that our paper-makers have not troubled themselves with the improvement of paper especially suitable to the peculiar requirements of the photographer and chromo-lithographer.

In England attention has mainly been engaged in perfecting machinery and improving the quality of paper in ordinary use and for common purposes, rather than in making a special article, which would command but a limited sale, even if one maker could draw to himself the whole of the demand. Thus in the earlier days of photography its devotee had to select from the stock of the stationer what seemed best to answer his purpose, which he usually found to be the older makes. For negative work our English papers were found best suited to the calotype negative process, but for the positive prints taken from them, continental papers which were sized with starch were found to be better. The result has been that the demand has increased so much that every attention is now paid to its manufacture at the two mills which send into this and other countries nearly all the paper used for printing upon albumenized paper. Even now, however, it appears that the photographer is not satisfied, as the *Société d'Encouragement* of Paris is offering a prize of 3,000 francs in 1880, for a good photographic paper. Specimens, &c., are to be deposited with the secretary of the society before January 1 of the year in which the prize is given.

We are led into these observations by the trial we have made of the American chromo paper, newly introduced into this country by Mr. Victor E. Manger, of New York. It would appear that the great development of chromo-

printing in America has attracted the attention and stimulated the enterprise of transatlantic paper manufacturers, who seem determined to do in America for lithographic coloring what has been done by the continental paper-makers for photography; viz., to supply a chemically pure paper of great substance and high finish which shall in effect maintain its size under the varying influences of pressure and alternations of dry and damp atmosphere.

We need not point out to our practical readers what a boon it must be to color-printers to have paper fulfilling these important conditions, and they will doubtless be pleased to learn that we can express our unequalled approval of the American chromo paper. We have not been satisfied with samples of printing and testimonials, but have ourselves submitted the paper to severer tests than it is likely to meet with in actual work, and we have found the American chromo paper better than any other make we have before met with as applied to the purposes of chromo-lithographic printing. We understand this paper may be had in royal from 50 to 100 pounds to the ream, and other sizes and weights in proportion.

We cannot refrain from saying we think that our English paper-makers are very wrong in their apathy, which they will probably regret when it is too late and the market has been taken from them. As Englishmen, we frankly confess that we should have preferred to have been able to assign the credit of such an improvement in lithographic paper to this country; but in respect to the advancement of the art of lithography we can affect no particular nationality, but must avow ourselves—to paraphrase a well-known utterance—lithographers first and Englishmen afterwards.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

VARNISHING.

Varnish should always be applied in a warm room—as warm as a person can work in comfortably. At a lower temperature there is always moisture in the air—an invisible dew, which gives the varnish a milky and cloudy appearance. This will happen even on a fine summer day, and the only preventive is to employ artificial heat to produce a temperature of at least 75° Fah. At this temperature the moisture is not precipitated until the alcohol of the varnish has sufficiently evaporated to leave a thin and smooth film of shellac. The gloss and durability are entirely dependent upon this. The article to be varnished should be brought into the workshop a few hours before the work begins, so that it may get warm. The surface is smoothed, washed, and rubbed dry with chamois leather or a piece of silk, and every trace of dust, moisture, and dirt removed with a clean, soft brush, but no oil or grease must be used. The varnish is now lifted lightly with a flat brush, not immersed too deeply in it, and a thin coating applied. It is well to begin in the center, or at the highest part, and approach the edges with long, straight, rapid and even strokes, and a gentle pressure. Care must be taken at the corners and edges. The film of varnish should be about as thick as a sheet of light paper. When finished, the work should be exposed to the sun's rays or to artificial heat, and carefully protected against draft and dust. Cold air, or a draft over the article, gives the varnish a dull look. When this happens, the only remedy is to apply a second coating, and hold it near the fire, so as to dissolve the previous coat, but not near enough to cause it to blister.

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At a late meeting of the Manchester Literary Club, Mr. William E. A. Axon exhibited a number of literary curiosities, and read a short communication on what is believed to be the smallest book in the world. Pliny asserted that the Iliad of Homer had been written on a piece of parchment so small as to be enclosed in a nutshell. Huet, although sceptical, made an experiment which convinced him that it was possible, although others may still doubt. He tells us that a piece of vellum ten inches long and eight wide can be put in the shell of a large walnut. On this he considers it possible to write, in a single line, thirty verses of the Iliad, and to squeeze 250 lines in a single page. The two sides of the leaf would hold the 15,000 verses of Homer's poem. A line of the Iliad contains about thirty letters, hence nine hundred letters would have to be written in every line, which, if not beyond the bounds of possibility, is beyond those of probability. Charlotte Brontë's small writing contains twenty letters to the linear inch, and she crammed seventeen lines into an inch. This would give nearly 2,000 verses of Homer in the space that Huet considers can be made to hold 15,000. Allan records that a Lacedemonian artist wrote in letters of gold a posy of two verses enclosed in the rind of a grain of corn. Peter Bales, a celebrated and irascible writing-master, is said to have written a minute copy of the Bible, each leaf containing the same matter as a page of the great Bible. The entire book was enclosed in a walnut not larger than a hen's egg. The British Museum is said to contain a portrait of Queen Anne a little larger than a hand in size. But the lines of the drawing are formed of very small writing, and contain the contents of a small folio volume. Mr. John Plant has in his possession a small Arabic MS. of irregular form, about an inch and a half each way across. Passing from writing to printing, one of the smallest books ever produced is an octavo entitled "The Bible in Miniature (sic); or, a Concise History of the Old and New Testaments. London: Printed for E. Newbery, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, 1780." It extends to 256 pages, is strongly bound, and adorned with execrable steel engravings. A single page taken at random is found to contain 21 words, or 105 letters. The page measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, about an inch being occupied by the text. This small book on a great subject is exceeded in infinitesimality by a literary pigmy blushing in its thirty-second edition. "Small Rain upon the Tender Herb"—Deut. xxxii. 2. Thirty-second edition. London: Religious Tract Society, 56 Paternoster Row,—is the full title-page of a work which may probably claim the designation of the smallest book in the world. There was no impossibility in making a book even smaller, and Mr. Axon had heard vague reports that such existed, but he had never himself met with one constructed on a minuter scale than this. It was an octavo of 128 pages, and each page held some 40 words, or about 140 letters; it measures a shade over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. If we take as a test of smallness the greatest amount of matter compressed into the least space, the palm is probably due to a Bible recently issued at the Oxford press. It measures $\frac{4}{16}$ in. by $\frac{2}{16}$ in., is about half an inch thick, and weighs, when handsomely bound in calf, with silk linings, less than $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. We have elsewhere alluded to this production. Another firm have lately issued a Bible, which is only

smaller than that just described. If we are to regard that as the smallest book which contains the fewest letters, the palm is probably due to "The Wordless Book," which, after the title-page, does not contain a single word. This "book" consists of ten pages. The first is the title-page and front cover, the tenth forming the other cover; the second and third pages are black as an "Ethiopian's arm"; the fourth and fifth are red as a rose; the sixth and seventh are virgin white; the eighth and ninth are shining gold. The entire work is a religious allegory devised by some enthusiastic evangelical—the black symbolizing the unregenerate heart of man, the red indicating the Redemption, the white portraying the condition of the heart after it has been "plunged beneath that flood," and the golden felicity with which the book ends being the symbol alike of earthly and celestial joy. If it be objected that "The Wordless Book" is not a book because it contains no literature, we must fall back on Byron's prophetic dictum that "A book's a book, although there's nothing in it."—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

OLD CHINA.

I was present at a big sale of old china the other day, and the "chinese"—I mean the collectors—mustered in great force. Quite an army, in fact, gathered together to fight for the possession of some old and ugly pots and pans. I have said pans, but I must correct myself, for there was but one. He was a state-ly bit of ancient Worcester, patiently blowing away at his pipes as he had done for years and years. There was a sad expression on his face, as if he longed for the day, sure to come, when he would be smashed, and give up blowing forever. He fetched fifteen hundred guineas, and I thought to myself that friend pan had at last succeeded in making some one else play the piper! I am perfectly aware that *pay* the piper is the correct phrase, but "play" suits my purpose better just now. Then there was a regular scrimmage over a set of Dresden cups and saucers, mostly cracked, as, in fact, I think were most of the china-manics present. I am not a china-maniac. The auctioneer said these things went for a mere song. I suppose he was right; men in his position never deviate from the truth, or make statements colored with a tinge of exaggeration! The song, however, was certainly not a song of sixpence, for the things were knocked down at a price averaging twenty-five guineas apiece. By the way, talking of tea sets, I am reminded of a visit I once paid to a porcelain manufactory at Sevres. I never think of that place without a shudder, and this is why: After gazing at stupendous vases and other marvelous works of art, I came across a most beautiful tea service, carefully arranged in a case lined with blue velvet. I shall never forget that case or its contents. The set was white and green and gold, and so thin that a sharp-sighted person said he could see right through it. I am short-sighted and couldn't. Wishing to get a closer view of this wonderful production, I leant over the case with my umbrella in my hand. A tap on the shoulder! I was face to face with a grim Frenchman, one of the guides of the place, who politely requested me to take care (*Prenez-garde, s'il vous plait, madame*), for should I happen to break one of the precious articles—valued at hundreds of thousands of francs—I should be immersed in the darkest dungeons of the Bastille

until the damage was made good! Of course the man was joking, and I smiled. But the smile was a sickly one, and I lost no time in quitting the place, wondering as I went, what would have happened had I really broken one of those priceless works.—*Muy-Faire, in the Cooperative Review.*

One loses all the time which he can employ better.—*Rosseau.*

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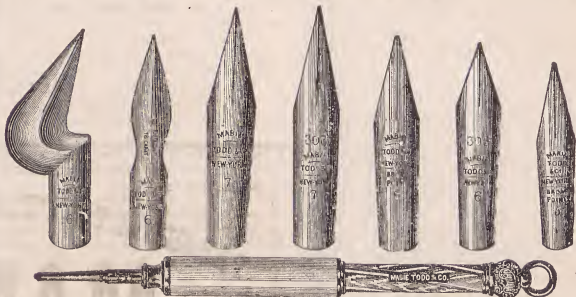
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GOLD LEAF MANUFACTURE.

A Mr. Robson communicates the following: Very few people know anything about the manufacture of gold leaf, or "gilt," as it is commonly called; and many people are impressed with the idea that it is not real gold, but only a sort of tinsel, especially as it is sold at a very low price. Nevertheless, it is a very good gold, its quality generally ranging from 15 to 22 carats, its cheapness being attributable to its extreme malleability, which makes it capable of being beat out into an exceedingly thin leaf, so thin, indeed, that one grain of gold can be made to cover a space of 50 square inches. I cannot enter into all the details of the manufacture of gold leaf, as it would require too much space; but I will give as clear and concise a description of the principal part of the operation as I can. First of all, the gold is melted in a crucible, and, when in a fluid state, teemed into an iron mould called an "ingot." It is thus cast into a bar about four inches long, and one inch in breadth, after which it is passed several times through rolling mills, until it has become a ribbon, and attained a length of from six to eight yards. The ribbon is then cut into, say, 200 pieces, about an inch square, and each of these pieces is put between the leaves of an instrument resembling a small book, called a "cut-*h*," and made of a stiff, peculiar kind of paper manufactured for the purpose. This instrument is enclosed within bands made of vellum, and beat on with a heavy hammer on a sort of anvil made of smooth granite or marble. After being beaten out to the full size of this instrument, each leaf is taken out, and cut into four, and each quarter placed between the leaves of a larger instrument called a "shodder," and again beat out, until every leaf has expanded to the full square of this instrument also. The leaves, which are then very thin, are again taken out, and each leaf cut into four. You will now perceive that the gold leaves have greatly multiplied in number, consequent on being cut so repeatedly into quarters, so that one instrument is no longer capable of holding them. They are now placed between the leaves of three instruments called "moulds." The leaves of the moulds are made of a very fine skin, manufactured from the thin covering of the entrails of animals, which the manufacturers collect at butchers' shops. The leaves of the moulds are so thin that 1,000 of them do not make over an inch in thickness, and yet they sustain the blows of heavy hammers repeated every day without any injury for sixteen or eighteen months. The gold leaves have now become so thin that they expand more slowly, and require more delicate treatment. After being beaten for about an hour, the moulds turn sluggish, and they are placed in warm presses for about fifteen minutes, and then cooled off in cold presses. This freshens them up, and beating is resumed. The moulds, which are enclosed in bands made of old parchment, are occasionally taken out and subjected to a peculiar manipulation to cool them from the heat generated by the hammer, and to free the gold leaf from adhering to the skins. It generally takes about six hours to finish the beating of the moulds, and then the process of making the gold leaf is finished. It has now reached that thin condition in which we see it as used by the gilders. Each leaf is now taken out of the moulds by the aid of wooden pincers, and put into small books, the leaves of which have

previously been rubbed with bole, to prevent the gold from adhering. There are twenty-five leaves in each book, and the general price is 1s. 6d. per book. They may be bought at chemists and ironmongers, but the best places to buy them are at the manufacturers' shops, as the gold leaf bought at chemists' shops is apt to be ruffled by transmission from hand to hand.—*English Paper.*

RAILROAD MILEAGE BOOKS FOUND IN A PAPER MILL.

One of the lady teachers in a male secondary school of this city found in the possession of one of her boy scholars two strange looking little books that claimed her attention. The books were about two inches wide, three inches long, and contained about twenty pages of pink paper looking like heavy writing paper. The backs were of thin brown colored board, the color of Russian leather, and in gilt letters the following was stamped on the lid: "New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company."

The lady teacher inquired of the boy where he had got the books. The boy said that another boy had given them to him, who had stolen them at the New York store. Mayor Evans sent Lieutenant Lutz to the above store, and, inquiring of Mr. Doyle, it was ascertained that the books had never been taken from their place.

The books were more closely examined and found to be commutation books, to be issued to purchasers by the above railroad company. The blanks on the title page were printed, and indicated that they were good until the last day of the year 1879. They could be filled up by any outsider, and in all probability used in traveling over any portion of that road. Each book was good for 100 rides. Lieutenant Lutz ascertained that the boy's name was Bolton, and upon going to his house on Bingham street learned that he had got them from a relative who was working at the paper mill at the foot of Penn street.

The young woman was interviewed, and she stated that she saw the books first in a bale of old rags at the mill, and she asked permission to take them home. She said she never thought they were of any value, and she distributed some of them around to the children in her neighborhood. She still had about fifty of the books, which she promptly turned over to the officer, who brought them to the Mayor's office. It is thought by the officials that the books were stolen in New York and hid away among rags to get rid of them for fear of detection. The case will be investigated.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

A NEW METHOD OF FINISHING PHOTOGRAPHS.

"In the first place, camel your print, as enameling, though not absolutely a *sine qua non*, is a decided advantage. We will suppose this has been effected, the subject having been printed in an oval. Now let a mask be constructed, of eight-sheet cardboard, of sufficient size to entirely cover the enameled and mounted picture, with margin to spare; glue a piece of sand paper on one surface, rough side out, and when dry cut out an aperture of the exact dimensions of the picture to be finished, taking care the edge is accurate and smooth; adjust this paper die, so to speak, on the face of the enameled picture, and apply

pressure. Passing them through an ordinary rolling press answers the purpose well. The result is that the parts in contact with the sand paper surface are roughened or rendered matt, offering a pleasant contrast to the polished surface of the picture, and in this consists the novelty.

"Paper lace and various textile and other fabrics can be substituted for sand paper, or a metal plate could be engraved to produce any pattern. Many substances will suggest themselves to the experimentalist, and variety of ornamentation can be easily devised by altering the shape of the mask. For my own part I prefer sand paper to most other substances. Any degree of fineness of surface may be got by this means, and by slightly shifting the position of the mask and putting through the press after each alteration.

"I think that ornamentation, when produced by merely altering the texture of the surface, is of a much more refined character than when gold or color is applied for the same purpose. The plan here described has been found thoroughly workable with little trouble and less expense, as one sand paper mask will impress a great number of surfaces, and its renewal is most easily managed. All I can say to photographers more than this, is to advise them to—try it."—*Edward Dunmore, in the British Journal of Photography.*

PROPOSED MUSEUM AT THE CAPE.

A deputation from the representatives of the various Colonies of the British Empire recently waited on Lord Carnarvon with a view to interest him in the establishment of a Colonial Museum.

The idea is an excellent one, and if properly carried out might tend very materially to the interest of the Colonies. By a Colonial Museum, however, must not be understood a mere collection of curiosities of stuffed skins, birds, and beasts, of native weapons, and articles of dress and manufacture. A Colonial Museum should be an institution where people at home could get the best possible idea of the wants and resources of each colony. It should be a place where the manufacturer could inspect the genuine and guaranteed produce of each district; where our agricultural and mineral wealth could be represented in such a way as to deceive no one; and where the intending emigrant might rely on getting trustworthy information. The Cape Government has made a liberal grant for the Philadelphia Exhibition; twice or three times the amount would be well spent in aiding in the foundation of such an institution as we are indicating. The channel of regular commerce is not favorable as a means of communication between the producer of a new article and his expected consumers. Merchants are, it is true, to be found who are generous enough to put themselves out of the way to promote new enterprise in production, but their efforts are at the best irregular and uncertain. What we want is an institution where produce, guaranteed to be of a fair average quality, could be brought directly to the notice of the consumers.—*Graaff Reinet Herald.*

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